



RAYMOND C. DUNN, 33°

Grand Master, 1928

RAYMOND CROMWELL DUNN, 33°

RAYMOND CROMWELL DUNN, the seventy-fifth Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, was born at Scotland Neck, N. C., on the 16th day of November, 1882. He received his education in the private schools of Scotland Neck and at Wake Forest College. He was licensed to practice law in August, 1903, several months before he attained his majority. In November of that year he located at Enfield, N. C., where he has since resided and at which place he has enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice.

While he has, at all times, taken an active interest in public affairs, he has never aspired to office, though he has often been sought to do so. He has never held public office, but for ten years or more he was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Graded Schools of his town, in which capacity he learned to appreciate the ambition of worthy girls and boys for a collegiate education,—an ambition which, when he was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of North Carolina, Knights Templar, he aided so many in attaining. He was initiated in Enfield Lodge, No. 447, on April 8, 1907, Passed on April 17, and Raised on April 29th, 1907. He was elected Senior Warden of his Lodge in less than two months after he was raised, and the following year he was elected Worshipful Master, to which office he was re-elected in 1909.

His Grand Lodge career began with his first visit to the Grand Lodge in 1914, when he was appointed a member of the Jurisprudence Committee, on which Committee he served until 1927, and during which time he, as Secretary of that Committee, prepared the reports on Jurisprudence. In 1914 he was appointed by Grand Master Alderman Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge and in 1915 delivered a memorable address on Masonry Is. He was appointed Grand Pursuivant of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina by Grand Master J. C. Braswell, and was regularly advanced from year to year until in January, 1928, he was unanimously elected Grand Master.

He was Chairman of the Committee which revised the Code, and the Code of 1924 is the result of the labors of this Committee. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Enfield Chapter, No. 52, Enfield, N. C., on June 19th, 1907, and later served as High Priest of that Chapter several terms. He was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina, Royal Arch Masons, in 1923, and served for one year.

He was dubbed Knight Templar in St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 12, at Enfield, N. C., on August 2, 1907, and was later elected Eminent Commander of St. Aldemar Commandery and served in that capacity for many years. He was elected Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of North Carolina, Knights Templar, on May 12, 1921, and served for one year during which time he interested the constituent Commanderies in the education of the boys and girls of the State, a movement which spread to other Masonic Bodies in the State, and from which great results have been obtained. He is a Past Potentate of Sudan Temple, and for many years has been a Representative of that Temple to the Imperial Council of the Shrine.

He was made Knight Commander Court of Honor by Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, October, 1917, and crowned Honorary 33°, in October, 1919.

Since the beginning of his Masonic career the Grand Master has been most active in every phase of Masonic work and endeavor.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
A. F. AND A. M.
OF NORTH CAROLINA



1928

PRESS OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE
OXFORD, N. C.



PAST GRAND MASTERS

A LIST OF THE PAST GRAND MASTERS OF THE GRAND
LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM 1787 TO 1927
INCLUSIVE, AND DATES WHEN ELECTED

*Samuel Johnston	1787	*Charles C. Clark	1870, '71
*Richard Caswell	1788	*John Nichols	1872, '73
*Samuel Johnston	1789, '90, '91	*George W. Blount	1874, '75
*William R. Davie	1792, '93	*Horace H. Munson	1876, '77
-----	'94, '95, '96, '97, '98	*William R. Cox	1878, '79
*William Polk	1799, 1800, '01	*Henry F. Grainger	1880, '81
*John Louis Taylor	1802, '03, '04	*Robert Bingham	1882, '83, '84
*John Hall	1805, '06, '07	*Fabius H. Busbee	1885, '86
*Benjamin Smith	1808, '09, '10	*C. H. Robinson	1887, '88
*Robert Williams	1811, '12, '13	*Samuel H. Smith	1889, '90
*John L. Taylor	1814, '15, '16	*Hezekiah A. Gudger	1891, '92
*Calvin Jones	1817, '18, '19	*John W. Cotten	1893, '94
*John A. Cameron	1820, '21	*Francis M. Moyer	1895, '96
*James Strudwick Smith	1822	Walter E. Moore	1897, '98
*Robert Strange	1823, '24	Richard J. Noble	1899
*H. G. Burton	1825, '26	B. S. Royster	1900, '01
*L. D. Wilson	1827, '28, '29	H. I. Clark	1902, '03
*R. D. Speight, Jr.	1830, '31	W. S. Liddell	1904, '05
*S. J. Baker	1832	Francis D. Winston	1906, '07
*S. F. Patterson	1833, '34	Samuel M. Gattis	1908, '09
*L. H. Martseller	1835, '36	*Richard N. Hackett	1910, '11
*D. W. Stone	1837, '38, '39	W. B. McKoy	1912
*S. J. Baker	1840	*F. M. Winchester	1913
*D. L. Crenshaw	1841	Jno. T. Alderman	1914
*J. H. Wheeler	1842, '43	F. P. Hobgood, Jr.	1915
*P. W. Fanning	1844, '45, '46	A. B. Andrews, Jr.	1916
*W. F. Collins	1847, '48, '49	Claude Leonard Pridgen	1917
*A. T. Jerkins	1850, '51, '52	George S. Norfleet	1918
*Clement H. Jordan	1853, '54	Henry A. Grady	1919
*P. A. Holt	1855, '56	James C. Braswell	1920
*Alfred Martin	1857, '58	J. Bailey Owen	1921
*Lewis S. Williams	1859, '60	*James H. Webb	1922
*W. G. Hill	1861	Hubert McN. Poteat	1923
*E. F. Watson	1862, '63	James LeG. Everett	1924
*John McCormick	1864	Leon Cash	1925
*E. J. Reade	1865, '66	*John E. Cameron	1926
*R. W. Best	1867	John H. Anderson	1927
*Robert B. Vance	1868, '69		

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING JANUARY A. L. 5928

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

M. W. R. C. Dunn	Grand Master	Enfield
R. W. J. J. Phoenix	Deputy Grand Master	Greensboro
R. W. E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	Senior Grand Warden	Wake Forest
R. W. B. S. Royster, Jr.	Junior Grand Warden	Oxford
R. W. B. R. Lacy	Grand Treasurer	Raleigh
R. W. W. W. Willson	Grand Secretary	Raleigh

APPOINTED OFFICERS

Rev. Frank D. Dean	Grand Chaplain	Wilmington
Rev. W. C. Benson	Asst. Grand Chaplain	Aurora
W. R. F. Edwards	Grand Lecturer	Crumpler, Rt. 1
W. J. W. Winborne	Senior Grand Deacon	Marion
W. H. C. Alexander	Junior Grand Deacon	Charlotte
W. P. T. Wilson	Grand Marshal	Winston-Salem
W. Roy F. Ebbs	Grand Sword Bearer	Asheville
W. C. B. Newcomb	Grand Pursuivant	Wilmington
W. J. G. Hudson	Grand Steward	Salisbury
W. W. N. Sherrod	Grand Steward	Enfield
W. W. D. Terry	Grand Tiler	Raleigh
W. C. T. McClenaghan	Asst. Grand Sec.	Raleigh
W. M. DeL. Haywood	Grand Historian	Raleigh
W. C. N. Goodno	Grand Auditor	Raleigh
W. Thos. M. Glasgow	Grand Orator	Charlotte

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

P. G. M. J. T. Alderman	Henderson	1929
P. G. M. Geo. S. Norfleet	Winston-Salem	1930
P. G. M. S. M. Gattis	Hillsboro	1931
P. G. M. B. S. Royster	Oxford	1932
P. G. M. F. D. Winston	Windsor	1933

BOARD OF CUSTODIANS

S. N. Boyce, Chairman	Gastonia	1929
Leon Cash	Winston-Salem	1930
C. B. Newcomb	Wilmington	1931

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS

J. F. Marquette	Richlands
J. L. Nelson	Morganton
J. W. Patton	Elon College

K. W. Winstead.....Bailey
P. C. Stott.....Wendell
J. W. Rowell.....Waxhaw

EDUCATIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

W. C. Wicker.....Elon College

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE

A. B. Andrews, (1929); J. Bailey Owen, (1930); B. S. Roy-ster, (1931); Geo. S. Norfleet, (1932); T. A. Green, (1933).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

W. F. Randolph, (1929); W. C. Wicker, (1929); L. M. Clymer, (1929); J. J. Phoenix, (1929); Jno. Van Horn, (1933); C. M. Vanstory, (1934); Geo. R. Bennette, (1934); W. W. Willson, (1935); M. J. Carson, (1935).

GRAND REPRESENTATIVE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

J. C. Braswell.....Whitakers1928

GRAND REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

J. Edward Allen.....Warrenton1931

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS, 1928

District, No. 1..C. L. Mackey (238).....Moyock
District, No. 2..J. J. Taylor (653).....Powellsville
District, No. 3..Jas. H. Harris (104).....Washington
District, No. 4..J. Howard Brown (488).....Rich Square
District, No. 5..H. E. Austin (78).....Greenville
District, No. 6..J. W. P. Smithwick (233).....La Grange
District, No. 7..J. H. Parker (3).....New Bern
District, No. 8..W. E. Koonce (564).....Richlands
District, No. 9..T. H. King (98).....Clinton
District, No. 10..J. C. Hobbs, Jr. (1).....Wilmington
District, No. 11..R. T. Allen (114).....Lumberton
District, No. 12..J. N. Hasty (495).....Rockingham
District, No. 13..W. H. White (151).....Sanford
District, No. 14..Z. V. Snipes (147).....Dunn
District, No. 15..Harrison Kauffman (40).....Raleigh
District, No. 16..Geo. H. Wilkerson (320).....Selma
District, No. 17..D. E. Bullock (230).....Rocky Mount
District, No. 18..W. C. Manning (90).....Williamston
District, No. 19..R. C. Gary (229).....Henderson
District, No. 20..B. E. Stanfield (172).....Creedmoor
District, No. 21..H. M. Brown (352).....Durham
District, No. 22..E. L. Somers (384).....Reidsville
District, No. 23..R. K. Stewart (344).....High Point

District No. 24--	W. H. James (437)	Star
District No. 25--	W. G. Dotson (637)	Badin
District No. 26--	J. E. Stewart (244)	Monroe
District, No. 27--	W. L. Hogan (530)	Charlotte
District, No. 28--	J. S. Armstrong (137)	Lincolnton
District, No. 29--	J. N. Barron (651)	Harmony
District, No. 30--	J. W. Hylton (167)	Winston-Salem
District, No. 31--	W. S. Reich (454)	Elkin
District, No. 32--	Thad Reese (162)	Yadkinville
District, No. 33--	R. L. Proffitt (573)	Goshen
District, No. 34--	T. B. Grayson (219)	Jefferson
District, No. 35--	R. T. Taylor (451)	Stony Fork
District, No. 36--	Beverly Wilson (606)	Catawba
District, No. 37--	J. F. Roberts (202)	Shelby
District, No. 38--	R. M. Hall (482)	Saluda
District, No. 39--	H. B. Leavitt (118)	Asheville
District, No. 40--	J. T. Riddle (554)	Spruce Pine
District, No. 41--	L. E. Green (259)	Waynesville
District, No. 42--	C. Z. Candler (268)	Sylva
District, No. 43--	J. W. S. Davis (529)	Andrews
District, No. 44--	F. I. Barber (381)	Forest City

STANDING COMMITTEES

Jurisprudence—S. M. Gattis (71), B. S. Royster, Sr. (396), C. B. Newcomb (1), E. W. Timberlake, Jr. (282), Thos. J. Harkins (118), L. T. Hartsell (32), W. H. Weatherspoon (305), W. J. Brodgen (352), D. G. Brummitt (396).

By-Laws—J. Bailey Owen (229).

Finance—A. B. Andrews (218), J. H. Anderson (8), J. LeG. Everett (495), H. C. Alexander (31), J. C. Hobbs, Jr. (1), L. E. Green (259), I. M. Bailey (83), Herman Cone (552), T. A. Avera (230).

Oxford Orphanage—P. T. Wilson (167), H. G. Etheridge (118), R. A. Doughton (423), Leon M. Killian (259), E. L. Rudisill (137), C. W. Mangum (602), H. A. Gray (296), E. M. Henly (210).

Committee on Appeals—Harry T. Patterson (3), H. M. Braddon (289), C. S. Chamberlain (4), W. C. Manning (90), Jas. I. Griffin (102).

Masonic and Eastern Star Home—Leon Cash (167), P. P. Turner (542), Chas. M. Setzer (31), E. J. Kennedy (8), P. T. Harrington (629).

Masonic Temple—W. S. Liddell (31), R. J. Noble (84), S. M. Gattis (71), Geo. S. Norfleet (167), B. S. Royster, Sr. (396), W. W. Willson (40), J. Bailey Owen (229), J. LeG. Everett (495), C. T. McClenaghan (218), F. B. Crowson (634), H. G. Etheridge (118), R. H. Sykes (352), R. D. Connor (542), F. D. Winston (5).

Masonic Education—Dr. J. C. Braswell, Chairman (447), Dr. Job Taylor (519), F. M. Pinnix (396), Roy F. Ebbs (118), H. M. Poteat (282), J. LeGrand Everett (495).

Charters and Dispensations—R. F. Edwards (467), R. H. Griffin (230), Jno. S. Wood (381).

Propositions and Grievances—Geo. P. Burgwyn (56), L. W. Alderman (396), Chas. R. Redwine (473).

Committee on Credentials—F. Wm. E. Cullingford (31), Raleigh T. Daniel (203), Harrison Kauffman (40).

Committee on Charity—J. P. Pillsbury (218).

Unfinished Business—J. R. Nixon (505), Wm. Ritchie Smith (500), J. N. Hart (78), R. C. Sedberry (577).

Necrology—F. D. Winston (5).

Masonic Loan Fund—Leon Cash (167), J. H. Gorrell (282), Dr. W. H. Frazier (), R. H. Wright (78), Jno. W. Darden (59).

Foreign Correspondence—J. Edward Allen (10).

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Investigation of Lecture Service—C. B. Newcomb (1), A. B. Andrews (218), F. M. Pinnix (396), H. M. Poteat (282), Jas. W. Payne (543).

Historic Committee—A. B. Andrews (218), J. Edward Allen (10).

To Mark the Grave of Past Grand Master Smith—C. B. Newcomb (1), C. Ed Taylor (249), T. E. Sprunt (319).

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION

Tuesday, January 17, 1928.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina convened in its One Hundred and Forty-First Annual Communication in the Hall of the Masonic Temple in the City of Raleigh on Tuesday evening, January 17, 1928, at 7:30 o'clock and was opened in ample form by M. W. John H. Anderson, Grand Master, presiding, it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented.

The following invocation was offered by Rev. W. E. Poovey, Associate Grand Chaplain:

"Thou Eternal God, Creator of the Realm in which we live, Architect of the Universe and of every individual character that stands with bowed head in Thy presence, we come before Thee at the opening of this another Session of the Grand Lodge and of this Grand Old Fraternity to give Thee thanks that Thou hast blest us with so many and such an abundance of the rich things that have been built into our civilization across the centuries. We thank Thee for the ideals of Freemasonry, we thank Thee for her tenets; we thank Thee for the portion that she has given wherever her teaching and influence has been felt among the peoples of the earth. We thank Thee for the history and we thank Thee for the hope of this Brotherhood.

"Now we pray Thy blessings upon this present assembly. Oh God let Thy grace abide richly upon every member of this body and most especially upon the officers who are charged with the responsibility of conducting its affairs; the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master and every other officer of this Grand Lodge and we pray especially that as there is one vacant chair draped with a token of the mourning which abides upon every heart because of the absence of one who has gone to be in Thy Presence; that Thou will let Thy comforting power abide on the Brotherhood that has been bereaved and we pray

also that Thou will bless the family of loved ones who have been caused to mourn the premature going of him whom they loved.

"We pray Thy blessings upon our social fellowship, upon every item of business that shall be brought up for consideration. Grant that the spirit of God himself shall guide us in our deliberation and that everything which shall be done shall be according to Thy purpose. Guide us through this and every other Session of this Body and may we walk uprightly before Thee as becometh our profession and afterwards may we have entry into that spiritual Temple, that building of God's, that house not made with hands, Eternal in the Heaven! Amen!

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. J. H. Anderson	Grand Master
R. W. R. C. Dunn	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. J. J. Phoenix	Senior Grand Warden
R. W. Henry L. Taylor	as Junior Grand Warden
R. W. B. R. Lacy	Grand Treasurer
R. W. W. W. Willson	Grand Secretary

APPOINTED OFFICERS

Rev. W. E. Poovey	as Grand Chaplain
W. R. F. Edwards	Grand Lecturer
W. J. Edward Allen	as Senior Grand Deacon
W. B. S. Royster, Jr.	Junior Grand Deacon
W. J. W. Winborne	Grand Marshal
W. H. C. Alexander	Grand Sword Bearer
W. P. T. Wilson	Grand Pursuivant
W. Roy F. Ebbs	Grand Steward
W. C. B. Newcomb	Grand Steward
W. W. D. Terry	Grand Tiler
W. C. T. McClenaghan	Asst. Grand Secretary
W. Marshall DeLancey Haywood	Grand Historian
Rev. C. K. Proctor	Grand Orator

EDUCATIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

W. C. Wicker	Field Secretary
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PAST GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

Richard J. Noble, B. S. Royster, H. I. Clark, W. S. Liddell, Francis D. Winston, S. M. Gattis, J. T. Alderman, A. B. Andrews, Jas. C. Braswell, J. Bailey Owen, H. M. Poteat, J. LeG. Everett, Leon Cash, Geo. S. Norfleet.

GRAND CUSTODIANS

S. N. Boyce, Chairman	-----	Gastonia
C. B. Newcomb	-----	Wilmington
Leon Cash	-----	Winston-Salem

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS

J. F. Marquette	-----	Richlands
J. L. Nelson	-----	Morganton
J. W. Patton	-----	Elon College
K. W. Winstead	-----	Bailey
P. C. Stott	-----	Wendell

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

District No. 4	A. M. Atkinson—447	-----	Enfield
District No. 5	H. E. Austin—78	-----	Greenville
District No. 6	W. F. Patten—208	-----	Calypso
District No. 7	A. D. Brooks—568	-----	New Bern
District No. 9	T. H. King—98	-----	Clinton
District No. 10	J. C. Hobbs, Jr.—1	-----	Wilmington
District No. 11	R. T. Allen—114	-----	Lumberton
District No. 12	J. N. Hasty—495	-----	Rockingham
District No. 13	W. H. White—151	-----	Sanford
District No. 14	Z. V. Snipes—147	-----	Dunn
District No. 15	Harrison Kauffman—40	-----	Raleigh
District No. 16	Geo. H. Wilkerson—320	-----	Selma
District No. 18	R. E. L. Cook—58	-----	Tarboro
District No. 20	Rev. B. E. Stanfield—172	-----	Creedmoor
District No. 21	H. M. Brown—352	-----	Durham
District No. 22	E. L. Somers—384	-----	Reidsville
District No. 23	R. K. Stewart—344	-----	High Point
District No. 24	W. H. James—437	-----	Star
District No. 25	J. G. Hudson—576	-----	Salisbury
District No. 27	W. L. Hogan—530	-----	Charlotte
District No. 28	J. S. Armstrong—137	-----	Lincolnton
District No. 30	J. W. Hylton—167	-----	Winston-Salem
District No. 32	Thad Reese—162	-----	Yadkinville
District No. 33	R. L. Proffitt—573	-----	Goshen
District No. 34	R. F. Edwards—467	-----	Crumpler
District No. 36	P. J. Suttlemyre—343	-----	Hickory
District No. 37	J. F. Roberts—202	-----	Shelby
District No. 38	R. M. Hall—482	-----	Saluda
District No. 39	G. C. Ward—446	-----	Biltmore
District No. 40	J. T. Riddle—454	-----	Spruce Pine
District No. 41	L. E. Green—259	-----	Waynesville
District No. 42	C. Z. Candler—268	-----	Sylva

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE
GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Alabama	S. M. Gattis	Hillsboro
Arizona	D. P. Dellinger	Cherryville
Arkansas	J. S. McEachern	Wilmington
Connecticut	Geo. P. Burgwyn	Jackson
Illinois	P. T. Wilson	Winston-Salem
Kentucky	C. S. Chamberlain	Kinston
Louisiana	J. W. Winborne	Marion
Maryland	M. DeL. Haywood	Raleigh
Michigan	H. T. Patterson	New Bern
Minnesota	F. D. Winston	Windsor
Nevada	R. L. Brown	Oxford
New Hampshire	Geo. S. Norfleet	Winston-Salem
New York	R. C. Dunn	Enfield
North Dakota	J. C. Braswell	Whitakers
Ohio	Leon Cash	Winston-Salem
Rhode Island	Rev. J. W. Patton	Elon College
South Dakota	A. B. Andrews	Raleigh
Tennessee	H. E. Austin	Greenville
Utah	J. T. Alderman	Henderson
Vermont	C. T. McClenaghan	Raleigh
Virginia	W. W. Willson	Raleigh
Washington	J. LeG. Everett	Rockingham
West Virginia	B. S. Royster	Oxford
Wisconsin	R. J. Noble	Selma

NORTH AMERICAN GRAND LODGES

Alberta	G. C. Ward	Biltmore
British Columbia	H. I. Clark	Scotland Neck
Canada	H. M. Poteat	Wake Forest
Manitoba	R. M. Hall	Saluda
Nova Scotia	J. B. Owen	Henderson

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

Queensland	J. W. Payne	Spencer
South Australia	C. B. Newcomb	Wilmington
Victoria	Harrison Kauffman	Raleigh
West Australia	John J. Phoenix	Greensboro

SOUTH AMERICAN LODGES

Panama	J. Edward Allen	Warrenton
York G. L. Of Mexico	B. E. Stanfield	Creedmoor

The roll of Standing Committees was called and the majority of each found to be present.

Bro. F. Wm. E. Cullingford, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following report:

St. John's-----No.	1--	H. L. Taylor, M.; Wm. H. Shoffer, S. W.; F. I. Long, Proxy, J. W.
Royal White Hart--No.	2--	R. L. Applewhite, P.
St. John's-----No.	3--	Harry T. Patterson, proxy.
St. John's-----No.	4--	J. L. Phillips, M.; R. Markham, S. W., J. A. Scott, J. W.
Charity -----No.	5--	H. H. Ballerton, M.
Unanimity -----No.	7--	H. A. Campen, M.; I. J. Moran, proxy; E. W. Spires, J. W.
Phoenix -----No.	8--	T. A. Thornton, Jr., M.; R. B. Case, J. W.
Johnston-Caswell --No.	10--	J. Edward Allen, P. B. Bell, J. E. Moore, proxies.
Phalanx -----No.	31--	W. J. Crichton, Jr., M.; S. A. Little, S. W.; H. McA. Rose, J. W.
Davie -----No.	39--	B. F. Burkett, proxy.
Hiram -----No.	40--	W. J. Richardson, M.; H. B. Gill, S. W.; C. M. Lambe, J. W.
Liberty -----No.	45--	A. G. Hendren, J. W.
Hall -----No.	53--	D. B. Harrison, M.
King Solomon-----No.	56--	E. J. Gay, S. W.; G. P. Burgwyn, M.
Concord -----No.	58--	T. B. Moses, J. W., J. A. Weddell, proxy M.; M. L. Laughlin, proxy S. W.
Perseverance -----No.	59--	Harry Stell, proxy.
Kilwinning -----No.	64--	C. A. Bland, proxy.
Eagle -----No.	71--	T. C. Ellis, J. W.; Chas. M. Walker, M.
Sharon -----No.	78--	A. R. House, J. W.; B. McK. Johnson, S. W.
Zion -----No.	81--	J. W. Mallard, Sr., proxy; J. R. Westbrook, Proxy.
LaFayette -----No.	83--	J. R. Gurganus, M.
Fellowship -----No.	84--	W. H. Dupree, S. W.; J. D. Underwood, W. M. Grantham, proxies.
Morning Star-----No.	85--	J. C. Mayo, M.; D. W. Perry, proxy.
Skewarkee -----No.	90--	W. C. Manning, W. H. Booker, J. C. Anderson, proxies.
Joseph Warren-----No.	92--	L. A. Gardner, M.; H. E. Thompson, P.
Neuse -----No.	97--	W. J. Rudy, M.; W. J. Norwood, J. W.; J. B. Green, proxy.
Fulton -----No.	99--	H. White Goodson, J. F. Harrelson, J. W.; C. L. Wyatt, Proxy, S. W.

Orr	No. 104	Jas. H. Harris, Proxy.
Wayne	No. 112	Dean R. Holt, M.; F. L. Welpley, proxy, N. D. Gwatney, J. W.
St. Alban's	No. 114	N. H. Biddell, J. W.; E. J. Britt, proxy, M. & S. W.
Holly Springs	No. 115	R. C. Stephens, M.
Mount Lebanon	No. 117	Barnes Daniel, proxy, S. W.
Mt. Hermon	No. 118	H. G. Etheridge, proxy.
Franklinton	No. 123	H. F. Fuller, M.; H. S. Pearce, S. W. R. L. Wilder, J. W.
Mill Creek	No. 125	D. N. Hill, S. W.; N. C. Lee, M.; G. C. Warren, proxy for J. W.
Blackmer	No. 127	Clay L. Bruton, proxy.
Hanks	No. 128	B. R. Chancy, M.; W. D. Maner, proxy; J. V. McCombs, J. W.
Radiance	No. 132	E. W. Edwards, M.
Mocksville	No. 134	S. R. Latham, S. W.; H. C. Meroney, proxy M.; S. M. Call, proxy J. W.
Leaksville	No. 136	Thos. R. Love and Bennett Nooe, Jr. proxies.
Lincoln	No. 137	E. L. Rudisill, M.
King Solomon	No. 138	C. C. Bryan, M.
Carolina	No. 141	B. D. Nelms, proxy.
Junaluska	No. 145	Frank I. Murray, M.
Palmyra	No. 147	Alfred Blalock, S. W.
Pee Dee	No. 150	N. B. Baldwin, S. W.
Sanford	No. 151	F. E. Street, S. W.; W. L. McIver, proxy J. W.
Scotch-Ireland	No. 154	P. R. Shell, M.; W. F. Thompson, proxy S. W.; B. R. Brown, J. W.
White Stone	No. 155	H. K. Baker, M.; Edgar Hood, proxy; Hubert Eddins, proxy.
Yadkin	No. 162	J. T. Reese, M.
Deep River	No. 164	F. C. Caveness, M.
Archer	No. 165	G. M. Stott, M.; J. W. Barnes, proxy.
Winston	No. 167	W. P. Lawrence, S. W.; C. A. Jenkins, proxy for J. W.
Coleraine	No. 171	J. W. Leary, proxy.
Buffalo	No. 172	W. M. Arnold, M.; L. L. Thomas, proxy S. W.; J. P. Kelly, proxy J. W.
Pollocksville	No. 175	A. L. Killingsworth, proxy.
Sandy Creek	No. 185	J. L. Foster, M.
Central Cross	No. 187	G. H. Harris, proxy.
Balfour	No. 188	W. P. Osbourn, J. W.
Fair Bluff	No. 190	H. R. Renfrow, M.; M. S. Turner, J. W.

Granite	No. 191	E. W. McCullers.
Burnsville	No. 192	Wm. I. Parnell, proxy.
Cary	No. 198	E. N. Meekins, M.; J. T. McMaster, S. W.
Cleveland	No. 202	Geo. D. Washburn, M.; E. F. Ly- brand, proxy J. W.; Russell D. Loughridge, proxy S. W.
Roanoke	No. 203	R. T. Daniel, proxy.
Mingo	No. 206	W. R. Warren, M.; T. H. Hinson, S. W.; D. M. Willeford, J. W.
Lebanon	No. 207	W. W. Schulkens, proxy.
Mount Olive	No. 208	W. M. Baker, proxy.
Randleman	No. 209	J. H. Brandall, Jr., proxy.
Eno	No. 210	J. N. Matthews, M.; J. R. Coggins, proxy, A. J. Knight, proxy.
Thomasville	No. 214	J. A. Palmer, J. W.
Wm. G. Hill	No. 218	Judah L. Emanuel, M.; Alfred B. Vester, S. W.; Ernest F. McCord, J. W.
Jefferson	No. 219	S. C. Blackburn, proxy.
County Line	No. 224	C. H. Knox, M.
Wilson	No. 226	C. C. Holmes, M.
Corinthian	No. 230	W. F. Cross, S. W.; C. R. Shular, proxy.
Wm. T. Bain	No. 231	B. B. Turner, M.
Anchor	No. 234	D. S. Avery, proxy.
Mystic Tie	No. 237	C. B. Landis, M.
Atlantic	No. 238	Vincent Powers, S. W.
Wiccacon	No. 240	R. B. Lineberry, M.; J. Ed. Askew, proxy.
Rountree	No. 243	R. S. Hamilton, M.; J. R. Cameron, proxy S. W. & J. W.
Monroe	No. 244	J. Ray Shute, J. W.
Lee	No. 253	W. P. Allen, M.; C. A. Deal, J. W.; W. M. White, proxy.
Oaks	No. 255	J. E. Williamson, proxy; J. M. Mc- Adams, proxy.
Kenly	No. 257	J. P. Hales, M.; C. C. Boykin, proxy.
Fuquay	No. 258	W. E. Fleming, M.; W. L. Rowland, proxy for J. W.
Waynesville	No. 259	Wm. C. Phillips, M.; Oscar T. Al- exander, S. W.; Chas. A. Burgwyn, J. W.
Excelsior	No. 261	R. P. Steffey, proxy for M.; R. F. Boyd, proxy S. W.

Hibriten	No. 262	S. B. Howard, M.
Gaston	No. 263	J. P. Hoffman, proxy.
Unaka	No. 268	Dan Tompkins, proxy.
Bingham	No. 272	A. H. Mebane, Jr. M.; D. P. Rascoe, proxy; G. L. Hooks, proxy.
Watauga	No. 273	J. T. C. Wright, proxy.
Green Level	No. 277	E. T. Mills, J. W.; G. T. Mills, S. W.
Rehoboth	No. 279	I. L. Hawes, M.
Eureka	No. 283	V. B. Miller, proxy.
Greenville	No. 284	J. J. Gilbert, proxy.
Flat Creek	No. 285	G. C. Phillips, M.; B. N. Welch, proxy for W.
Salem	No. 289	J. W. Adams, M.
French Broad	No. 292	J. Coleman Ramsey, M.
Atlantic	No. 294	Nathaniel Credle, S. W.; W. J. Harris, J. W.
Stonewall	No. 296	E. B. Whichard, S. W.; H. A. Gray, M.
Toisnot	No. 298	J. T. Watson, proxy; O. J. Winstead, proxy.
Aurora	No. 300	J. T. Wilkinson, proxy for Officers.
Evergreen	No. 303	T. N. Holmes, proxy.
Pleasant Hill	No. 304	J. C. Small and Jos. Small, proxies.
Laurinburg	No. 305	W. H. Witherspoon, M.
Raeford	No. 306	W. P. Hawfield, M.; Edgar Hall, proxy.
Patterson	No. 307	O. A. Barringer, proxy.
Montgomery	No. 309	M. A. Nicholson, proxy; J. E. Ledbetter, M.
Hatcher	No. 310	Geo. V. Boyette, M.; G. A. Short, J. W.; G. C. Stott, proxy S. W.
King Solomon	No. 313	Robert Monroe, S. W.; D. F. Graham, proxy M.
New Lebanon	No. 314	W. I. Halstead, proxy.
Eureka	No. 317	J. B. Griggs and M. M. Harris, proxies.
Wilmington	No. 319	R. B. Roebuck, M.; J. E. L. Wade, J. W.
Selma	No. 320	W. D. Perkins, J. W.
Granite	No. 322	Wm. S. Wolfe, M.
Mattamuskeet	No. 328	R. S. Cox, proxy.
Bayboro	No. 331	U. C. Holton, proxy for Officers.
Rowland	No. 335	J. Mac. Bracey, proxy.
Harmony	No. 340	N. B. Berger and J. E. Overman, proxies.
Hickory	No. 343	E. J. McCoy, J. W.; W. L. Clinard, proxy.

Stanly	No. 348	J. F. Niven, M.; E. C. Smith and R. M. Trexler, proxies.
Durham	No. 352	D. A. Morris, M.; A. V. Cole, S. W.; T. T. Pickett, J. W.
Fallston	No. 356	W. A. Garrett, proxy; J. D. Morris, proxy.
Bakersville	No. 357	W. C. Berry, proxy.
Mount Vernon	No. 359	J. E. Piland, proxy M.
Craighead	No. 366	John G. Caldwell, proxy; H. B. Lowe, proxy.
Gastonia	No. 369	S. N. Boyce, proxy.
Bethel	No. 372	V. L. Wall, M.; M. D. Steagall, S. W.; T. J. Hardison, J. W.
Elk	No. 373	A. G. Lackey, proxy.
Campbell	No. 374	J. F. Orren, M.
Life Boat	No. 376	N. M. Nash, S. W.
Seaboard	No. 378	W. D. Barbee, S. W.; Elmo Crocker, J. W.
Granville	No. 380	J. R. Davis, M.
Forest City	No. 381	John S. Wood, proxy.
Reidsville	No. 384	F. E. Hester, proxy M.; C. L. Smith, S. W.; J. S. Wells, J. W.
Scottsville	No. 385	J. M. Tucker, proxy.
Kedron	No. 387	U. M. Orr, M.
Mooreboro	No. 388	J. P. McSwain, proxy.
Copeland	No. 390	J. G. Wood, Proxy for Officers.
Lebanon	No. 391	J. G. Newton, proxy.
White Rock	No. 392	M. G. Shelton, M.
Tally Ho	No. 393	M. P. Sanford, M.; O. G. Clayton, S. W.; J. K. Watkins, J. W.
Orient	No. 395	L. P. Russell, M.
Oxford	No. 396	M. F. Hill, M.
Joppa	No. 401	W. W. LeFevre, S. W.
Siler City	No. 403	J. Dewey Dorsett, M.; C. C. Hughes, proxy.
Ocean	No. 405	J. E. English, S. W.; A. D. Willis, proxy.
Ivy	No. 406	W. P. Metcalf, proxy for Officers.
Liberty Grove	No. 407	J. W. Nichols, M.
University	No. 408	J. B. Linker, M.; W. E. Caldwell, S. W.
Bula	No. 409	Lon. G. Turner, M.; W. N. Stancill, S. W.; W. P. Fowler, J. W.
Miller's Creek	No. 415	J. C. Whittington, M.; W. A. Bumgarner, proxy.
Maxton	No. 417	Morrison Peterson and R. F. Munn, proxies.

Boonville	No. 421	M. V. Fleming, proxy.
Sparta	No. 423	George Cheek, proxy.
Baltimore	No. 424	W. C. Jennings, M.; J. H. Sailor and Fred Nicholson, proxies.
Sea Side	No. 429	J. P. Irwin, M.
Rockyford	No. 430	F. C. Sprinkle, M.
Relief	No. 431	E. M. Cannaday, proxy S. W.; W. F. Johnson, proxy J. W.
Blue Ridge	No. 435	F. H. Potts, proxy.
Star	No. 437	D. B. Archbell, S. W.
Clingman	No. 440	D. H. Pardue, M.
Marietta	No. 444	W. R. Maner, proxy, W. E. Mosey, M.
Biltmore	No. 446	Ray J. Owens, M.
Enfield	No. 447	L. W. Ransone, M.; Geo. R. Bennette, proxy J. W.; W. N. Sherrod, proxy S. W.
Grifton	No. 452	J. H. Barwick, proxy.
Elkin	No. 454	Richard G. Franklin, Jr., proxy.
Pineville	No. 455	G. S. Dudley, proxy.
Rusk	No. 456	M. L. Bray, M.
Blowing Rock	No. 458	J. E. Holshouser, T. H. Coffey, Jr., proxy.
Dillsboro	No. 459	R. G. Queen, M.
South Fork	No. 462	Ed. C. Ray, proxy.
Currituck	No. 463	M. W. Morrisette, M.
Gulf	No. 465	B. A. Osborne, C. F. Hart, proxies.
Crumpler	No. 467	T. G. Plummer, proxy.
Scotland Neck	No. 470	Erwin Clark, M.; W. D. Harding, P.
Lexington	No. 473	C. R. Redwine, M.; W. P. Bain, S. W.
St. Paul's	No. 474	L. A. McGeechy, proxy
Grimesland	No. 475	J. L. Williams & J. T. Singleton, proxies.
Big Lick	No. 476	C. P. Hartsell, M.; F. C. Efrid, J. W.; B. C. Furr, proxy S. W.
Four Oaks	No. 478	B. T. Barbour, M.; John F. Hall, proxy J. W.; S. W. Brown, proxy, S. W.
Spring Hope	No. 481	O. B. Moss, M.; G. E. Lamm, proxy.
Saluda	No. 482	D. R. Fisher, S. W.
Traphill	No. 483	T. S. Bryan, M.; H. Y. Warren, S. W.; J. W. Brown, J. W.
Southern Pines	No. 484	Joseph M. Townsend, S. W.; W. Ray- mond Johnson, J. W.; John S. Rug- gles, proxy for M.
Statesville	No. 487	A. L. Sides, P.
Rich Square	No. 488	J. Howard Brown, M.; C. A. Elliott, proxy.

Thos. M. Holt	No. 492	R. E. Hunter, proxy.
Pilot	No. 493	W. P. Henley, proxy for officers.
Rockingham	No. 495	P. O. Moyle, P.
Royal Hart	No. 497	D. A. T. Ricks & N. R. Newsome, proxies.
Creedmoor	No. 499	J. T. Aiken, J. W.; I. F. Fuller, proxy for S. W.
Raleigh	No. 500	O. D. Baxter, M.; W. F. Harding, Jr., S. W.; M. G. Bingham, J. W.
Luke McClaughan	No. 504	J. H. Copeland, M.
Cherryville	No. 505	D. P. Dellinger, proxy for Officers.
Lattimore	No. 508	A. L. Calton, M.
Belhaven	No. 509	Geo. E. Ricks, M.; C. W. Smith, proxy.
Farmville	No. 517	J. L. Taylor, M.; J. T. Bundy, proxy S. W.
Widow's Son	No. 519	Job Taylor, proxy.
Fairfield	No. 520	D. H. Carter, proxy.
Wanchese	No. 521	Randall B. Etheridge, proxy.
Winterville	No. 523	B. F. Manning, proxy S. W.; Roy T. Cox, M.
Pendleton	No. 524	J. F. Martin, proxy.
Rodgers	No. 525	C. C. Taylor, J. W.; E. H. Liles, proxy M.
Lucama	No. 527	E. F. Philipps, M.
Fairmont	No. 528	W. R. Taylor, M.
Joppa	No. 530	Geo. S. Coble, M.; M. C. Alexander, S. W.; E. E. Marler, P.
Hamlet	No. 532	V. S. Townsend, proxy.
Camp Call	No. 534	Paris L. Yelton, M.
Caswell	No. 539	Jeff D. Pritchett, M.; T. A. Boland, S. W.; A. Clay Murray, proxy.
State Road	No. 540	G. W. Hanes, S. W.
Corinthian	No. 542	B. S. Eldridge, J. B. Barnes, S. W.
Spencer	No. 543	W. P. McCall, J. W.; J. E. Connell, proxy M.
Carolina	No. 546	J. R. Lawson, proxy for M. & J. W.; L. H. Smith, Jr., S. W.
Maysville	No. 547	C. M. Mattocks, J. W.; A. A. Eu- banks, proxy M.
Elon	No. 549	L. D. Martin, M.; W. J. Cotter, proxy.
Glenville	No. 551	J. M. Leopard, M.; B. Norton, proxy.
Revolution	No. 552	Grady J. Shepherd, M.
Elise	No. 555	W. N. McDuffie, M.; W. L. Brown, proxy S. W.

Neil S. Stewart	No. 556	C. G. Dahlgren, proxy.
Oak Grove	No. 557	S. G. Crater, proxy.
Ararat	No. 558	A. W. Danley, proxy for officers.
Sulphur Springs	No. 560	M. F. Absher, S. W.
Waxhaw	No. 562	J. W. Rowell, M.; C. S. Massey, proxy S. W.
Tabor	No. 563	A. M. Smith, M.; A. C. Powell, proxy for W.
Richlands	No. 564	D. W. Russell, Jr., J. W.; F. P. Thompson, proxy.
Wendell	No. 565	W. A. Williams, M.; C. A. Biggs, proxy.
Ronda	No. 566	R. R. Crater, M.
Wentworth	No. 567	W. S. Chambers, proxy, H. C. Stalling, proxy.
Doric	No. 568	R. C. Whitley, M.; J. C. Davis, J. W.
Cliffside	No. 572	W. P. Carpenter, M.
Andrew Jackson	No. 576	D. M. McLean, S. W.; C. T. Harris, proxy.
Biscoe	No. 577	D. A. Munn & J. W. Bradshaw, proxies.
Casar	No. 579	Miller Newton, P.
Ionic	No. 583	W. T. McCoy, proxy.
Apex	No. 584	H. W. Lassiter, S. W.; R. Benton, M.; E. T. Kernes, Jr., J. W.
David Bell	No. 587	Dr. J. H. Cutchin, M.
Evening Star	No. 588	J. L. Bryan, M.; J. B. Wilder, S. W.
Bethel	No. 589	E. O. Burroughs, M.
Wallace	No. 595	W. F. Murphy, Jr., M.
Cranberry	No. 598	Thomas Miller, M.
Roaring Gap	No. 599	W. H. Norman, S. W.
Rockwell	No. 600	E. L. Wright, P.
Queen City	No. 602	D. E. Bullocks, M.; C. W. Mangum, proxy, James A. Hoover, J. W.
Vaughan	No. 604	C. M. Haithcock, S. W.
Skyuka	No. 605	C. P. Burnett, proxy.
Chadbourne	No. 607	W. E. Bailey, M.; Frank Young, J. W.
Zebulon	No. 609	A. V. Medlin, M.; Thos. Williams and M. J. Sexton, proxies.
Atkinson	No. 612	J. S. Pope, proxy G. C. Beard, M.
Sunrise	No. 615	J. M. Keith, J. W.; V. V. Bridges, S. W.
Round Peak	No. 616	S. J. Mays and R. N. Hawks; proxies for Officers.
St. Patrick's	No. 617	W. P. Holt, M.; H. A. Watson, S. W.; R. F. Barnes, J. W.

Castalia	No. 619	R. C. Bartholemew, J. H. Dickens, A. F. Daniels, proxies.
Bonlee	No. 621	W. B. Cheek, proxy.
Mount Pisgah	No. 623	J. G. Billings, M.
John H. Mills	No. 624	H. A. Faulkner, M.; J. S. Wilson, proxy.
Belmont	No. 627	R. D. Hall, M.
Perfection	No. 628	J. W. Hollowell, proxy.
Unionville	No. 632	A. D. Baucom, proxy.
Bailey	No. 633	K. W. Winstead, proxy for officers.
Goldsboro	No. 634	L. R. Thomas, J. W.
Mill Springs	No. 636	J. H. Gibbs, M.
Yadkin Falls	No. 637	Earl M. Morgan, M.; W. O. Austin, J. W.
Ellerbe	No. 641	B. A. Cox, M.
Victory	No. 642	W. G. Kornegay, proxy.
Plumtree	No. 648	L. R. Polechio, M.
Harmony	No. 651	J. B. Parks, proxy.
Black River	No. 652	A. D. Wilson, M.; J. P. Jones, J. W.
Jno. C. Britton	No. 653	L. E. Daily, proxy.
Elberta	No. 654	W. L. Stubbs, M.
Guilford	No. 656	H. R. Moag, proxy J. W.; W. W. Alderman, M.; O. N. White, S. W.
Keller Memorial	No. 657	A. L. Reinhardt, proxy.
W. Asheville	No. 665	Hugh Sowers, M.; J. M. Barber, S. W.; R. P. Ashworth, J. W.

There are 868 Brethren registered on the Visitors' Register.

Some of these delegates present are not entitled to representation because of the failure of their lodges to make returns or payments of Grand Lodge indebtedness in time required by the Code. A list of these lodges who have delegates present not entitled to representation is as follows:

Stokes Lodge, No. 32.	Montgomery Lodge, No. 426.
Greensboro Lodge, No. 76.	Roper Lodge, No. 443.
Hiram Lodge, No. 98.	Eagle Springs Lodge, No. 477.
Adoniram Lodge, No. 149.	Mill Creek Lodge, No. 480.
George Washington Lodge, No. 174.	Caroleen Lodge, No. 510.
Siloam Lodge, No. 178.	Summit Lodge, No. 580.
Wake Forest Lodge, No. 282.	Little River Lodge, No. 620.
Vance Lodge, No. 293.	Coats Lodge, No. 622.
Numa F. Reid Lodge, No. 344.	Shoal Creek Lodge, No. 644.
Black River Lodge, No. 652.	

We find from the records furnished us by the Grand Secretary forty-eight lodges to be delinquent, thirty-five of which have paid their indebtedness since November 1, 1927.

Fraternally submitted, F. WM. E. CULLINGFORD,
HARRISON KAUFFMAN,
R. T. DANIEL.

The Grand Master remarked as follows:

We are honored tonight by the presence of the Commanding Officer of every branch of recognized Masonry in North Carolina: the Grand High Priest of North Carolina, Companion Jenkins; the Grand Commander of North Carolina, Wayland Boyer, and the Sovereign Grand Inspector General of North Carolina, A. & A. S. R., Thomas J. Harkins; and M. W. Grand Master of the Council, Joseph W. Hylton. They are fraternally and most respectfully welcome.

The Grand Master directed the Grand Marshal to ascertain if the Grand Master of South Carolina was present and upon the report that M. W. Grand Master Charlton Durant of the Grand Lodge of the State of South Carolina was in waiting, Past Grand Masters S. M. Gattis, B. S. Royster and J. Bailey Owen were requested to escort the distinguished visitor.

GRAND MASTER: On behalf of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina it affords me extreme pleasure to welcome you to this One Hundred and Forty-First Communication of the Grand Lodge. The latch-string of North Carolina is always on the outside and particularly so to our dear friends and acquaintances to the south of us.

GRAND MASTER DURANT: The pleasure of being with you is a delayed pleasure but none the less keen. I planned to come over here a year ago at the kind invitation of your Grand Master but circumstances prevented. I determined this time I would come regardless and I have. This is my first time in your Grand Lodge but I don't feel a stranger. I have known your Grand Master and Grand Secretary pleasantly for some time. I consider Brother Hubert Poteat and his pipe strong friends but I know more about the Grand Lodge than that.

I have been interested and had admired the work that you are doing, for Orphans, for the needy and for deserving students, and everybody around knows that, or should. But I have a still closer relationship. A year or two ago some of us got interested in the matter of educating our Masons and we went out to Chicago and got in touch with a number of representatives of Grand Lodges

there and found what they were doing and after sifting it all out we decided that your plan was the most feasible, practical and successful. We got in touch with your Dr. Wicker and we resolved that we would pump him dry, but we could not do it. He is an inexhaustible fountain of information and inspiration and we came home, got our Secretary and started him out with instructions that the first thing to do was to come to North Carolina, get with Dr. Wicker, obtain his plans, some of his inspiration and enthusiasm. We did that. Now after two years I am glad to come back to tell you that this baby the Grand Lodge assisted in birthing is beyond the teething stage. The matter is a thorough success with us. Our Brother Chreitzburg is doing a splendid work and I felt it was due you to express a little of the debt of gratitude we owe. You have helped us and we appreciate it.

Of course, I feel at home anywhere among Masons, that is more or less at home when I look out at your faces and see how much you look like our folks and when I hear your voices that sound like our folks. Some time ago a man asked me if I was not from North Carolina. I said, "No, I have a bad cold, that is the trouble." (Laughter.) I asked him why he thought so and he said, "Well your brogue, the way you talk."

There is something in Masonry that appeals to you and appeals to me and when you are with a body of men whom you realize have answered to the same ideal, the same spiritual uplift and have felt the same tug you have, it gives you a bond. Of course we didn't swear at the altar that we would be brothers to the members of our own Grand Jurisdictions or our own lodges—they are simply for convenience—but we are Brethren throughout the globe.

I want to give you a little experience because it is fresh in my mind; I have a young friend who got married about a year ago—a baby came to his house a few days ago. He is nothing but a boy. The boy came to me tremendously proud and told me. A day or so afterwards he told me: "You ought to see that little rascal yawn and stretch." Now you fathers know it is perfectly natural

for a baby to yawn and stretch. I marveled at it and told him it was fine. He came back afterwards, his face beaming with pride and said, "You know that little rascal got hold of my finger and I could hardly get it loose. He is as strong as can be." Well, I wondered and marveled at that and after talking with him reflected that some scientists would say that we had simian ancestors and the little baby apes had to hold on to the limb of the trees while their mothers went out to get food—that's all tomfoolery to my mind. The great God made the baby that way because you fathers know when he gets hold of your finger and won't turn loose that the baby hand entwines right into your heartstrings and you feel the appeal of those baby fingers. The boy doesn't realize the change that is going on within him. He was an irresponsible, careless youngster; now a change has come into his heart and his life and he never will be the same again. He is spiritually changed and his fatherhood amounts to something to him. Of course he does not yet know of this change.

Masonry does something to us, of course not as drastic, but in a lesser way it catches hold of men's lives and gets into them and changes them—that is, some of them. Some of them are like the boy who said he don't say his prayers any more because the Lord had sent a baby to his house and he had been praying six months for a goat. (Laughter.)

I am glad to be with you friends. I watch your progress and I expect to watch your proceedings with a great deal of interest. I want you to continue the progress. You have a fine Grand Lodge. I will not say you have the best Grand Lodge but I would say you are next to the best, in fact, just North of it. I want you to go on with a steady growth but not too fast. It doesn't do every time to go too fast. Like the fellow who was with his sweetheart and said: "Mary, every time I kiss you it makes me a better man." She said: "You don't want to get good enough for Heaven in one evening." (Laughter.) (Applause.)

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS

BRETHREN:

Again I come before you to render an account of my stewardship and it is with pleasure I welcome you to the one hundred and forty-first annual communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

As we look back over the past year we find many hopes unrealized but I am pleased to report that I believe Masonry in North Carolina is in a better condition than it has been for some time.

In the hectic days of the Great World War and the return of the boys from the army our lodges admitted many members who were utterly unable to realize or appreciate the great aims of our institution. This material was never assimilated and the natural consequence was a state of indifference and stagnation. For some years this condition had been increasing until it was necessary that some drastic action be taken. Many lodges seemed to feel that they were a law unto themselves and any action of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master was an unnecessary and unwarranted interference with their rights. Several times I made occasion to visit such lodges and in the "slang" of the day tell them "where they got off."

After the flood tide of the war it was to be expected there would be a reaction but I believe the low water mark has been reached and Masonry will go forward with renewed strength and vigor.

I had not hoped for any increase in membership as I expected many of these war-time members, I will not call them Masons, to drop their membership after they had satisfied their curiosity and found that Masonry did not offer personal, political or business advantages. The report of the Grand Secretary will show a small decrease but we have only lost some drones and made more elbow room for the workers.

In some cases where changes were made it was necessary to use the heavy hand of authority but generally the suggestions of the Grand Master met with a ready response.

These have been busy, happy months. Busy, because I have found many things to do and have tried, to the best of my ability, to fill acceptably the exalted station to which you elevated me. Happy, because it was work I love and my remaining years will be filled with glorious memories of the true friends made and the multitude of courtesies and attentions showered upon me.

To those I have helped, I beg them to accept it as a willing, pleasant service. To those I have offended, I ask them to feel that my action was not prompted by a desire to hurt but only in the line of what I considered my duty to Masonry. May God's richest blessings be theirs.

NECROLOGY

The grim messenger has laid a heavy hand on the brethren during the past year and we are called upon to mourn the loss of many brethren not only in our own but also in our sister Grand Jurisdictions. Among those who have been called to their reward are Past Grand Masters Robert Bingham and James H. Webb.

ROBERT BINGHAM

Robert Bingham was Grand Master of North Carolina in 1882, 1883 and 1884. Unfortunately, the state of his health and advanced age has prevented his attendance upon the Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge for many years. This grand old man was known to but few of the present members of the Grand Lodge. He devoted his life to the instruction of youth and has left a great name for himself, not only as a man and a Mason, but also as an educator. He died in Asheville on the second day of May and was buried with military honors accorded by the cadets of the military institute of which he had, for so many years, been the head.

JAMES H. WEBB

Past Grand Master Webb died May 23rd, 1927, after a lingering illness. Brother Webb had endeared himself to all the regular attendants of the Grand Lodge for many years. His amiable and jovial disposition had made him a great favorite and his passing brought sorrow to the hearts of all who had enjoyed the privilege

of his friendship and acquaintance. He was buried with Masonic honors in the old church yard at Hillsboro where he sleeps with other members of his distinguished family who have been buried there for many years.

ANDREW J. HARRIS

On November 9th we were called upon to mourn the death of our Junior Grand Warden, Andrew J. Harris, who died after a long illness at his home in Henderson. Brother Harris had served on many important committees of the Grand Lodge and his quiet ability had made him one of the most valuable members. He was elected Junior Grand Warden at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge and it is with a feeling of sadness we view his station draped in mourning and miss his genial presence in our midst. He was buried with Masonic Honors on November 10th and most of the stations of the Grand Lodge were filled by Past Grand Masters, evidencing his popularity among the workers of the Grand Lodge and the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

These are but passing comments on the deaths of these distinguished Masons and the Committee on Necrology will pay fitting tribute to their memories.

CITATIONS

In compliance with the law passed in 1924 I notified all lodges that had not been represented at the last three Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge to show cause why their charters should not be forfeited and sent them the following letter:

Dear Sir and Brother:

In 1924 the Grand Lodge adopted the following amendment: "That lodges which are not represented, as provided by law with respect to such representation, in three successive annual communications of the Grand Lodge, be deprived of their charters; Provided, that for a good cause shown and upon recommendations of the District Deputy of the district in which said lodge is located, the Grand Master may extend the time for one additional year."

In going over the records I find your lodge has not been represented at the Grand Lodge for the past three communications and therefore your lodge is liable to have its charter arrested.

This is the Law and the Law was made to be obeyed.

Before doing so, however, I will give you an opportunity to show some sufficient reason why you were not represented and why I should not arrest your charter.

You are therefore notified and ordered to present such excuse to me at my office in Fayetteville, N. C., in writing, on or before the 15th day of August, 1927.

Failure to do so will subject you to immediate action.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. ANDERSON,

Grand Master.

Most of the lodges replied and the following letter was sent them extending the time for one year:

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am extending the time for your lodge to send a representative to the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge until the session of January 1928 but caution you that if you fail to be represented at that communication your charter will be forfeited under the law.

It will not suffice for you merely to send some one. He must have the proper credentials and be registered by the Committee on Credentials. We have to go by the record and if your lodge is not recorded you will get no credit.

I have accepted your explanation but inform you that ignorance of the law is no excuse. It is the duty of your officers to become familiar with the law. Neither will poverty be accepted as a reasonable excuse. If your dues are not sufficient to support your lodge, they should be increased, and if your membership is not able to properly support the lodge you should either surrender your charter or consolidate with some other lodge.

The fact that you did not pay dues in time to be entitled to representation will not be accepted as you have ninety days before that penalty is inflicted.

If you are indifferent and do not care, then the sooner your charter is arrested, the better, for the territory you are now occupying will then be occupied by some lodge that does care.

Think these things over, Brother, and see that your lodge either obeys the law or decides to accept the consequences.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. ANDERSON,

Grand Master.

In addition to the eighty-one lodges that had not been represented for three years there were forty that had not been represented for two years and in order that the law might be called to their attention the following letter was sent:

Dear Sir and Brother:

The records of the Grand Lodge show that your lodge has not been represented at the last two communications. At the communication of 1924 the Grand Lodge adopted the following: (The law was cited as in letter No. 1).

The Grand Lodge is not responsible for the condition of your lodge. If you have failed, for any cause, to be represented, it is your fault. If you have sent some one and they failed to register you are not entitled to representation. If you have failed to pay the per capita tax in time, that also is your fault. Poverty is no excuse. If your lodge is not able to support itself you should surrender your charter or consolidate with some other lodge. If your lodge can not, or will not, obey the laws of the Grand Lodge you will have to suffer the consequences.

I call these matters to your attention that there may be no misunderstanding in the future.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. ANDERSON,

Grand Master.

These letters have not increased my popularity with the brethren, but there can now be no excuse that the law was not made plain.

CHARTERS ARRESTED

Because of the generally unsatisfactory reports as to the conditions existing in the following lodges I deemed it for the best interests of Masonry to arrest their charters. They had done no work and were not able to confer the degrees in a satisfactory manner (if they had had an opportunity) and were too small to carry on the work in their several jurisdictions.

April 2, Falling Creek Lodge, No. 325, with twenty-four members.

April 15, Cedar Rock Lodge, No. 286, with twenty-six members.

June 4, Bellview Lodge, No. 416, with twenty-four members.

June 7, Pensacola Lodge, No. 647, with thirty-six members.

November 1, Polenta Lodge, No. 450, with twenty members.

I ask that my action be approved so that those who desire them may obtain dimits from the Grand Secretary.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED

The following lodges have surrendered their charters during the past year. Some of the lodges took action upon their own initiative but some only did so to avoid drastic action on the part of the Grand Master.

March 26, Grand View Lodge, No. 608, with fifty-one members.

May 19, Shelmerdine Lodge, No. 545, with twenty-four members.

April 22, Center Lodge, No. 398, with fifty-six members.

June 24, Ellenboro Lodge, No. 531, with twenty-three members.

August 5, King Hiram Lodge, No. 466, with twenty-nine members.

LODGES CONSOLIDATED

During the year just past the following lodges have been consolidated:

June 11, Eastern Star Lodge, No. 425, with Burnsville Lodge, No. 192, under the name of Burnsville Lodge, No. 192.

Sept. 7, Laurel Branch Lodge, No. 603, with Sparta Lodge, No. 423, under the name of Sparta Lodge, No. 423.

Nov. 22, White Hill Lodge, No. 321, With Sanford Lodge, No. 151, under the name of Sanford Lodge, No. 151.

Dec. 6, Goldston Lodge, No. 649, with Gulf Lodge, No. 465, under the name of Gulf Lodge, No. 465.

DECISIONS AND OPINIONS

1. A man petitioned for the degrees and was elected. When he appeared for initiation a second ballot was called for. Should the ballot have been taken then or at the next regular communication?

Answer: The ballot should have been taken at once. If foul the fee should be returned and the candidate stands in the position of a rejected candidate.

2. A man was initiated in Canada and suspended as an Entered Apprentice for the non-payment of dues. May he apply for the degrees in North Carolina?

Answer: An Entered Apprentice is a Mason (qualified) and Masons of any degree can only be affiliated by the deposit of a dimit. The brother is under the jurisdiction of the Canadian lodge until he secures a dimit from that lodge.

3. A dimitted Mason who is about to die but is unable to sign his petition desires to affiliate with a lodge and has instructed a brother to sign a petition for him. May the lodge entertain the petition?

Answer: No petition may be received by a lodge which is not signed by the candidate himself. (Reg. 120, page 53, provides for funerals of non-affiliates).

4. A brother was summoned to appear and show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues and gave a check for the amount. The check was not good. May he be suspended for non-payment of dues although he holds a receipt?

Answer: Yes. The fact that a card was issued does not make him in good standing if you can show the card was obtained by fraud.

5. A man who had lost his right hand had, through a misinterpretation of the code, been initiated. (Sec. 117, par. 3). The lodge asked for instruction.

Answer: Sec. 117, par. 1, says: "A candidate for initiation must possess no maim which will prevent him* * in his own person instructing others by exemplification. The candidate cannot give the grips in his own person and is therefore disqualified. You will therefore stop him from further advancement. As the candidate is forever barred from becoming a Master Mason, through no fault of his own, I think the fee should be returned, but that is a matter for the lodge.

6. Can a one-armed man be made a Mason?

Answer: Sec. 116, par. 3, reads "Maim or deformity shall not prevent a candidate from being initiated * * * provided such candidate can, by artificial means, comply with the provisions of par. 1 of this section". If the candidate has lost only his left hand he can comply with the requirements of initiation (by artificial means) provided he habitually uses a false hand, but if his left arm is amputated above the elbow he could not comply with the requirements of the second degree.

7. After initiating a candidate the lodge found he lived in the jurisdiction of another lodge and offered the fees to the other lodge which refused them. After initiation it was found that the candidate was mentally incapable of learning the lecture. Shall any part or all the fees be returned?

Answer: The Masonic standing of the candidate is not affected by the mistake of your lodge and he would be entitled to receive the degrees in your lodge * * * subject to the requirements of the code. See Sec. 74. He must not be advanced until he has learned the lecture of the preceeding degree and if he is mentally incapable of learning it he must not be advanced. The fee is for initiation and the other degrees are conferred when the candidate is capable of receiving them. If the candidate

is stopped because of objection or by his own incapacity no part of the fee is to be returned. He has already been initiated and is a Mason (of qualified degree) and as such subject to all the Masonic Law. The candidate has a right to demand that you proceed with the work, if he is qualified for advancement. If he is mentally incapable you should have found that out before initiating him but having initiated him you must labor with him until he either learns or quits.

8. A lodge elected the Secretary Master of the lodge. He had not previously served as Warden and the lodge asked for a dispensation to install him.

Answer: If there is no past Master or Warden who is qualified and willing to serve as Master there is no need for dispensation. If, however, after inquiry there be found a Past Master or Warden who is both willing and qualified to serve, then the election of another is void. Merely serving as Warden does not qualify him for the position and he must be both qualified and willing.

9. A candidate was elected to receive the degrees in 1919 and failed to present himself within the required time. He now lives in Mississippi and wishes the North Carolina lodge to request the Mississippi lodge to confer the degrees.

Held that after failing to present himself for initiation he forfeited his election and as he now lives in Mississippi he may apply for the degrees there but is bound by the Mississippi law. We have no jurisdiction over him.

10. A man lived in the jurisdiction of the lodge at Lenoir. He moved to Statesville where he lived six months and moved to Newton. He applied to Newton lodge for the degrees after having lived there six months. Newton lodge applied to Lenoir lodge for a waiver of jurisdiction. The waiver was refused on the ground that the man had been away from Lenoir for over twelve months.

Held: Lenoir lodge having gained jurisdiction held it until some other lodge gained it, provided the applicant remained in the state. Had he left the state the

lodge would have lost jurisdiction, but as long as he remains in the state the original lodge retains jurisdiction until he has lived in the jurisdiction of some other lodge 12 months, provided the residence has been bona fide and not caused by the exigencies of his occupation. (Decision 917, Andrews Digest).

11. A man was elected to receive the degrees by a lodge in North Carolina although it was informed he had been rejected by a lodge in Florida in 1924. Florida claims five years jurisdiction over rejected material and protested the action of the North Carolina lodge.

Held: We cannot recognize any interference of our laws by any other Grand Lodge and as the candidate had resided in the jurisdiction of the North Carolina lodge the required time they were justified in entertaining his petition.

12. A brother was suspended for non-payment of dues. He paid the amount due and applied for reinstatement. After taking the usual course the petition was rejected. Can he apply to any other lodge for membership?

Answer: Having been suspended he must be reinstated by the lodge which suspended him before he can apply to any other lodge, unless he applies and is reinstated to all the rights and privileges of Masonry by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge cannot restore membership in any particular lodge.

13. A man was a Fellow Craft in Lone Oak Lodge, No. 449, at Robbinsville when the charter of that lodge was arrested. He now lives in Tennessee and desires the Master Mason degree.

Held: He became the material of the lodge nearest to Robbinsville and may receive the Master Mason degree in that lodge if they so desire, but having moved into another state he is subject to the laws of that Grand Jurisdiction. They may receive him as a Fellow Craft if they so desire but no dimit may be issued by the lodge or Grand Secretary (to a Fellow Craft).

Many other interpretations were made but they were all either clearly defined by the code or decided by other Grand Masters as shown by Andrews Digest.

DISPENSATIONS GRANTED

The usual number of requests have been made for dispensation to elect officers because of failure to hold elections at the proper time. Such requests have been honored and the necessary dispensations issued. I have also consented to the resignations of several officers for cause and in the case of Secretary or Treasurer have issued dispensations for the election of their successors.

DISPENSATIONS REFUSED

February 14, 1927. Request for permission to accept the resignation of a Junior Warden. This was refused as I saw no reason for accepting the resignation so late in the year. Masonic office is too important to be lightly disposed of.

March 12. Request to ballot on petition out of time. I am sorry the candidate will be inconvenienced but the law of Masonry is more important than the convenience of any man.

May 21. Request to lay corner stone of the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon.

September 10. Request for permission to act on petition out of time of a man leaving to join the Navy. If he was worthy to be made a Mason it is a pity he had not started sooner.

October 10. Request for permission to act on petition out of time of a minister leaving for Brazil. Declined. There was time for him to receive the degrees if he applied himself and the lodge met regularly. As Brazil is not recognized by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina his Masonry would not do him much good there.

November 28, I received the following letter: "Having served one term as Master * * * I will thank you to send me permission to resign and give place to another worthy brother who can serve the balance of the term and receive the honors of passing the chairs". Let him pass the chairs but not fill them.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS

The usual Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Oxford on St. John's Day when Dr. R. L. Flowers of Duke University was the speaker.

A special communication was held in Waynesville on Monday, April 3rd, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Masonic Temple. I was exceedingly sorry I could not attend this communication as the time had been set to meet my convenience but an important matter came up at the last minute which prevented my attendance. I commissioned our Senior Grand Warden to represent me and he reports a most delightful and successful occasion.

At the request of Past Grand Masters Cash and Poteat I granted a dispensation for a special communication of the Grand Lodge to be held in Spruce Pine for the purpose of honoring the memory of Brother Elisha Mitchell.

Reports of these special communications will be printed in the Proceedings.

I received a request to lay the corner stones of three consolidated schools in Rowan county on the same day, August 10th, but upon investigation found the buildings were nearly completed and declined to perform the farce of laying the corner stone after the building was erected.

NEW LODGE

West Asheville Lodge, No. 665, having been granted a charter at the last Annual Communication, I appointed Past Grand Master Leon Cash (at the request of the lodge) to institute the new lodge and set them to work.

I trust this lodge which enters upon its career with such promising prospects will have a long and successful life.

DORIC LODGE, NO. 568

Early in September my attention was called to the action of Doric Lodge in having suspended a brother for only twelve months after he had confessed to being guilty of fornication. My first inclination was to arrest the charter but felt this would inflict punishment upon many members who were innocent of offense. After a

conference with the officers and a number of the members of Doric Lodge the committee of investigation to whom the charges were referred decided to protest the sentence. This was done and the protest will be referred to a committee for action. Poteat, Everett, Gattis.

MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

This association demonstrated its usefulness during the past year in various ways but especially so by its splendid assistance in organizing Masonic relief in the Mississippi flood area. While Arkansas is not a member of the association the association overlooked it and acted upon the principle that it is "more blessed to give than to receive."

It was my pleasure to attend the annual meeting in Chicago in November and it was a pleasure and inspiration to talk to the active Masons in the various Grand Jurisdictions and learn what they were doing for the good of Masonry.

I recommend the usual appropriation be made that North Carolina may retain her membership in the Association.

MASONIC LOAN FUND

I know of nothing the Grand Lodge has done that has afforded better evidence of its interest in one of the cardinal principles of Masonry than its contributions to the Masonic Loan Fund. I therefore recommend the usual appropriation of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) be made.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

This memorial to George Washington the Man and Mason has progressed slowly during the past year for lack of funds. Many of the states have contributed their full quota and some have more than doubled the amount expected from them. It would be a disgrace to the Masons of the United States for this enterprise to falter or fail at this time and I therefore recommend that the usual

appropriation be made again this year that our Grand Lodge may take her place among those states that have fulfilled their obligation.

MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

The biennial meeting of this association was held in Denver, Col., in September immediately after the triennial of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. I attended the meeting and it was interesting to note the various plans for relief used by the several relief associations and committees throughout the country. I recommend the usual appropriation be made to meet the dues of this association.

MEETING OF GRAND MASTERS

I attended the annual conference of Grand Masters held in Washington, D. C., on February 23rd and found much interest in the discussions. This conference is looked upon by some as a tendency to establish a supreme Grand Lodge but such fears are groundless. It is a pleasure to meet with these leaders in Masonry and exchange views with them. When we find some other Grand Lodge has a better method than we have we should be glad to adopt it.

I recommend the Deputy Grand Master as well as the Grand Master be urged to attend these conferences.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE

This bright jewel of Masonry and the pride of every Mason's heart has had a very prosperous year. The report will be made by the directors of the Institution and I recommend a careful reading of the printed reports.

We are blessed with splendid management and the devotion of the workers at the institution ought to be an inspiration to all of us to do more work and better work, not only for the Orphanage but for charity throughout the state.

MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

The report of this institution shows the splendid condition of the Home. A visit to the home would stir the heart strings of the most hardened stoic. At the Or-

phanage we see life brimming over with hope and enthusiasm, but here we find those whose life is spent, and as they go down the shady paths of time, waiting only for the end, they sit and ponder over the loved ones they have lost and the things that might have been.

Can we do less than try to make their last days happy?

I do not deem it necessary to ask for the appropriations for these institutions. Of course they will be made to the full extent of our ability.

I cannot close these remarks without adding a word of praise for the splendid services rendered by Mrs. Ada Houchins as Matron. She is untiring in her devotion to the "old folks" and it is a wonder how two hands can do so much.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

The system of District Deputies is probably the best we can have but until we can secure the services of some active and efficient brother in each district our system is far from perfect. Some accept the appointment without any idea of doing any work and most of them never acknowledge the receipt of their commissions. Very few realize the dignity and importance of the office.

They are the personal representatives of the Grand Master and as such clothed with all the authority in their respective districts and entitled to all the honors of the office.

I attended the summer meeting of the District Deputy Grand Masters' Association in Greensboro in August and discussed with them the various problems of their districts.

I believe the Grand Master would get more accurate information if the reports of the District Deputies were made confidential reports to him and therefore recommend that hereafter the reports of the District Deputies be omitted from the proceedings, and amend Chapter 4, section 32, subdivision 4, by striking out the words "to be by him laid before the Grand Lodge."

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS

A special committee appointed at the Annual Communication of 1926 to study the work of these officers made certain recommendations, not to the Grand lodge for their adoption, but to the Grand Master for his consideration and were given more time to study the question and see how the recommendations worked out and report at this Annual Communication. I was pleased to accept their recommendations in regard to the appointment of the assistant Grand Lecturers but it necessitated the dropping of several former appointees, not because their work was not good or that they were not competent but because they were devoting more time to other business. The result was that those lecturers who were commissioned had more employment during the year.

EDUCATIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

The Educational Field Secretary will make his own report but the beneficial result of his work cannot be expressed in figures. I firmly believe his labors have been of great benefit to the craft and I have received a number of letters expressing appreciation of his efforts.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

Brother J. Edward Allen has made a national reputation for himself and his reports, together with our "Standards of Recognition," which is the result of his labors, are in constant demand. A reading of his report gives a comprehensive view of the activities of the several Grand Lodges and makes most interesting reading to those who are interested in Masonry.

GRAND SECRETARY

What would we do without our Grand Secretary? He is the shock absorber for the Grand Master and his long and faithful service has made him an invaluable assistant in solving the perplexing questions that arise.

I again wish to express my appreciation of his always ready and willing assistance in discharging the duties of my office.

ANDREWS' DIGEST

At the last Annual Communication I recommended that each lodge be required to purchase two copies of this work at cost.

Through an oversight no action was taken on this recommendation. As the Grand Lodge has ordered the printing of the books I directed the Grand Secretary to send two copies to each lodge and charge them three dollars (which was cost) for them. All the lodges accepted the books and paid for them except one. One lodge declined to receive the books and wrote a letter to the Grand Secretary denying "the right of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge to dictate to them what books they should buy."

I visited the lodge and think it was an unfortunate use of words. I made a few "pointed" remarks and do not think they were misunderstood or that such action would be taken again.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD DISASTER

Early realizing the terrible devastation caused by the floods in the Mississippi valley would call for relief, not only of Masons but for the people in general, I issued a call through the Associated Press, which very kindly placed its services at my disposal, to all the Masons in North Carolina.

Knowing the need would be immediate and believing the Red Cross Society would be the best available means of relieving distress, I asked that all contributions be made direct to the society. After this appeal had been printed in all the papers I learned the Masonic Service Association was on the ground and assisting the Grand Masters of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas in perfecting an organization for the relief of Masonic families in the afflicted area. I was indeed sorry I could not assist these brethren by issuing an appeal to this Masonic fund but could not recall my original appeal for the Red Cross and am satisfied the Masons of the state contributed their full share to the relief funds.

Reports from the Red Cross Society show that the people of the United States contributed over \$16,000,000.00 for the relief of the sufferers and in addition to this the Masons raised a special fund for additional relief of Masonic families of over \$600,000.00. This fund was most admirably administered by the Grand Masters of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas and I take this opportunity of congratulating them upon their wonderful success at so little cost.

MASONIC TEMPLE

The growth of the Grand Lodge and the increase in the attendance every year at its Annual Communication has demonstrated the inadequacy of our present quarters. Believing the time is ripe to start a movement looking, not only to enlarged but more suitable quarters, I have been in communication with representatives of the local Masonic bodies. From the recent sales of property in the city it is evident the temple could be disposed of at a suitable figure and I recommend a committee be appointed to confer with similar committees from the several local Masonic bodies, to see if a plan can not be evolved whereby a temple could be erected in the city of Raleigh which would proclaim to the world that it was a temple of Masonry and not an office building; this committee to work with the distinct understanding that the Grand Lodge would enter into no arrangement with the local bodies except upon the condition that the Grand Lodge was to control at least 51% of the stock in the new building.

In order that this matter may be better brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge I have asked Deputy Grand Master Dunn, Senior Grand Warden Phoenix and Past Grand Master Royster to confer with the local committee and present a plan of action at this session of the Grand Lodge. They will make a report later.

SWAN SONG

And now, brethren, the tale of the year is told. It is needless to repine with vain regrets. Many things that might have been, were not; and many things that should not have been, were. The water that has gone over the

dam can not be recalled but we can increase the flow that error and indifference, injustice and oppression, ignorance and sin will be swept aside by the rushing tide of Masonry and the dark spots illuminated until they shine like the noon-day sun by our exemplification of the tenets of our order.

I cannot too strongly urge you, after the business of the session is concluded, to return to your homes and lodges filled with a desire and determination to devote your time, talents and energies to the cause we all hold so dear.

Masonry was intended to be a blessing to mankind. Have we made it so? Have we served with that fervency and zeal that should actuate all true Masons?

Acts of charity bring their own reward. A happy smile, a cheerful word or hearty handshake, bring a warmth of sunshine and stir the affection of the heart not only of the recipient but also of the giver.

We pass this way but once. Riches may be made and lost. Man lies down and dies and is forgotten, but the monument of kindly deeds, devoted service and cheerful disposition built in the hearts of men not only lives throughout all time but is a kingly monument that may be had by the humblest subject.

May it be your pleasure to erect such a monument. May we live to see the day when Masonry will be enshrined into the hearts of all men and we, as brothers, go marching on in an irresistible tide that shall sweep into oblivion all envy and discord, crowning our lives with the blissful knowledge that we have done our best to make this old World of ours a better place in which to live, filling our hearts with the tender recollections of the good we have done, and dying with the satisfaction that we have fought a good fight, kept the faith and are only passing on to that land where love is supreme and bliss and happiness forever reign.

REPORT OF GRAND TREASURER

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M., Raleigh, N. C.:

BRETHREN:

It is with pleasure that I herewith submit to you my report as Grand Treasurer for 1927. In keeping with my former reports, I have endeavored to give a complete detailed statement, as far as possible, which I trust will meet with the approval of your honorable body.

The cash balance as shown by my books is \$10,536.77. Against this is to be set up the following unpaid appropriations:
Grand Charity Fund:

	Appro.	Expended	Balance
1923 -----			\$5,543.00
1924 -----	\$3,000.00	\$ 860.00	2,140.00
1925 -----	3,000.00	1,528.00	1,472.00
1926 -----	3,000.00	1,598.75	1,401.25
1927 -----	2,000.00	1,070.50	929.50
			<u>\$11,485.75</u>
Permanent Fund:			
1925 -----	1,000.00		1,000.00
1926 -----	1,000.00		1,000.00
			<u>2,000.00</u>
Drewry Memorial			
Grand Sec'y's Fund -----	1,000.00		1,000.00
			<u>1,000.00</u>
Total unpaid appro. -----			14,485.75
Cash balance -----			<u>10,536.77</u>

Leaving a debit balance of ----- 3,948.98

I have on hand \$5,000.00 Meredith College Bonds and United States Treasury Certificates which cost \$984.00 and mature this year at \$1,200.00.

Fraternally yours,

B. R. LACY,
Grand Treasurer.

THE GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M., OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS
AND DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS

"Exhibit A"

Grand Lodge Dues -----	\$106,656.08
Charity Fund -----	13,460.00
Drewry Memorial Fund -----	2,243.18
Interest on Bank Balances -----	141.88

Interest on Meredith College Bonds-----	450.00	
Miscellaneous Collections-----	1,825.36	
Refunds-----	78.77	
Total—see "Schedule 1"-----		\$124,855.27

DISBURSEMENTS

Oxford Orphanage-----	\$50,000.00	
School Building Note-----	8,500.00	
School Building Note Interest-----	2,805.00	
Masonic Home-----	15,000.00	
Grand Charity Fund-----	1,070.50	
Masonic Loan Fund-----	3,000.00	
George Washington Memorial-----	10,000.00	
Drewry Memorial Grand Sec'y Fund-----	1,000.00	
Drewry Memorial Grand Sec'y Fund int.---	315.00	
Miscellaneous and Contingent-----	908.79	
District Deputies summer meeting '26-----	159.38	
Grand Secretary's Salary-----	3,600.00	
Grand Sec'y's two clerks' salaries-----	2,700.00	
Gr. Sec'y's additional clerical assistance---	450.00	
Grand Treasurer's salary-----	500.00	
Grand Tyler's salary-----	50.00	
Foreign correspondent-----	350.00	
Auditing-----	100.00	
Annual and June communication-----	1,702.13	
Past Grand Master's Jewel-----	65.00	
Masonic Education and Information-----	6,878.96	
Masonic Service Association-----	2,071.95	
Grand Master's Expenses and Steno.-----	875.00	
Rent Grand Secretary's office-----	1,050.00	
Printing Proceedings-----	3,114.46	
Custodians Expense-----	312.18	
Bonds of Grand Sec'y and Gr. Treas.-----	75.00	
Grand Secretary's Postage-----	407.69	
Grand Secretary's Stationery-----	77.40	
Grand Secretary's Printing-----	128.85	
Representative to Geo. Washington Memorial Association-----	45.00	
District Deputies Summer meeting 1927-----	221.52	
Refunds-----	75.50	
Amount of Duplicate payments (see refund)	75.22	
Total—See "Schedule 2"-----		\$117,684.53
Cash in banks—See "Schedule 3"-----		10,536.77
		<hr/>
		\$128,221.30

"Schedule 1"
Receipts in Detail

1927

Jan. 1	Meredith College bond interest-----	\$ 150.00	
	Dues -----	2,000.00	\$ 2,150.00
Mar. 9	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Charity F'd	2,590.00	2,590.00
Jan. 29	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y Gr. Lodge		
Apr. 1	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Gr. L. Dues	1,700.00	1,700.00
June 1	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Gr. L. Dues	627.08	
June 23	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Charity F'd	1,480.00	2,107.08
July 1	Meredith College bond interest-----	150.00	
July 29	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Gr. L. Dues	4,463.00	4,613.00
Aug. 16	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Charity F'd	3,620.00	3,620.00
Sept. 8	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Gr. L. Dues	8,522.00	
Sept. 8	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y Gr. L. Dues	9,538.50	18,060.50
Oct. 1	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Gr. L. Dues	9,194.00	
Oct. 14	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Gr. L. Dues	8,939.50	18,133.50
Nov. 10	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Charity F'd	5,560.00	
Nov. 30	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Gr. L. Dues	10,901.50	
Nov. 30	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Gr. L. Dues	6,203.50	
Nov. 30	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Gr. L. Dues	11,027.00	
Nov. 30	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Gr. L. Dues	8,039.00	41,731.00
Dec. 8	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Gr. L. Dues	8,325.00	
Dec. 8	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Gr. L. Dues	7,572.00	15,897.00

1928

Jan. 4	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Gr. L. Dues	2,501.50	
Jan. 4	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Gr. L. Dues	7,102.50	
Jan. 4	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y Charity F'd	210.00	
Jan. 6	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y Sale of Code and Proceedings Defunct Lodge, etc.	1,430.72	
Jan. 6	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y, Sale of paraphernalia and Charter fees-----	394.64	
Jan. 6	W. W. Willson, Gr. Sec'y J. C. Drew- ry Memorial Fund -----	2,243.18	
Jan. 4	Meredith College bond interest-----	150.00	
Jan. 11	Raleigh Svgs. Bk. and Tr. Co. int. on bank balance -----	46.17	
Jan. 11	Wachovia Bank and Tr. Co. int. on bank balance -----	95.71	
Jan. 12	R. M. Hall refund paid twice-----	45.00	
Jan. 12	H. E. Austin refund paid twice-----	13.72	
Jan. 12	J. T. Riddle refund paid twice -----	20.05	14,253.19

Total—See "Exhibit A" ----- \$124,855.27

"Schedule 2"
Disbursements in Detail

1927	
Jan. 13	Leon Cash, P. G. M., Exp. Meeting Bd. Gen'l P. ----- \$ 13.00
Jan. 13	Leon Cash, P. G. M., floral design for P. G. C. ----- 10.00
Jan. 15	Homer Peele, G. A., Salary ----- 100.00
Jan. 18	J. W. Winborne, G. S. B. Exp. meet- ing Gr. L. ----- 10.80
Jan. 18	Dr. J. C. Braswell, P. G. M. Exp. Meeting M. S. A. ----- 122.00
Jan. 21	J. H. Anderson, G. M. Exp. Meet- ing Gr. L. ----- 51.40
Jan. 21	W. W. Willson, Gr. S. Extra clerical assistance ----- 175.00
Jan. 25	B. R. Lacy, Gr. Tr. Salary ----- 150.00
Jan. 27	W. D. Terry, Gr. T. Exp. G. L. --- 22.25
Jan. 27	J. T. Alderman, P. G. M. Exp. G. L. --- 9.20
Jan. 27	B. S. Royster, P. G. M. Exp. G. L. --- 22.50
Jan. 27	W. S. Liddell, P. G. M. Exp. G. L. --- 29.28
Jan. 27	J. W. Patton, A. G. L. Exp. G. L. --- 18.00
Jan. 27	J. F. Marquette, A. G. L. Exp. G. L. --- 24.00
Jan. 27	Jeff L. Nelson, A. G. L. Exp. G. L. --- 49.75
Jan. 27	P. T. Wilson, G. S. Exp. G. L. ----- 17.50
Jan. 27	B. S. Royster, Jr. G. Marshal Exp. G. L. ----- 21.00
Jan. 27	J. W. Winborne, G. S. B. Exp. G. L. --- 31.50
Jan. 27	R. F. Edwards, G. L. Exp. G. L. --- 38.00
Jan. 27	W. D. Terry, G. T. Salary ----- 50.00
Jan. 27	C. B. Newcomb, G. C. Exp. G. L. --- 48.75
Jan. 27	J. E. W. Cook, Cred. Com. Exp. G. L. --- 40.72
Jan. 27	F. W. E. Cullingford, Cred. Com. Exp. G. L. ----- 54.52
Jan. 27	W. E. Koonce, D. D. G. M. Exp. G. L. --- 9.90
Jan. 27	Rev. B. E. Stanfield, D. D. G. M. Exp. G. L. ----- 11.95
Jan. 27	V. R. Johnson, D. D. G. M. Exp. G. L. --- 15.70
Jan. 27	F. F. Roberts, D. D. G. M. Exp. G. L. --- 25.07
Jan. 27	R. L. Proffit, D. D. G. M. Exp. G. L. --- 31.18
Jan. 27	J. W. S. Davis, D. G. G. M. Exp. G. L. --- 55.80
Jan. 27	Z. V. Snipes, D. D. G. M. Exp. G. L. --- 23.26
Jan. 27	E. L. Somers, D. D. G. M. Meeting 1926 ----- 10.45
Jan. 27	R. B. Jones, D. D. G. M. Meeting 1926 --- 18.00
Jan. 27	J. T. Riddle, D. D. G. M. Meeting 1926 ----- 20.02
Jan. 27	Harrison Kauffman, D. D. G. M. Meeting 1926 ----- 14.80

Jan. 27	B. E. Stanfield, D. D. G. M. Meeting 1926	15.30
Jan. 27	R. K. Stewart, D. D. G. M. Meeting 1926	14.00
Jan. 27	A. M. Atkinson, D. D. G. M. Meeting 1926	15.70
Jan. 27	Z. V. Snipes, D. D. G. M. Exp. G. L.	20.00
Jan. 27	J. N. Hasty, D. D. G. M. Exp. G. L.	27.25
Jan. 28	Roy F. Ebbs, G. S. Exp. G. L.	53.95
Jan. 28	H. M. Poteat, P. G. M. Exp. G. L.	17.00
Jan. 28	S. M. Gattis, P. G. M. Exp. G. L.	18.00
Jan. 28	J. LeGrand Everett, P. G. M. Exp. G. L.	20.00
Jan. 28	P. C. Stott, A. G. L. Exp. G. L.	15.00
Jan. 28	K. W. Winstead, A. G. L. Exp. G. L.	20.65
Jan. 28	J. W. Rowell, A. G. L. Exp. G. L.	39.70
Jan. 28	J. M. Barber, A. G. L. Exp. G. L.	57.80
Jan. 28	Rev. C. K. Proctor, G. C. Exp. Meeting G. L.	7.50
Jan. 28	E. W. Timberlake, Exp. Meeting G. L.	9.50
Jan. 28	W. D. Terry, G. T. Exp. Meeting G. L.	15.70
Jan. 28	H. C. Alexander, G. P. Exp. Meeting G. L.	33.64
Jan. 28	J. J. Phoenix, J. G. W. Meeting G. L.	19.25
Jan. 28	Rev. W. E. Poovey, A. G. C. Exp. Meeting G. L.	50.40
Jan. 28	Leon Cash, G. C. Exp Meeting G. L.	38.50
Jan. 28	J. E. Allen, Fraternal Com. Reports	350.00
Jan. 28	N. C. Sheppard, Exp. Meeting G. L.	65.00
Jan. 28	G. H. Wilkinson, D. D. G. M. Meeting G. L.	2.20
Jan. 28	E. L. Somers, D. D. G. M. Exp. Meeting G. L.	16.37
Jan. 28	J. W. Hylton, D. D. G. M. Exp. Meeting G. L.	17.05
Jan. 28	G. L. Wright, D. D. G. M. Exp. Meeting G. L.	20.20
Jan. 28	J. C. Hobbs, D. D. G. M. Exp. Meeting G. L.	26.50
Jan. 28	W. L. Hogan, D. D. G. M. Exp. Meeting G. L.	26.77
Jan. 28	J. E. Stewart, D. D. G. M. Exp. Meeting G. L.	28.26
Jan. 28	W. S. Reich, D. D. G. M. Exp. Meeting G. L.	31.00
Jan. 28	R. T. Taylor, D. D. G. M. Exp. Meeting G. L.	32.18

Jan. 28	J. T. Riddle, D. D. G. M. Exp. Meeting G. L. -----	47.60	
Jan. 28	G. C. Ward, D. D. G. M. Exp. Meeting G. L. -----	48.00	
Jan. 28	Rev. John S. Wood, D. D. G. M. Meeting 1926 -----	11.00	
Jan. 28	J. T. Riddle, D. D. G. M. Meeting 1926 -----	20.05	
Jan. 29	W. C. Wicker, E. F. S. Bal. on Auto	578.96	\$ 3,174.78
Feb. 4	Edwards & Broughton Co. -----	17.00	
Feb. 4	W. C. Wicker, Ed. F. S. Salary and Exp. -----	600.00	
Feb. 5	J. H. Anderson, G. M. Exp. -----	100.00	
Feb. 5	V. R. Johnson, D. D. G. M. Meeting 1926 -----	13.00	
Feb. 5	P. J. Suttlemyre, D. D. G. M. Meeting G. L. -----	32.56	
Feb. 5	Alfred Williams & Co. -----	1.20	
Feb. 5	James E. Thiem -----	3.35	
Feb. 5	Reid & Smith, Gr. Sec'y Stationery	4.25	
Feb. 8	Edwards & Broughton Co. Sec'y Stationery -----	20.95	
Feb. 8	Thompson Electrical Co. -----	12.50	
Feb. 11	Postal Telegraph Co. Tolls -----	1.11	
Feb. 11	Kee Lox Mfg. Co. Stationery -----	36.00	
Feb. 12	Raleigh Svgs Bk & Tr. Co. 2½% on Drewry Memo. F'd -----	60.71	
Feb. 14	McClenaghan, Griffith & Hayes bonds premiums -----	75.00	
Feb. 15	A. D. Brooks, D. D. G. M. Exp. Meeting G. L. -----	19.74	
Feb. 15	R. C. Dunn, S. G. W. Exp. Meeting G. L. -----	16.50	
Feb. 15	H. E. Austin, D. D. G. M. Exp. Meeting G. L. -----	13.72	
Feb. 15	R. M. Hall, D. D. G. M. Exp. Meeting G. L. -----	45.00	
Feb. 24	A. J. Harris, J. G. W. Exp. Meeting G. L. -----	12.20	
Feb. 26	J. E. Allen, Exp. Geo. Washington Memo. Ass'n. -----	45.00	1,129.79
Mar. 4	W. C. Wicker, E. F. S. Salary and Exp. -----	600.00	
Mar. 11	Citizen's Nat'l Bank, Raleigh 2 coupons -----	255.00	
Mar. 15	N. C. Shepard, Transcribing minutes	15.00	
Mar. 16	J. W. Patrick, Lodge, No. 151, relief of -----	51.00	
Mar. 18	B. R. Lacy, Gr. Tr. Salary -----	100.00	

Mar. 23	Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. Raleigh 4 coupons -----	510.00	1,531.00
Apr. 6	J. B. Carr, Lodge, No. 447 relief of -----	25.00	
Apr. 13	F. B. Bland, relief of -----	275.00	
Apr. 15	Citizens Nat'l Bk, Raleigh 1 coupon -----	127.50	
Apr. 15	Henry Long Lodge, No. 208 relief of -----	60.00	
Apr. 15	Oxford Orphanage Ptg. Dept. ptg. Proceedings -----	1,500.00	
Apr. 19	J. H. Anderson, G. M. Exp. -----	100.00	
Apr. 21	N. B. Calloway, Lodge, No. 430 relief of -----	144.50	
Apr. 23	W. C. Wicker, E. F. S. Salary and Exp. -----	500.00	
Apr. 30	John H. Mills Lodge, No. 272 relief of -----	100.00	2,832.00
May 5	Oxford Orphanage Ptg. Dept. Acct. ptg. 1927 Proceedings -----	114.46	
May 12	W. C. Wicker, E. F. S. Salary and Exp. -----	500.00	
May 26	W. D. Terry, G. T. Exp. funeral P. G. M. Webb -----	8.09	
May 27	J. H. Anderson, G. M. Exp -----	100.00	
May 28	C. T. McClenaghan Exp. -----	7.50	
May 28	W. W. Willson, Gr. S. Exp. G. C. G. T. G. S. funeral P. G. M. Webb -----	7.00	737.05
June 2	J. J. Fallon, design funeral P. G. M. Webb -----	25.35	
June 3	J. J. Phoenix, S. G. W. Exp. funeral P. G. M. Webb -----	2.50	
June 7	W. C. Wicker, E. F. S. Salary and Exp. -----	500.00	
June 10	Capital Printing Co. ptg. Gr. Sec'y office -----	48.00	
June 18	J. T. Riddle, D. D. G. M. Arresting Charter, No. 647 -----	10.00	
June 20	Pantograph Ptg. & Staty Co. list of lodges -----	40.00	
June 24	Raleigh Svgs. Bk. & Trust Co. coupons -----	637.50	
June 24	Oxford Orphanage Ptg. Dept. send- ing Digest to lodges -----	51.66	
June 27	Edwards & Broughton Co. bind- ing Proceedings -----	90.25	
June 30	W. D. Terry, G. T. Exp. to Oxford -----	11.81	
June 30	Mary Jane Smith laundering G. L. Aprons -----	5.00	1,422.07
July 1	J. S. Robinson relief of -----	100.00	

July 5	Perquimans Lodge, No. 106, relief of T. E. Gregory -----	25.00	
July 5	W. C. Wicker, E. F. S. Salary and Exp. -----	500.00	
July 7	McClenaghan, Griffith & Hayes, Ins. on Library -----	10.61	
July 14	C. T. McClenaghan, A. G. S. Exp. to Oxford -----	7.00	
July 22	Temperance Lodge, No. 389, relief of P. H. Burney -----	100.00	
July 29	W. W. Willson, G. S. telegrams funeral P. G. M. Webb -----	8.97	
July 29	W. W. Willson, G. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ salary 1927	1,800.00	2,551.58
Aug. 4	Fairmont Lodge, No. 528 relief of C. E. Harrington -----	50.00	
Aug. 8	W. C. Wicker, E. F. S. Salary and Exp. -----	500.00	
Aug. 11	J. H. Anderson, G. M. Exp. -----	200.00	
Aug. 16	Reid & Smith Notices about Digest	4.50	
Aug. 20	Raleigh Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co. Int. -----	20.00	
Aug. 24	J. N. Hasty, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting -----	12.00	
Aug. 26	A. M. Atkinson, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting -----	19.96	
Aug. 26	W. H. James, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting -----	9.75	
Aug. 26	W. S. Reich, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting -----	12.00	
Aug. 27	F. J. Barbee, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting -----	19.28	
Aug. 27	E. L. Somers, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting -----	5.50	
Aug. 27	R. L. Proffit, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting -----	13.75	
Aug. 29	Harrison Kauffman, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting -----	11.00	
Aug. 29	T. H. King, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting -----	18.00	
Aug. 29	H. E. Austin, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting -----	23.50	
Aug. 29	B. E. Stanfield, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting -----	20.60	
Aug. 29	J. W. Hylton, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting -----	2.50	
Aug. 30	J. E. Stewart, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting -----	13.95	
Aug. 30	J. S. Armstrong, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting -----	14.00	

Aug. 30	A. D. Brooks, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting	21.08	
Aug. 31	S. N. Boyce, G. C. Exp. of K. W. Winstead, meeting G. C.	42.20	
Aug. 31	S. N. Boyce, G. C. Exp. meeting G. C.	28.92	
Aug. 31	G. H. Wilkerson, D. D. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting	4.65	
Aug. 31	P. C. Stott, A. G. L. Exp. Greensboro meeting	32.50	1,099.64
Sept. 2	H. M. Poteat, Actg. G. M. Exp. Greensboro meeting	25.00	
Sept. 2	J. F. Marquette, A. G. L. Exp. Greensboro meeting	26.90	
Sept. 2	Leon Cash, P. G. M. Exp. Oxford	9.00	
Sept. 2	Leon Cash, P. G. M. and G. C. Exp. Greensboro meeting	22.86	
Sept. 6	J. W. Patton, A. G. L. Exp. Greensboro meeting	29.30	
Sept. 7	J. L. Nelson, A. G. L. Exp. Greensboro meeting	18.75	
Sept. 9	A. B. Andrews, Chrm. Loan Fund	3,000.00	
Sept. 9	Raleigh Svgs. Bk. & Tr. Co. Coupons	637.50	
Sept. 9	C. B. Newcomb, G. C. Exp. meeting G. C.	58.00	
Sept. 9	W. W. Willson, G. S. Clerical appro.	2,700.00	
Sept. 12	W. C. Wicker, E. F. S. Salary and Exp.	600.00	
Sept. 16	Oxford Orphanage Ptg. Dept.	1,500.00	
Sept. 17	J. H. Anderson, G. M. Exp.	100.00	
Sept. 22	R. F. Edwards, G. L. Exp. meeting G. C.	27.75	
Sept. 24	Reid & Smith, Stenographic Service	122.65	
Sept. 30	B. R. Lacy, Gr. Tr. Salary	125.00	9,002.71
Oct. 3	W. C. Wicker, E. F. S. Salary and Exp.	500.00	
Oct. 12	Raleigh Svgs. Bk. & Tr. Co Note and Interest	1,315.00	
Oct. 22	L. R. Roebuck, relief of	80.00	
Oct. 25	B. R. Lacy, Gr. Tr. Bal. Salary	125.00	
Oct. 29	Carolina Custom Cabinet Co. picture frames	104.00	2,124.00
Nov. 3	Rockwell Lodge, No. 600 refund Initiation tax	11.00	
Nov. 9	W. C. Wicker, E. F. S. Salary and Exp.	500.00	
Nov. 12	Oxford Orphanage Acct. appro.	20,000.00	
Nov. 12	Mrs. J. W. Boyles, relief of	50.00	

Nov. 15	Edwards & Broughton Co. labels--	11.10	
Nov. 18	M. W. Blevins, relief of -----	10.00	
Nov. 18	J. J. Phoenix, S. G. W. Exp. funeral A. J. Harris -----	4.40	
Nov. 21	W. D. Terry, G. T. Per diem spl. Com. -----	5.00	
Nov. 28	The Lilly Co. P. G. M. Apron-----	44.81	
Nov. 30	C. T. McClenaghan, A. G. S. Exp. funeral Bro. Harris -----	5.00	20,641.31
Dec. 2	J. J. Fallon Co. design funeral Bro. Harris -----	25.50	
Dec. 3	W. C. Wicker, E. F. S. Salary and Exp. -----	500.00	
Dec. 8	W. W. Willson, Gr. S. Bal. Salary	1,800.00	
Dec. 9	Raleigh Svgs. Bk. & Tr. Co. coupons	127.50	
Dec. 10	Raleigh Svgs. Bk. & Tr. Co. coupons	255.00	
Dec. 13	Western Union Tel. Co. telegrams--	5.87	
Dec. 13	Postal Telegraph Co. telegrams----	3.10	
Dec. 14	Raleigh Svgs. Bk. & Tr. Co. 1 bond	8,500.00	
Dec. 14	Raleigh Svgs. Bk. & Tr. Co. 2 coupons -----	255.00	
Dec. 17	J. H. Anderson, G. M. Exp.-----	150.00	
Dec. 17	Dworskys, G. M. Jewel -----	65.00	
Dec. 19	Masonic and Eastern Star Home Appro. -----	15,000.00	
Dec. 21	Masonic Temple Const. Co. office rent -----	1,050.00	
Dec. 27	Masonic Service Ass'n -----	2,071.95	
Dec. 31	W. W. Willson, G. S. Postage 1927--	407.69	
Dec. 31	W. W. Willson, G. S. Additional Clerical appro. -----	275.00	
Dec. 31	W. W. Willson, G. S. Phone tolls, telegrams, etc. -----	85.32	
Dec. 31	W. W. Willson, G. S. Ptg. and Staty. 1928	69.75	30,646.68
Jan. 6	Raleigh Svgs. Bk. & Tr. Co. refund bad check -----	75.50	
Jan. 6	James E. Thiem, Stationery -----	16.20	
Jan. 6	J. H. Anderson, G. M. Exp.-----	125.00	
Jan. 7	W. C. Wicker, E. F. S. Salary and Exp. -----	500.00	
Jan. 7	Oxford Orphanage Bal. appro.-----	30,000.00	
Jan. 7	Geo. Washington Memo. Ass'n appro.	10,000.00	40,716.70
Feb. 5	Check No. 228 Raleigh Sav. & Trust Co. for 3 vouchers R. M. Hall, H. E. Austin and J. T. Riddle for Exp. and refunded See Page 20 -----	75.22	75.22
			\$117,684.53

RECONCILIATION OF
BANK ACCOUNT
"Schedule 3"

Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Raleigh, N. C.:

Balance per bank statement_____ \$15,256.14

Less checks out:

No. 2249 ----- \$ 125.00

No. 2252 ----- 10,000.00 10,125.00

Balance in bank ----- \$5,131.14

Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Co.:

Balance per bank balances ----- 5,405.63

Total Cash Balance—See "Exhibit A" ----- \$10,536.77

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

BRETHREN:

In accordance with law I take pleasure in submitting herewith my eleventh annual report:

REVENUE

(Receipts from January 1st, 1927, to January 1st, 1928, from all sources)

Charity Fund	\$ 13,460.00
Grand Lodge dues	106,448.58
Fines	207.50
Drewry Memorial Fund	2,243.18
Sale of Codes	38.00
Sale of Digests	1,255.75
Sale of Proceedings	15.17
From dues members of defunct lodges	110.80
Charter Fee	30.00
From Grandview Lodge, No. 608, money on hand	32.02
From Center Lodge, No. 398, money on hand	3.50
From Shelmerdine Lodge, No. 545, money on hand	125.77
From Pensacola Lodge, No. 647, money on hand	37.00
From Bellview Lodge, No. 416, money on hand	44.00
From Ellenboro Lodge, No. 531, money on hand	30.54
From King Hiram Lodge, No. 466, money on hand	62.81
From Boardman Lodge, No. 536, money on hand	7.00
Sale of defunct lodge property	22.00
Miscellaneous collections	11.00

Total

\$ 124,184.62

Paid B. R. Lacy, per his receipts

\$ 124,184.62

The following lodges had not paid anything on their 1927 returns on January 1st, 1928. They were due the following amounts:

Greensboro Lodge, No. 76	\$ 1,685.00
Dan River Lodge, No. 129	237.00
Cherokee Lodge, No. 146	260.50
Vance Lodge, No. 293	186.50
Bald Creek Lodge, No. 397	411.00
Louisburg Lodge, No. 413	277.00
Ottolay Lodge, No. 533	117.50
Zephyr Lodge, No. 553	92.50

Total

\$ 3,267.00

The following lodges had made partial payment but were due the following balances:

Temperance Lodge, No. 389	\$ 38.00
Ashler Lodge, No. 451	2.50
Sonoma Lodge, No. 472	5.50

Eagle Springs Lodge, No. 477	58.50
Maiden Lodge, No. 592	119.00
Helton Lodge, No. 594	43.50
Little River Lodge, No. 620	75.50
Black River Lodge, No. 652	3.00

Total \$ 340.50

The following lodges on January 1, 1928, had not made reports for 1927. The amounts paid by them in 1926 were as follows:

Berea Lodge, No. 204	\$ 92.00
Dobson Lodge, No. 402	133.50
Henrietta Lodge, No. 460	126.50
Rainbow Lodge, No. 479	50.00
Unaka Lodge, No. 506	97.50
Caroleen Lodge, No. 510	175.00
Warsaw Lodge, No. 522	215.00
Banners Elk Lodge, No. 655	75.00

Total \$ 964.50

RECAPITULATION

Amount due from lodges January 1, 1928 that have not paid anything	\$ 3,267.00
Balance due by lodges making partial payments on January 1, 1928	340.50

Total \$ 3,607.50
From eight lodges based on 1926 dues 964.50

Total \$ 4,572.00

A few of the above lodges have made their report since January 1, 1928, and a few have made settlement of Grand Lodge stipend in full since January 1, 1928.

Fifty-one lodges are not entitled to representation at this communication of the Grand Lodge by reason of the law depriving them of representation for not having paid all amounts due the Grand Lodge on or before November 1. Of this number four have paid in full since January 1, 1928.

ESTIMATE OF MEMBERSHIP

Number lodges in jurisdiction January 1, 1927	442
Number lodges chartered	1

Total 443

Number lodges charters arrested	5
Number lodges chartered surrendered	5
Number lodges lost by consolidation	4
	14

Total number lodges January 1, 1928 429
Number lodges making report to January 1, 1928 421

Number members June 30, 1926	41,558
Number initiated	1351
Number passed	1378
Number raised	1417
Number admitted	633
Number reinstated	70
	<hr/> 2,120
Number with gains	43,678
Number expelled	32
Number suspended	814
Number withdrawn	666
Number died	481
Number lost, charters arrested	108
Number lost, charters surrendered	138
	<hr/> 2,239
Total number Masons June 30, 1927	41,439
Net loss	119

From the above estimate it will be seen that for the first time in over thirty years we have made a small loss in membership. It must be borne in mind that owing to the fact that all of the lodges had not reported before January 1st that this loss may decrease or possibly make a small gain.

Twenty-six lodges are not entitled to representation for not having paid Grand Lodge dues in full. In addition to this there are thirty-one who have paid their Grand Lodge dues after November 1st but before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, who are not under the law entitled to representation.

The following are the thirty-one lodges:

American-George Lodge, No. 17.
 Stokes Lodge, No. 32.
 Hiram Lodge, No. 98.
 Dan River Lodge, No. 129.
 Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 143.
 Adoniram Lodge, No. 149.
 Rolesville Lodge, No. 156.
 George Washington Lodge, No. 174.
 Siloam Lodge, No. 178.
 Jonesville Lodge, No. 227.
 Shiloh Lodge, No. 250.
 Wake Forest Lodge, No. 282.
 Vance Lodge, No. 293.
 Numa F. Reid Lodge, No. 344.
 Copeland Lodge, No. 390.
 Dobson Lodge, No. 402.
 Montgomery Lodge, No. 426.

Piney Creek Lodge, No. 432.
 Roper Lodge, No. 443.
 Mill Creek Lodge, No. 480.
 Brasstown Lodge, No. 485.
 Linville Lodge, No. 489.
 John A. Graves Lodge, No. 494.
 Roberdel Lodge, No. 507.
 Ottolay Lodge, No. 533.
 Summit Lodge, No. 580.
 Maiden Lodge, No. 592.
 Coats Lodge, No. 622.
 Shoal Creek Lodge, No. 644.
 Bladen Lodge, No. 646.
 Black Mountain Lodge, No. 663.

LODGES CONSOLIDATED

During the year just passed the following lodges, by order of the Grand Master, have been consolidated:

White Hill Lodge, No. 321, with Sanford Lodge, No. 151, under name and number of Sanford Lodge, No. 151, November 22, 1927.

Eastern Star Lodge, No. 425, with Burnsville Lodge, No. 192, under name and number of Burnsville Lodge, No. 192, June 11, 1927.

Laurelbranch Lodge, No. 603, with Sparta Lodge, No. 423, under name and number of Sparta Lodge, No. 423, September 7, 1927. (No report of consolidation of this lodge has been received, though the charter of Laurelbranch Lodge, No. 603, was sent in on September 7, 1927.)

Goldston Lodge, No. 649, with Gulf Lodge, No. 465, under name and number of Gulf Lodge, No. 465, December 6, 1927.

CHARTERS ARRESTED

Cedar Rock Lodge, No. 286	April 15, 1927.
Falling Creek Lodge, No. 325	April 2, 1927.
Bellview Lodge, No. 416	June 4, 1927.
Polenta Lodge, No. 450	November 1, 1927.
Pensacola Lodge, No. 647	June 7, 1927.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED

Center Lodge, No. 398	April 22, 1927.
King Hiram Lodge, No. 466	August 5, 1927.
Ellenboro Lodge, No. 531	June 24, 1927.
Shelmerdine Lodge, No. 545	May 19, 1927.
Grandview Lodge, No. 608	March 26, 1927.

APPEALS FOR AID

Appeals for aid have been received by the Charity Committee from the following lodges and the following amounts were recom-

mended by the Committee, approved by the Grand Master and the amount mailed to the lodges:

Belmont Lodge, No. 108	\$ 60.00
Sanford Lodge, No. 151	51.00
Enfield Lodge, No. 447	25.00
Rockyford Lodge, No. 430	144.50
Bingham Lodge, No. 272	100.00
Temperance Lodge, No. 389	100.00
Perquimans Lodge, No. 106	25.00
Cookville Lodge, No. 502	100.00
Fairmont Lodge, No. 528	50.00
Franklin Lodge, No. 109	80.00
Crumpler Lodge, No. 467	10.00
Oxford Lodge, No. 396	275.00
W. W. White, D. D. G. M. for relief of wife of member of Ararat Lodge, No. 558	50.00
Total	\$1,070.50

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

By direction of Grand Master J. H. Anderson, commissions were issued as follows:

Arkansas—Sam Hamilton, Little Rock.
 Kentucky—Geo. B. Winslow, Carrolton.
 Michigan—F. Homwer Newton, Pontiac.
 Oregon—Charlton S. Freeland, Eugene, Box 859.
 South Carolina—R. F. Goodale, Camden.
 Switzerland—Wm. C. Achard, Zurich.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Commissions have been received and delivered to the following Brethren as Grand Representatives of the various jurisdictions:

Kentucky—C. S. Chamberlain, Kinston.
 Michigan—H. T. Patterson, New Bern.
 Mississippi—H. M. Brandon, Winston-Salem.
 Rhode Island—Rev. J. W. Patton, Greensboro.
 York of Mexico—Rev. B. E. Stanfield, Creedmoor.
 Victoria—Harrison Kauffman, Raleigh.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS

Special communications were held by order of the Grand Master as follows:

April 4, 1927—Waynesville; To lay corner stone of Masonic Lodge.

May 24, Hillsboro; To conduct funeral of M. W. James H. Webb, Past Grand Master.

June 24, Oxford; To celebrate St. John's Day.

August 25, Summitt of Mt. Mitchell; To honor memory of deceased Brother Dr. Elisha Mitchell.

November 10, Henderson; To conduct funeral of R. W. Andrew J. Harris, Junior Grand Warden.

NECROLOGY

Since the Grand Lodge met in Annual Communication in 1927, the working tools of Masonry have dropped from the hands of three of its most distinguished Grand Lodge Officers.

M. W. Robert Bingham, forty-fourth Grand Master, and our oldest living Past Grand Master was taken on May 14, 1927.

In the same month, May 23, M. W. James H. Webb, sixty-ninth Grand Master, answered the final summons.

Again on November 9th the Angel of Death visited us and R. W. Andrew J. Harris, our beloved Junior Grand Warden, was called from the Lodge Terrestrial to the Lodge Celestial.

The Reaper has been busy in our Sister Jurisdictions as is evidenced by the long list herewith presented:

Arkansas—Jacob Trieber, Past Grand Master, Born in 1853, Died September 17, 1927.

Colorado—William T. Bridwell, Past Grand Master, Born October 10, 1845, Died September 29, 1927; John Mills Maxwell, Past Grand Master, Born March 23, 1849, Died March 11, 1927; William Newell Vaile, Past Grand Master, Born June 22, 1876, Died July 2, 1927.

Connecticut—Henry Wales Lines, Member of the Board of Managers of The Masonic Foundation of Connecticut and Member of Grand Lodge Committee of Printing, Born June 3, 1838, Died January 11, 1927.

Delaware—George B. Hynson, Past Grand Master, Born April 2, 1862, Died January 11, 1927; J. Paul Luken, Past Grand Master, Born March 29, 1857, Died September 6, 1927.

Georgia—Robert L. Colding, Past Grand Master, Born September 2, 1866, Died October 21, 1927.

Illinois—George Mayhew Moulton, Past Grand Master, Born March 15, 1851, Died July 24, 1927; Emmett Howard, Senior Grand Warden, Born August 12, 1867, Died July 4, 1927.

Indiana—William Geake, Past Grand Master, Born June 26, 1849, Died June 13, 1927.

Kansas—Henry Freeman Mason, Past Grand Master, Born February 17, 1860, Died May 4, 1927.

Michigan—John Rowson, Past Grand Master, Born May 24, 1855, Died April 26, 1927.

Minnesota—Ambrose D. Countryman, Past Grand Master, Born February 8, 1850, Died February 23, 1927.

Mississippi—James Pink Cagle, Grand Tyler, Born April 25, 1846, Died October 31, 1927; Paul Harrington Murphy, Past Grand Master, Born March 10, 1863, Died October 1, 1927.

Montana—Samuel W. Langhorne, Past Grand Master, Born January 19, 1836, Died January 5, 1927.

Nevada—Frank Bell, Grand Master, 1891, Grand High Priest, 1880-1881, Born January 29, 1840, Died February 13, 1927; Edward D. Vanderlieth, Grand Secretary 1910 to 1926, Grand Secretary Grand Chapter, 1912 to 1926, Born August 19, 1861, Died December 18, 1926.

North Dakota—David Montgomery Holmes, Grand High Priest 1893-1894, Grand Commander, 1891-1894, Chairman Grand Lodge Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, Born July 29, 1861, Died February 18, 1927; Dr. W. Clinton Moore, Past Grand Master, Born June 9, 1851, Died November 14, 1927.

Ohio—Thomas Backus Gutteau, Past Grand Master, Born December 29, 1855, Died September 11, 1927; William Bromwell Melish, Past Grand Master, Born July 28, 1852, Died October 21, 1927; Ike M. Robinson, Past Grand Master, Born June 27, 1847, Died March 24, 1927.

Oregon—George Henry Burnett, Past Grand Master, Born May 9, 1853, Died September 10, 1927; James Fullerton Robinson, Past Grand Master, Born December 2, 1846, Died December 2, 1927; Brenham Van Dusen, Past Grand Master, Born April 16, 1856, Died October 20, 1926.

Pennsylvania—George Boal Orlady, Past Grand Master, Died September 9, 1926.

Saskatchewan—William Murray Thompson, Past Grand Master, Born May 11, 1859, Died February 18, 1927.

South Dakota—Edgar D. Brookman, Past Grand Master, Born April 12, 1855, Died March 31, 1927.

Texas—George W. Tyler, Past Grand Master, Born October 31, 1851, Died October 11, 1927.

Washington—John Arthur, Past Grand Master, Born June 20, 1849, Died December 23, 1926.

West Virginia—George Edgar Thornburg, Past Grand Master, Born June 28, 1847, Died June 18, 1927; William Taylor Workman, Past Grand Master, Born December 5, 1852, Died October 17, 1927.

Costa Rica—John Meiggs Keith, Past Grand Master, Born May 8, 1865, Died October 13, 1927; Arthur G. M. Gillott, Past Grand Master, Born April 21, 1868, Died September 25, 1927.

SUSPENSIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

Our heaviest losses come from these two causes. Our record for the past ten years shows that there were 29,543 raised, admitted and reinstated; 21,566 being the number raised. During the same period of time we lost 9,944 members by expulsions, suspensions

and withdrawals; this number being over thirty-three and a third per cent of the number gained. Of this number 3,788 came from suspensions and expulsions and 6,156 from withdrawals. There must be some cause which produces this large number of withdrawals and suspensions which if ascertained could be corrected. It is therefore submitted with the hope that someone will devise a plan by which this great drain may be stopped.

GRAND LODGE DUES

All existing lodges in North Carolina have made reports for all years prior to 1927 with the exception of one lodge which owes a balance of \$67.50 for 1925.

HENRY F. GRAINGER LODGE, NO. 412

At the 1926 Communication of the Grand Lodge, this lodge through Past Grand Master Owen made request for a remission of their 1925 dues. On motion this matter was referred to the incoming Grand Master and Chairman of the Finance Committee, who considered the matter and advised me that they did not see their way clear to make a remission of per capita tax but to advise the lodge that they would be given time to pay amount due.

In 1926 this lodge remitted the full amount for 1926 which was applied to the extinguishment of the balance due for 1925 but left a balance on 1926 of \$67.50. Financial conditions seem to be improving in Henry F. Grainger Lodge, No. 412, and I believe they will eventually pay the remaining balance if given reasonable time.

TRANSFER BY CONTINUOUS MEMBERSHIP PLAN

I have tried to make it plain to the lodges that Section 146 of the Code being an enabling statute must be carried out strictly to avoid duplications and other confusions. However, many of the lodges fail to observe this law. Lodges will elect a man on continuous membership plan and will send application for dimit, which the candidate signed, to his original lodge. Months are allowed to elapse in some instances and no attention paid to this signed request. The Secretary of the electing lodge after writing two or three letters and failing to get the dimit, appeals to the Grand Secretary's office to know what to do. I trust that Secretaries will attend to these matters and avoid this confusion in the future.

It would not be proper for me to close this report without giving expression to my thanks and appreciation to Grand Master John H. Anderson for his counsel and assistance, as well as sympathy, in the duties which have devolved upon me during the past year. I also desire to give thanks to my Brother Grand Lodge Officers and the Craft generally for their courtesy and consideration.

Fraternally yours,



Grand Secretary.

REPORT OF GRAND AUDITOR

January 12, 1928

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

As directed, I have audited the accounts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer for the calendar year 1927. It is my finding that the accounts have been properly kept and that satisfactory vouchers for all disbursements are on file.

The receipts and disbursements are as follows:

GRAND SECRETARY

Receipts from all sources	\$124,184.62
Disbursements:	
Remittances to Grand Treasurer as per his	
acknowledgments	124,184.62

GRAND TREASURER

Receipts from Grand Secretary	\$124,184.62
Receipts from other sources (interest)	591.88
Refunds	78.77
	<u>\$124,855.27</u>
Disbursements as per vouchers exhibited	117,684.53
	<u>\$ 7,170.74</u>
Receipts in excess of disbursements	
Balance on hand January 1, 1927	3,366.03
	<u>\$ 10,536.77</u>
Balance on hand December 31, 1927	
(Reconciled with bank account)	

Respectfully,

CHAS. N. GOODNO, C. P. A.
Grand Auditor.

P. G. M. Gattis submitted the following report of the Board of General Purposes:

REPORT OF BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Board of General Purposes respectfully report that we have had under consideration the address of the Grand Master and we are pleased to say that the fraternity has been ably and faithfully served during the past year by our Grand Master. He has had many important and difficult questions to solve and has earnestly and conscientiously striven to dispose of them all justly and for the best interest of the Craft. He has brought to the solution of all matters an honest desire and earnest purpose to advance the welfare of our beloved order throughout this grand jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge is to be congratulated in having an active, intelligent and earnest-minded Grand Master who has given its work such splendid talents and having in his heart such loving devotion to the welfare of the order. His address is an able, clear and concise statement of his activities and of the condition of the Craft throughout the State and shows that much of a constructive nature has been accomplished. We congratulate him and the Grand Lodge on this excellent showing.

We refer to the Finance Committee those portions of the address as relate to finances; to the Committee on Masonic Education such parts as concern Masonic education; to the Jurisprudence Committee all those parts that relate to changes in the Code and Regulations and all decisions of the Grand Master; such portions of the address as relate to fraternal dead we refer to the Committee on Necrology; all matters relating to the Oxford Orphanage are referred to the Committee on Oxford Orphanage; such portions as relate to the Masonic and Eastern Star Home are referred to the Committee on Masonic Home; and all matters concerning the erection of a Masonic Temple are referred to the special committee on Masonic Temple.

Fraternally submitted,

S. M. GATTIS,

For Board of General Purposes.

GRAND MASTER: It was my pleasure a year ago to appoint a man as Grand Orator for North Carolina whom we anticipated hearing with a great deal of pleasure and interest. Rev. J. E. W. Cook, unfortunately, has been called to his reward and we no longer will enjoy that sweet association we have had in the past or listen to the words of wisdom, education and inspiration that fell from his lips. It was unfortunate that it should be so, but I

have the pleasure tonight of announcing that through the gracious acceptance of another we will not be deprived of the pleasure of an Oration at this time. I take great pleasure in introducing to you the Orator of this occasion, Rev. C. K. Proctor, of Rocky Mount, N. C.

REVEREND BROTHER PROCTOR: I am supremely conscious at this time that I am striving to take the place of one who, too early in life, fell in the midst of his unselfish tasks and as I arise to speak to you there is in my mind a memory of that fine spirit and I feel sure that all of us are the losers tonight by his going; but in that City Beyond, in that Mansion in the Sky, there rejoices his enfranchised spirit so worthy of presence in that fair abode.

The subject of my speech tonight is, "Masonry and a Warless World", or "Masonry and World Peace."

It seems to my mind that the greatest question that is occupying the statesmen and the thinkers of the World, especially those that are civilized, is that of World Peace and a Warless World. It seems to me that the "one far-off divine event toward which all creation" has moved through the centuries that have passed is World Peace, and yet two thousand years after the appearance of the Prince of Peace the Nations of the World threw themselves into the pit of war, in the greatest conflict ever known to man.

It seems to me that our great Masonic Body, famous for the spirit of Brotherhood, keenly and actively interested in the welfare of mankind, should pause to think of its relationship to this great task. It seems to me that the war leaders of the World have been all too slow to realize the horrible consequences of War and slow to learn its lessons and too slow to establish the principles of peace.

When we consider that in that great World War twice as many men were killed as in all the wars of the earth from 1790 to 1913; when we realize that the allied forces mobilized forty-eight million men and sustained twenty-two million casualties—when we realize that the central powers mobilized twenty-two and a half million men fif-

teen and one-half million casualties—thirty-seven and a half million casualties of all sorts occurred in the World War, or one-fourth the population of the United States; and when we consider that the cost to the United States of the World War has been forty-eight billion and the amount is steadily climbing—it cost all of the allies combined one-hundred sixty-three billion, including property loss and a capitalized value of human life. Before all is paid it will cost the United States one-hundred billion with sixteen billion more in interest. It cost one-hundred million a day to run that war for all that were engaged in the conflict and, Brethren, this has no reference to the literally thousands of widows that were made; literally thousands and possibly millions of orphans that were made. It has no reference to those great losses in broken hearts, dripping eyes, in crushed ambitions, in shattered hopes, in wrecked and ruined aspirations and the destruction of the sacred Faith of millions. No wonder, to my mind, that the Nations of the earth are beginning to hate War as never before. To my mind these figures bankrupt the imagination and there are further facts which indicate that something is wrong.

There are dangers today which cause, now and then, war clouds to hover over the Nations of the World, and now and then there are voices that tell us there will be other Wars, and we must train and prepare. I don't know but this is true; that there is that dreadful danger arising from racial hatred and jealousy within the borders of Nations themselves and in their relations with other Nations; there is the danger arising from social differences among men and among Nations—social differences which are magnified and maintained to the point that causes bitterness.

In addition, there is a danger that arises from economic competition, competition in world trade, which, prompted by greed and an unholy desire, is calculated to produce another war.

Shall nothing be done about these things? Shall nothing be done to lead mankind out of these differences? Shall men not be led to realize that they may adjust their

differences in some other way than by war and killing? Shall Nations not be led to realize there is another way to settle their disputes? I believe, and so do many of you tonight, that, in the face of all this, there is something that can be done.

The hard road to World peace is paved with bitter struggle and watered with the spilled blood of the millions. It may be that the Nations of the earth need a further baptism in fire and blood to realize its horrors, its foolishness and its futility.

But it may be that through some process of education men may be led to realize that there is a way upward and out in the direction of a warless World by education. An education first in the ideals of peace and of good will; that the Nations of the earth who have felt the burden of war and conflict may realize the value of an education along the ideals of good will and peace. A young flier is teaching the World and the Nations today more of the spirit of good will and of peace than the text books have taught for many generations. Then there is an education which should bring us into a better knowledge of one another. Another instance of knowing the truth and the truth will set you free from jealousy, hate and war. Education that will lead the Nations of the earth to know each other better and the races of earth to know each other better and with a process of education that will lay a new emphasis upon the spiritual ideals of life rather than the material.

The World through its Nations and its citizenship has hardly lifted its eyes from the dust of earth. Men have thought in terms of things and as they lifted their eyes to conceive of spiritual ideals, men have followed and in the direction of World Peace. Today they realize there is need for new emphasis in education upon those spiritual qualities of life that lift men up and out of the habiliment of a beast.

Then there is need for education and training for a new leadership, a leadership that is noble and unselfish. What the world needs today in the direction of World

Peace is more Woodrow Wilson's among the nations of the earth and more of them within our own confines.

This is no small task. It is a big problem that challenges the world today and we are being brought to realize that we have been piddling away with little things and made little effort in the solution of big things. This task of a Warless World is a challenge that throws itself at the feet of the Church and says, "Help solve this problem." It is a challenge that hurls itself in the councils of the Nations and at International Courts and says, "Help solve this problem." It is a challenge that hurls itself into the Colleges and Universities of the World and says to those trained leaders, "Use your knowledge and brains in an effort to solve this problem." It is a challenge which hurls itself at our fireside and tells Fathers and Mothers to help inculcate the principles of brotherly love, friendship and peace and good will, with emphasis upon the spiritual things. It is a task that hurls itself at Associations for Human Betterment; at Civic Organizations. It is a challenge, men and Masons, that hurls itself at the feet of Masonry and says to you and me, "You have stood through the centuries in the fore-ranks of every effort for the betterment of mankind and the breaking of shackles that have held men enslaved and to this tremendous task, what will the answer of Masonry be?" May it be, Brethren, that we as an Organization and as individuals shall see that there is something in the task of making a Warless World that our great Fraternity can perform. When at last the annals of the Age shall have been finished, when at last the high purposes of the Supreme Architect of the Universe shall have been achieved, yonder on some memorial tablet erected in Eternity to emblazen the accomplishments of man in all worthy undertakings, there will be one erected to the memory of those who had a part in bringing about peace on earth. The Church will be listed there; the Nations that helped with their Leaders will be listed. When all is said and done I want the name of Masonry written there that it may show that we did our part in bringing about a warless world.

PAST GRAND MASTER POTEAT: There is a Hymn that says that there is a cloud of witnesses always before us. If this is the truth, as I believe and you believe, there is a cloud of witnesses looking upon this meeting tonight and the sweet spirit of that Brother of ours who has gone on ahead, is here in Brother Cook—I know that he is looking down upon this meeting tonight and has heard the thoughtful and eloquent words of the Orator who has just addressed us. I move you, Sir, that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to Rev. C. K. Proctor for his splendid address and that a copy of the same be published in the minutes. (Motion was carried).

The Grand Secretary read the following telegrams:

Wake Forest, N. C., Jan. 16, 1928.

W. W. Willson, Grand Secretary, Masonic Temple, Raleigh, N. C.

Regret unable to attend Grand Lodge on account of sickness.
Love and best wishes to all the brethren.

E. W. TIMBERLAKE, JR.

Farmville, N. C., Jan. 16, 1928.

*W. W. Willson, Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.,
North Carolina, Masonic Temple, Raleigh, North Carolina.*

Fraternal Greetings and best wishes for each of you from the Grand Chapter, O. E. S., your handmaid true, for the most harmonious and constructive Annual Session ever, and sincere thanks for all courtesies extended by you brothers so clever.

ALICE HARPER PARKER,

Grand Matron Grand Chapter of North Carolina, O. E. S.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER DUNN: I move, Sir, that the Grand Secretary be directed to send Brother Timberlake, Jr., Senior Grand Deacon, a telegram conveying to him the love of every Mason of the Grand Jurisdiction and our sincere regret that his illness prevents him being present with us tonight. (It was so ordered.)

The Grand Secretary read communications from Bro. W. R. McClusky, of Decatur, Alabama, reporting Grand Lodge Communication of Alabama, and from Moses Spiero, of Brooklyn, New York, giving account of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New York, and a communication from R. J. Brown relative to employment of Grand Lecturers.

The following resolution was read and referred to the Jurisprudence Committee:

Whereas, The Charter of Orr Lodge, No. 104, A. F. & A. M., has been damaged by fire and water and that continued exposure to light is further damaging it, and

Whereas, It is the wish of our members that we be allowed to keep and preserve this original charter, now, therefore be it

Resolved: by Orr Lodge, No. 104, A. F. & A. M., that we respectfully request the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M., to issue us a duplicate charter in order that the original one may be properly kept and preserved.

This is to certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted at a regular communication of Orr Lodge, No. 104, A. F. & A. M., held on January 3, 1928.

J. P. HARRIS, *Master*,
M. F. McKEEL, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Board of Directors of Oxford Orphanage in submitting its report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1927, calls attention to the reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer, Lady Supervisor, Principal of Schools, Physician, Manager of Singing Class and statement showing receipts and disbursements.

To the end that we may determine whether or not the Orphanage is making satisfactory progress in the work it is undertaking to do a few comparisons with the report of the Directors made to the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1918 may be of interest.

In 1917 the total number of children in the Institution was 374, while this year we have 419 children; during the past year a larger number of applications for admission of children into the Institution has been received than were submitted in 1918; the total receipts from all sources for 1917 were \$69,943.16, while for 1927 the receipts aggregated \$175,700.57; the net receipts from the Singing Class for 1917 were \$13,465.25, while for 1927 the net receipts amounted to \$23,342.06; and in many other respects increases and enlargements of the work over that of ten years ago are very noticeable.

Early in the spring of 1927 the Directors decided to complete the improvements to the two cottages (one Girls' and one Boys'), which had been begun the year before, and to enable them to complete this work it became necessary to borrow not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars, with which to meet the costs of such completed improvements. We are glad to report that this work has been finished and as a result the cottages have been made not only much more attractive but more convenient and better equipped in every respect. We hope to be able to re-pay the money borrowed for these improvements during the coming year.

In connection with the work of altering and improving the cottages, your Board is exceedingly anxious to complete as early as possible the alterations and improvements to the other cottages, and with this end in view we suggest to some of our brethren, who are amply able to do so, the giving of sufficient funds to provide for the immediate alterations and improvements of these cottages.

A complete re-organization of the Printing Department has been made and hereafter the Orphans' Friend will be published once every two weeks instead of once a week, as heretofore, and we invite your attention to the first issue of the paper in its new form. By the re-organization of this Department the expenses of its conduct have been materially decreased, while its efficiency from the view-point of instructing the boys as well as turning out first-class work has not been interfered with by the changes.

We are especially pleased with the splendid work being done by the School. Our Principal and his corps of teachers seem to be efficient and interested in the work. Of course, the new "John Nichols School Building" has contributed its full part to the increased interest and better results of the school year, which ended in June, 1927, and we are anticipating even better results for the present year.

Our Hospital is still the pride of all who are connected with it, and its worth to the children cannot be over estimated. We have been very fortunate during the past year so far as the health of the children is concerned, and we are pleased to report that under the rules and regulations prescribed for the treatment of the children, who are sick, we believe that many of the troubles heretofore experienced in the Institution have been practically eliminated. Much credit is due to the Physician and his efficient helpers for the success of this Department of our work.

The Electrical Department is doing well and it has enlarged the scope of its operation. Our boys are get-

ting fine training in this line of work and the Institution is deriving some profit from the business.

The Farm has been considerably improved during the past few years and the results for 1927 were quite satisfactory.

We have a splendid herd of cattle and our facilities for handling our dairy products, while not ideal, have been greatly improved. We have a splendidly equipped milking barn and ample shelters for taking care of the cattle. An abundant supply of milk is produced, so that each child in the Institution can be supplied with more than a quart each day.

The Singing Class made its tours through the State during the past year, and our information is that the entertainments given by the boys and girls were of the highest order and that wherever they appeared they were accorded a warm-hearted welcome. The record of the Singing Class is one of which the Orphanage is justly proud, and the boys and girls, who go out from year to year on these tours, show to the communities in which they appear the kind of work being done at the Institution.

In accordance with resolutions adopted many years ago, a complete audit of the books of the Institution for the past year was made by Mr. J. D. Hightower, Certified Public Accountant, of Greensboro, North Carolina, and his Report shows that the financial condition of the Orphanage is good and that the officers have discharged their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

During the past year the Institution has received only one legacy, to-wit, \$600.00 from sale of a small tract of land in Northampton County devised to the Orphanage by Brother J. R. Archer.

In order that the children may be properly cared for and trained for the coming year large expenditures must necessarily be made, and we must ask the brethren and the Grand Lodge to be as liberal as possible with their gifts to this great work.

We ask the Grand Lodge to make the following appropriations for 1928:

For general maintenance -----	\$25,000.00
For maintenance of Baby Cottage--	7,500.00
For repairs -----	5,000.00
For school expenses -----	10,000.00
For insurance on buildings and contents -----	2,500.00
<hr/>	
Total -----	\$50,000.00

The amounts above indicated are considerably less than the actual costs and expenses of the items named, but we are reasonably certain that we can get along if the Grand Lodge will make the appropriations asked for.

Your Directors look with confidence to the future of Oxford Orphanage and we believe that the citizens of North Carolina, whether they be Masons or not, are deeply interested in the work being done at Oxford, and that there will come to us from all over the State generous contributions to aid in carrying on the work, which has contributed so largely to the saving of the boys and girls of the State.

We cordially invite every Mason in North Carolina to visit his Institution and thereby get an inspiration for a larger and more cheerful service.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. ANDERSON,
Grand Master, Ex Officio Chairman

T. A. GREEN,
A. B. ANDREWS,
J. BAILEY OWEN,
GEORGE S. NORFLEET,
S. M. GATTIS,
R. L. FLOWERS,
J. LEGRAND EVERETT,
B. S. ROYSTER,

Directors.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

To The Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:

The year just closing has been one not void of its difficulties and perplexing problems, but I believe it can safely be said it was one of progress. As we get older in the work we are comforted for the heartaches and anxieties we endure in being permitted to see the fruits of our labors in the response our children have made and are making to our efforts in their behalf, as manifested in their lives and characters. The evidence is unmistakable. It seems a pity we are so crowded with the material affairs of this great work that we seem not to have the time to give more consideration to the improvement which the children are showing by every token in their intercourse with each other and with the officers and teachers. There is a decided improvement and we are very grateful that God has given us the privilege of a small part in the great work of character building and soul uplifting which is ennobling the lives and characters of our children; the better fitting them for their place in the world and the church. We are here engaged in building character and moulding dispositions, our other work is incidental. It does not matter so much what kind of an education or other training our children receive here when they go out in the world, that will count, but what kind of character and disposition. It is the finer things of life we are prone to overlook, and thereby lose the real joy of seeing the results of a work well done.

Our hearts have been made to ache and we have sustained a great loss in the passing of two of our children during this year. Dolly Baggett was one of those whose loving disposition drew her to each one who knew her so, that when she left us, we had a peculiar sense of loss.

Mason Beal was one of our boys who had plenty of "pep" and was more or less independent in thought and

action, but had the making of a man in him. We spared no expense or effort to save them but our Heavenly Father called them. Dr. N. C. Daniel's report will give you more in detail the information about their sickness and the health conditions in the Home than I can. I, therefore, beg to refer you to his report herewith submitted.

The report of the Lady Supervisor, Miss N. N. Bemis, telling of the condition of the children, the work of the Cottages, Laundry, Dining Room and other activities connected with the child life of our Home is also presented, together with the report on our school work submitted therewith by Mr. Dennis H. Cooke, Principal of our school, all of which I believe you will find interesting and instructive.

The financial reports of the Printing Office, Electric and Shoe Departments, as well as the farm, you will also find submitted, together with other financial reports by Mr. Ivey Allen, Treasurer.

These reports show we have had a very good year from a financial point of view. Our obligations for maintenance have all been paid, and we have also paid out of the maintenance fund all the old obligations for permanent improvements done two years ago. I know of very few such institutions who can make a similar report.

The Singing Class has had a very good year. The concert was well received. Miss Myrtie Muse deserves and does receive our most sincere appreciation for the good work she has done with the Class since she has been in charge of it. She has had the great affliction of losing a sister and her mother during the year and feels that she should now give up the work. We most reluctantly have had to accept her resignation.

Brother L. W. Alderman, Manager, herewith makes his report on the concert tours, which I beg to herewith submit.

In closing this 16th Annual Report to you gentlemen, it affords me great pleasure to look back on the road we have travelled together, and to think of the many changes which have taken place, and the improvements which

have been made in farm, dairy, industrial departments, buildings, school, cottages, living conditions of our teachers and other workers, and last but not least, on the improved spirit and character of the children as they grow to maturity, thereby demonstrating the benefit they have received by being here. We are justified, it would seem, in feeling that a great work has been accomplished and I wish most sincerely to thank you for the opportunity you have given me to have a part in its accomplishment, and for the co-operation I have received from you, the officers and teachers. God only knows at what expenditure of thought, anxiety and exhaustion of their vital forces these children have been watched over and cared for by those in charge of them. It has been a loving service for which we expect to receive our reward in heaven. No money could pay for, nor is it for sale, the affectionate care bestowed on the children who have been admitted to this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BROWN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF TREASURER

To The Board of Directors, Oxford Orphanage:

The books and accounts of the Orphanage have been audited and the auditor's report is submitted herewith as showing the financial condition of the Institution at the close of the fiscal year 1926-27.

There has been a slight falling off of donations during this year as compared to previous years; but increased returns from the John Neal Trust and the Duke Foundation have more than made up the difference.

Through Gen. B. S. Royster we received from sale of Archer land in Northampton County \$600.00 which was placed to credit of the Improvement Account.

The activities of the Industrial departments for the year have been marked and results from all but one have been encouraging.

There has been the largest average number of children in the Orphanage during the year that we have ever had.

Respectfully submitted,

IVEY ALLEN,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF LADY SUPERVISOR

MR. R. L. BROWN, *Superintendent*:

While we are living in an age when monuments are erected and tablets are placed to commemorate the great deeds of our ancestors, we must not lose sight of the fact that we are actively engaged in the business of training the youth of this state for future citizenship. The girl problem and the boy problem we have always with us, complex and many sided. To turn out clear thinking, well rounded individuals who are physically and mentally capable of taking an intelligent part in the world's work, we must study the needs of each child and all work gloriously together. The home, the school, the vocational departments, Sunday School and church, all must cooperate if we are to secure the best results. The importance of industry and the dignity of labor must be taught and they must go hand in hand with the school and the home training.

Education begins at home and the training received the first few years is important. Firm, yet gentle handling, by a sympathetic, resourceful cottage mother who will show an interest in all the problems of the boy or girl, who will be elastic in her decisions when necessary for the best good of the child, is the one who gains the respect and love of the ones in her charge.

Our cottage mothers are interested in the progress their children make at school and reports are carefully examined. A student who is not preparing her work in any subject to the best of her ability is reported to the office, and the name is promptly reported to the cottage mother, who sees that this particular child takes extra time for study until word is received that improvement has been made. In this way careless habits of study are corrected and in many cases the pupil has gained an added interest in the subject in which she was falling behind.

We are anticipating good results from the "easing up" of crowded conditions in two more of our cottages which are being remodeled and are nearly ready for occupancy. Ample study rooms, up-to-date bathroom equipment, dormitories with individual beds and wide double porches are vast improvements and make for health and comfort. Crowded conditions are often responsible for irritableness in children.

The installing of telephones in the different cottages is another improvement that has served to facilitate the work, saving both time and strength.

We have had 24 children in the Kindergarten for three hours each day, 19 of these have been transferred to the Annex and the Walker Building. 22 are now in the class. The Walker boys enjoy their cottage with the enlarged playroom, the wide porch and adjoining playground. We look forward to the time when the 32 little girls in the Annex may have a cottage by themselves with a playground to enjoy.

44 girls are employed in the kitchen and dining rooms, 12 help at the Baby Cottage, 8 at the Hicks Memorial hospital, 8 at the office, and 21 at the laundry. 10 girls travel with the Singing Class each year; they begin practice in January and come back into the institution Thanksgiving day, which leaves one month of the year for them to be actively connected with school and departmental life. In the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades there are 48 girls who attend school all day, and 19 little girls at Baby Cottage, making 170 in all. This leaves few to do sewing room work as we have now on the roll 209 girls in all. The work in this department is heavy as may be readily seen, for practically all the clothing is made at the sewing rooms, besides the repairing of the clothing before it is sent to the various cottages, dining rooms and hospital.

The valuable donations for the last four years of dress and suit material from the Biltmore Industries at Asheville, through the generosity of Mr. Fred L. Seely, have been made into clothing for both boys and girls.

We have observed that the children are reading far more wisely than in previous years, due largely, we think,

to the plentiful supply of cottage literature and library books furnished by the York Rite library fund. They eagerly read scientific magazines, books on inventions, aviation, radio, domestic life and farming, as well as standard literature. Our reference rooms are crowded with students during library hours.

The York Rite fund has given five hundred twenty five dollars this year for books with which we have purchased 494 volumes. Four hundred fifty dollars given for cottage literature included twenty six different magazines, (two hundred forty six copies), two daily papers (twenty copies), one Sunday paper, and copies of Christmas numbers of English magazines from Brentano's, for eleven cottages, hospital and children's reading room. It is a source of encouragement to know that the children are forming a taste for good literature, for the habit of reading both for school work and home life will surely open the way to education and happiness.

Two sets of National Geographic magazines donated last year have been bound and placed on the shelves. We have now 3,813 volumes in the library. It is a wonderful privilege to have the use of all this literature.

The entertainment committee from the faculty has had charge of the social gatherings. In June the girls took possession of their new athletic field with interesting exercises. It has required constant work to keep down briars and weeds during the summer and autumn. When the new equipment, which has already been ordered arrives, the girls will have a grand field. All the playground activities have continued throughout the year and moving pictures have been shown as usual.

In conclusion I wish to thank you for the unfailing courtesy and kind consideration which you have given at all times.

Mr. Dennis H. Cooke, principal of the school, will submit report.

NETTIE NICHOLS BEMIS, *Lady Supervisor.*

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL

TO MR. R. L. BROWN, *Superintendent*:

The school year 1926-27 was very successful. Our graduating class consisted of six girls and four boys. Thirty percent of these pupils entered college, while forty percent began a business course. Also we had our first post-graduate from the commercial department who is now employed by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in Winston-Salem.

The past school year has been spent in an endeavor to study the school and to discern the phases which needed special attention. Consequently, beginning with the 1927-28 school year special emphasis has been placed on the Grammar Grades, and as a result an additional teacher has been added for these grades, while the teaching therein has been departmentalized. The effectiveness of the teaching has increased considerably. Also the manual training course has been placed on a standard unit basis.

An additional feature of the school work for 1926-27 was the summer school of 1927 in which a number of our pupils had an opportunity to make up a subject in which he or she failed during the school year. This continued for eight consecutive weeks during the summer.

As the promotions on a standardized basis constitute the effectiveness of the work done, I hereby give the promotions for 1926-27.

Elementary School	Grades	1-7	83.9%
High School	Grades	8-11	88. %
Entire School	Grades	1-11	84.6%

Respectfully,

DENNIS H. COOKE, *Principal*.

REPORT OF FIELD WORKER

MR. R. L. BROWN, *Superintendent*:

I beg to submit the following report in reference to the work of the department of Field Worker.

Report of Applications:

Applications on file October 31, 1926.....	81
Applications received during the year.....	168
Applications withdrawn.....	113
Number of children admitted.....	76
Applications on file October 31, 1927.....	80

Possible reasons why applications were withdrawn or disapproved.

Number having relatives able to care for them.....	43
Number physically or mentally below normal.....	14
Number placed otherwise.....	20
Number having living fathers.....	27
Number beyond the age limit.....	7
	<hr/> 113

Report of investigations:

Families of children for whom application was made.....	62
Additional visits in reference to these families.....	279
Visits for the return of children.....	23
Visits made to children in Foster homes.....	5
Work in general and former children visited.....	73
	<hr/> 442

Report of the movement of children during the year.

	Girls	Boys	Total
Children on roll October 31, 1926.....	208	204	412
Children admitted during the year.....	23	33	56
Total number of children cared for.....	<hr/> 231	<hr/> 237	<hr/> 468
Number entering college.....	5	1	6
Number entering training.....	4		4
Number returned to their people.....	10	11	21
Number who ran away.....		5	5
Number who went to positions.....	2	6	8
Number who died.....	1	1	2

Number placed with Superintendent of Public Welfare-----		2	2
Number placed in home-----		1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of children leaving-----	22	27	49
Number of children on roll, October 31, 1927	209	210	419
Average daily enrollment for year, 411.49.			
Seventy-one counties represented in the enrollment for the year.			

Family History the children in Orphanage, October 31, 1927:

Number of whole orphans-----	134
Number whose mothers only are living, morally fit-----	124
Number mothers only living, morally unfit-----	105
Number fathers living, crippled-----	8
Number fathers immoral, insane or deserted-----	25
Number both parents living-----	15
Number illegitimate-----	8
	<hr/>
	419

419 children 201 families.

89 children whose fathers were Masons, or 21½%.

REPORT ON THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The third meeting of the Oxford Orphanage Alumni Association met in the Orphanage Chapel June 24, 1927.

Members of the Association were appointed chairmen in the various counties, for the purpose of creating a greater interest in the Association among the members in their particular county. To them is due in a very large measure the encouraging spirit shown at the banquet June 23. Fifty-nine persons attended.

At the Alumni meeting it was generally agreed that the best possible method which would aid in further development of this spirit of real interest, throughout the year, would be a regular contact with each other and the Orphanage, through the weekly paper, The Orphans' Friend. Seventy-five per cent of the members attending the meeting paid their annual dues, thus securing for themselves a free subscription to the paper.

The scattered membership, with so many of them financially handicapped with responsibilities in their homes, has greatly handicapped the growth of the Association. Much credit is due Mr. R. E. Ward, Secretary and Treasurer, for his efforts to promote the activities of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

MISS LUCILE TUTTLE,
Field Worker.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

MR. R. L. BROWN, *Superintendent,*
Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, N. C.

DEAR MR. BROWN:

The health of the children of The Orphanage has been as good as any one could reasonably expect during the past year. We had a good many cases of a mild influenza during the early months of this year, but had no serious complications except in the case of Mason Beal. This fine young fellow, after a mild influenza infection, developed a pneumococic meningitis, and died in a few days after its onset. I called in Dr. Bugg of Raleigh, as well as the local physicians, but nothing that we could do seemed to avail anything.

We had the misfortune to lose another of our children, Dolly Baggett. This little girl is thought to have injured her hip by a fall, although there was never any evidence of any injury, and developed a general septicemia from which she died in a few days.

Dr. W. L. Peple of Richmond, Va., and Dr. Thomas S. Royster of Henderson as well as our local physicians were called to see this case.

During the summer we had the first epidemic of measles that we have had in the past ten or twelve years. 109 cases developed during the epidemic, but none of the children were seriously sick.

We had fifty nine of the children operated for tonsils by Dr. B. W. Fassett, of Durham.

During the year we had the usual number of accidents, including broken bones, dislocations, burns, etc., but there were no bad results.

I am now using Von-Pirquet's skin test for tuberculosis on all new children that are admitted to The Orphanage, hoping in every way possible to prevent tuberculosis from getting into The Orphanage.

During the year the children have had good food and show every evidence of good supervision.

Fraternally yours,

N. C. DANIEL.

REPORT OF MANAGER OF SINGING CLASS

MR. R. L. BROWN, *Superintendent Oxford Orphanage*:

DEAR BROTHER BROWN:

The Class tours this year took the children through more than 83 counties of the State, where they gave 192 concerts, while making the three different trips. With few exceptions the concerts were patronized by large and enthusiastic crowds. It was good to meet up with the leading Masons and the splendid workers of the Order of the Eastern Star in various sections of the State and to feel the warmth of interest and to see the stimulating effect of their activities.

The total receipts for the fiscal year were-----	\$30,750.10
The total expenditures, including all items of expense	
connected with the class, were-----	7,408.04
The net receipts were-----	\$23,342.06

The person who recalls a trip over the State some sixteen years ago, in making a trip now, notes marvelous changes in many ways. To the party giving public performances the greatest change perhaps is the improvement and convenience offered in the public halls and the modern school auditoriums. Splendid consolidated school centers reach out into the rural districts where the community life and activities are fostered and developed rapidly. Good roads and the automobiles have largely eliminated distance in most cases. In numbers of these rural places this year the Class has received most liberal and hearty cooperation. These friends are interested in the Orphanage work and were happy to have the opportunity to cooperate when the children were there.

Miss Myrtie Muse, teacher of the Class for eight years, was called home by the sudden death of her sister in August; then again in October by the illness which resulted in the death of her mother. She has been sorely tried. She has the deep sympathy of a host of friends throughout the State. During her absence from the Clas

she was assisted at the piano by Miss Wilma Snow, Miss Ethel Chandler, Miss Myrtle Branch and Mrs. Reid Pleasants.

In spite of depressed financial conditions in some sections, the friends have cooperated splendidly and have made possible the good report we have to lay before you at this time. Our heartfelt thanks go out to the thousands of friends for their aid and loyal support, and to God who has brought us safely to this good hour.

Respectfully submitted,

L. W. ALDERMAN,
Manager.

STATISTICS

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN CARED FOR:

For the year ended October 31, 1925.....	383
For the year ended October 31, 1926.....	409
For the year ended October 31, 1927.....	411

NET PER CAPITA COST: After giving effect to profits on Electrical and Printing Departments, but exclusive of Property Expenses:

For the year ended October 31, 1925.....	\$ 349.69
For the year ended October 31, 1926.....	333.02
For the year ended October 31, 1927.....	327.49

STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1927.

Donations:

Masonic Lodges	\$24,706.95
Eastern Star Chapters	579.15
Knights Templar	144.47
Royal Arch Masons	311.00
Royal and Select Masters	25.00
Scottish Rite Bodies	150.00
Order De Molay	30.00
Anointed High Priesthood	25.00
General Public	6,689.11
	\$32,660.68

Appropriation by Grand Lodge of North

Carolina	50,000.00
Appropriation by State of North Carolina	30,000.00
Duke Foundation	10,013.05
Income from John Neal Trust	29,684.78

Singing Class:

Gross Income	\$29,662.59
Less Office Expense	6,320.53

23,342.06

Transferred from Printing Office

	\$175,700.57
Borrowed from National Bank of Granville	2,000.00
Borrowed from National Bank of Granville	1,450.00
	20,000.00

Bank Balance, Nov. 1, 1926

\$199,150.57
240.98

Total Cash Receipts

\$199,391.55

**STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1927**

Direct Expenses:

Provisions purchased -----	\$23,506.19	
Clothing -----	9,325.80	
Shoe Shop Material -----	3,385.19	
Farm -----	19,956.21	
Laundry -----	2,970.38	
Hospital -----	6,062.90	
School -----	21,757.81	
Fuel -----	6,748.82	
Auto and Truck expense -----	142.83	
Lights, Power, Water, and General Expense ---	22,372.11	
Dining Room and Kitchen Utensils -----	682.36	
Housekeeping Expense -----	2,234.69	
Dental Expense -----	1,262.93	
Field Worker -----	1,730.98	
Cottage Mothers' Salaries -----	11,112.59	
		<u>\$133,251.79</u>

Property Expense:

Repairs to Buildings -----	\$ 599.81	
Repairs and Maintenance to Equipment -----	8,934.77	
Improvement to Grounds -----	555.13	
Insurance -----	3,593.15	
		<u>13,682.86</u>
Real Estate Purchased -----	\$ 1,450.00	
Paid Loan from Printing Office -----	2,300.00	
Transferred to Improvements Account -----	16,500.00	
Paid 1926 Accounts Payable -----	6,267.84	
Paid 1926 Notes -----	25,000.00	
Bank Balance Nov. 1, 1927 -----	939.06	
		<u>52,456.90</u>

Total Expenditures from General Fund ----- \$199,391.55

**STATEMENT OF SHOE SHOP OPERATIONS FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1927**

Income:

Custom Work	\$1,370.35
Shoes and Shoe Repairs for Orphanage---	6,091.45

\$7,461.80
OPERATING EXPENSES AND INCOME DEDUCTIONS:

Salaries and Labor	\$1,920.00
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Materials and Supplies:-

Inventory, Nov. 1, 1926 ---	\$3,130.85
-----------------------------	------------

Purchases of Leather, Shoes	
-----------------------------	--

and Findings	2,694.29
--------------------	----------

\$5,825.14

Inventory, at Oct. 31st, 1927--	2,568.35
---------------------------------	----------

3,256.79
Other Operating Expenses:

Royalties	\$ 55.00
-----------------	----------

Electricity	45.24
-------------------	-------

Miscellaneous	27.20
---------------------	-------

127.44
Income Deductions:

Telephone and Telegraph	27.67
-------------------------------	-------

5,331.90

Profit of Shoe Department	\$2,129.90
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STATEMENT OF FARM OPERATIONS

For Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 1927

INCOME GROSS

Sales of Farm Products	\$ 3,819.48
Products and Service Furnished the Institution.....	30,308.55

TOTAL INCOME\$34,128.03

OPERATING EXPENSES AND INCOME DEDUCTION:

Salaries and Wages\$ 9,031.85

Other Operating Expenses:

Feed	\$6,580.24
Fertilizer	2,149.71
Seed and Plants	810.11
Cattle and Hogs Purchased	795.25
Equipment Repairs and Replace- ments and Small Tools	1,328.88
Electric Current	229.19
Gas and Oil	32.16
Dairy Supplies	297.29
Ice	861.00
Veterinary	353.45
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,204.72

14,642.00

\$23,673.85

Inventory at Nov. 1, 1926 28,106.99

\$51,780.84

Inventory at October 31, 1927..... 23,537.95

28,242.89

Net Income\$ 5,885.14

STATEMENT OF PRINTING DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

For the Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 1927

Income:

Subscriptions to Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal	\$11,915.40
Advertising	1,012.69
Job Printing	24,689.23
Miscellaneous Income	5.50

\$37,622.82

Less: Uncollectible Account charged off-- 12.75

Total Income \$37,610.07**Operating Expenses and Income Deductions:**

Salaries and Wages \$20,595.30

Materials and Supplies:

Inventory: Nov. 1, 1926 ---	\$11,395.17
Purchase of Ink	267.14
Purchase of Paper	6,479.59
Bindery Supplies	1,160.30

\$19,302.20

Inventory: October 31, 1927 8,854.34

10,447.86**Other Operating Costs:**

Outside Work	\$ 504.88
Postage and stamped envelopes	1,151.87
Light, Current, Gas and Electric Repairs	692.40
Fuel and Drayage	350.00
Equipment repairs and supplies	719.27
Miscellaneous Supplies and Expense	161.46

3,579.88Depreciation on Equipment 1,964.64**Income Deductions:**

Insurance	\$175.50
Telephone and Telegraph	77.67
Postage on Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal	858.19
Prepaid Freight	30.54
Bad Checks Charged off	8.35
Travel, Subscriptions to Paper and Miscellaneous Expense	567.20

1,717.45\$38,305.18

Loss on Printing Department

\$ 695.06

STATEMENT OF ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

For Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 1927

Income:

Sales, Repair Work and Service -----	\$69,259.05
Sale of Electric Current -----	4,560.14

\$73,819.19

Uncollectible Accounts Charged off -----	293.24
--	--------

\$73,525.95

Operating Expense and Income Deductions:

Material and Supplies:

Inventory, November 1, 1926	7,580.90
Purchases -----	45,527.83

\$53,108.73

Inventory, October 31, 1927_	9,245.75
------------------------------	----------

\$43,862.98

Other Operating Costs and Expenses:

Purchase of Power -----	\$ 2,892.01
Salaries and Wages -----	13,737.02
Fuel and Drayage -----	375.00
Miscellaneous Supplies and	
Expense -----	998.26
Gasoline and Oil -----	207.60

18,209.89

Income Deductions:

Insurance -----	\$ 220.41
Traveling Expense -----	1,863.49
Telephone and Telegraph -----	609.44
Interest -----	140.50
Printing, Stationery and Office	
Expense -----	416.35
Postage -----	193.91
Prepaid Freight -----	105.85

3,549.95

Depreciation on Equipment -----	336.86
---------------------------------	--------

65,959.68

Profits for Year Transferred to General Fund Surplus_ \$ 7,566.27

ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTORS OF MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

BRETHREN:

We submit a report of the operations of this institution for the year 1927.

We include a complete audit, made by Messrs. J. D. Hightower & Company, Certified Public Accountants, Greensboro, N. C.

We make grateful acknowledgment to the various Masonic Bodies of North Carolina for the support rendered during the year. We will endeavor to merit a continuation of the same in the future.

To our visitors we offer a word of thanks. This personal recognition of the Home is very pleasing to our Guests. We hope in the course of time every member of the Masonic organization will make a visit to the Home.

STATISTICS

Guests in the Home January 1st, 1927-----	52	
Guests received during 1927-----	20	72
	—	—
Guests died during 1927-----	7	
Guests dismissed during 1927-----	2	
Guests left voluntarily during 1927-----	2	
Guests in the Home December 31, 1927-----	61	72
	—	—

IMPROVEMENTS

During the year 1927 we have made permanent improvements as follows:

1. Installation of six-inch water line connecting with the City of Greensboro, and placing of Standard Fire Plugs in convenient distance of the buildings at a cost of \$637.47.

NEW BUILDING

We must now recognize the great need of additional rooms for Guests. The present buildings are fully occupied and applications are coming in each month.

APPROPRIATION

We request that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M. appropriate the sum of Fifteen thousand (\$15,000) Dollars for the year 1928.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. PHOENIX,
Secretary-Treasurer.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER DUNN: Inasmuch as there has been some confusion among the Craft in regard to active and honorary pall bearers. I desire to introduce this Regulation:

"Reg. 266. PALL BEARERS. The active pall bearers must be Masons; honorary pall bearers may be other than Masons." (Sec. 112, page 62.)

This was referred to the Jurisprudence Committee.

PAST GRAND MASTER LEON CASH: A year ago I brought the Grand Lodge of North Carolina a word of greeting from that beloved Past Grand Master, George S. Norfleet. He said to tell the Brethren that next year "You and I will meet them in Raleigh." I want to say that he has kept his promise and is in Raleigh and expects to attend the Grand Lodge of North Carolina at its Session tomorrow.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until 2:30 p. m. January 18, 1928.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Raleigh, N. C., January 18, 1928.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 2:30 p. m. by M. W. John H. Anderson, Grand Master.

The Grand Secretary was directed to retire and act as escort to M. W. Past Grand Master J. Claude Keiper, and Grand Secretary of the District of Columbia. He was introduced, received with Grand Honors and seated in the East.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO MARK GRAVE OF PAST GRAND MASTER SMITH

*To The Most Worshipful Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of
North Carolina:*

Your special Committee to mark the grave of Past Grand Master Benjamin Smith begs to report that this work is proceeding as rapidly as conditions will permit and we expect to have it completed by March 1, 1928.

Owing to press of business matters and illness of members of the committee the completion of the work has been delayed beyond our expectations.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. B. NEWCOMB, *Chairman.*

January 17th, 1928.

The Grand Secretary presented communication from Aurora Lodge, No. 300, requesting records of old Pamlico Lodge, No. 300, that used to be at Aurora. Upon motion of Deputy Grand Master Dunn, duly seconded and carried, the petition was granted.

The Grand Secretary read the following telegram sent to E. W. Timberlake, Jr., Senior Grand Deacon:

Raleigh, N. C., January 18, 1928.

Mr. E. W. Timberlake, Jr.,
Wake Forest, N. C.

I am instructed by the Grand Lodge to extend the love and best wishes of the body to you. We regret your absence and pray for your speedy recovery.

W. W. WILLSON, *Grand Secretary.*

The following report of Committee on Unfinished Business was read:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

We have gone over the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the year 1927 and find the following unfinished business:

On pages 159 and 167 several proposed amendments to the Code which we understand will be acted upon by the Jurisprudence Committee at this meeting. On page 144 the Committee on Masonic History of North Carolina asked further time for the purpose of obtaining data relative to this history.

On page 169 we find there was a motion made and carried that the Committee appointed to mark the grave of Past Grand Master Smith be instructed to build monument in the churchyard at Orton to the memory of Past Grand Master Smith. These Committees we presume will report on these matters at this Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

R. M. HALL, *Chm.*

Committee on Unfinished Business.

Bro. H. T. Patterson submitted the following report which was read and adopted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPEALS

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

We, your Committee on Appeals, beg leave to report as follows:

1. In the case of appeal of J. Walter Thompson from the decision of Pee Dee Lodge, No. 150, in which the sentence was expulsion, we find that the sentence was imposed by the Master without a vote of the lodge as guilty or not guilty. For this reason we recommend that the case be remanded to the lodge for a new trial.

2. In the case of appeal I. W. Bingham from decision of Eno Lodge, No. 210, in which the sentence was expulsion, we find no irregularity and recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

3. In the case of appeal of J. C. Gold from the decision of Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 2, in which decision the sentence was expulsion, the appellant was cited to appear for trial January 6, 1925. At that time he was in California and claims not to have received this notice until January 3, 1925. He was unable to be present at the Grand Lodge meetings of 1926, 1927 and 1928, and

asks that he be granted further time to appear before your committee. We recommend that he be granted until the 1929 session to perfect his appeal and that no further extension be granted.

HARRY T. PATTERSON, *Chairman.*

C. S. CHAMBERLAIN,

H. M. BRANDON,

Committee.

The report of the Committee on Masonic History was presented and that part relating to finance referred to the Finance Committee and the balance adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC HISTORY

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on Masonic History beg to report that practically nothing has been done in the way of assembling materials in the past year, in a great measure due to the member actively having this matter in charge being absent from the jurisdiction for three months.

Another handicap has been that the appropriation has not been available until the revenues of the Grand Lodge began to come in in September, while the opportunity for greater work is in the spring and summer. We hope the Finance Committee can arrange to obviate this inconvenience.

We include as a part of this report a copy of a letter of Brother Gordon T. Y. Hills, Past Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works, who is the Librarian of the Grand Lodge of England, which is dated October 13, 1927, written to Past Grand Master Andrews, who met Brother Hills this summer in London.

In that letter he discusses the wording of the Joseph Montfort Commission, and quotes from the manuscript records of February 6, 1771, regarding the payment of the fee for the deputation as follows:

"Joseph Montfort, Esq., on being appointed Provincial G. M. for North Carolina, 10; 10;0."

During the past year the committee incurred no expense and made no expenditures.

We recommend that the appropriation of \$1,000.00, or so much thereof as may be needed, be authorized for our committee to expend for Masonic history purposes.

Fraternally submitted,

J. EDWARD ALLEN,

MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD,

ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,

Committee.

GRAND LODGE LIBRARY & MUSEUM, FREEMASONS
HALL, GREAT QUEEN ST., LONDON, W. C. 2
ENGLAND

Oct. 13th, 1927

"M. W. Bro. A. B. Andrews,

"P. G. M., North Carolina.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"I have the pleasure to enclose a formal letter of thanks for the interesting photograph you so kindly forwarded of the Deputation appointing Bro. Joseph Montfort, Prov. G. M. for North Carolina in 1771, and also to thank you for the copy of the Proceedings for 1912.

"With reference to your kind offer to endeavor to make up any missing numbers, I find that we have nothing before 1915, and after that dates 1917, 1921 and 1924 are wanting, but on from there we have 1925 and 1926. If you can complete our set of the publications, I shall be much obliged.

"With regard to the curious wording of Bro. Montfort's appointment, the theory about a clerical error is certainly ingenious, but it is not easy to come to a final decision.

"That the appointment was for North Carolina might seem to be settled by the entry in the minutes of Grand Lodge on 6th February, 1771, recording the payment of the fee, as follows:

"'Joseph Montfort, Esq., on being appointed Provincial G. M. for North Carolina, 10;10;0.'

"There is no suggestion of any wider jurisdiction than North Carolina. The minutes also record at 7th February, 1770, in similar form the appointment of Hon. Egerton Leigh, as Provincial G. M. for South Carolina, yet the Deputation seems to extend the Pro. G. M.'s powers over 'America', and it does not look like the writing of a clerical error; it is so clearly and deliberately written to all appearance. That roving commissions of a rather indefinite character were issued in those early days we have evidence, and one case in particular is worth noting in this connection.

"Amongst other particulars in an old contemporary MS. book there is an appointment as follows:

"'John Rowe, Esq., P. G. M., for North America and the territories thereunto belonging where no other Provincial G. M. is appointed in the room of Henry Price, Esq., also resigns the chair, who resigns in favor of Mr. Rowe, 12 May, 1768.

"This is a grant by the Duke of Beaufort, G. M., but we have no record of it in the minutes.

"Thanking you for all your kindly and fraternal greetings which I heartily reciprocate,

"Yours fraternally,

"GORDON T. Y. HILLS, *P. A. G. Supt. Wks,*
"Librarian".

GRAND MASTER: We have the pleasure of looking upon the smiling face of one of the Past Grand Masters who is loved more among Masons than all other Masons of North Carolina. I take this opportunity of saying that nothing could afford me more pleasure during the last hours of my administration than having George S. Norfleet present at our Grand Lodge. (Applause)

PAST GRAND MASTER NORFLEET: It is against the doctor's orders for me to talk, much less to try and make a speech. I am glad to be here. I thank you all for your prayers and God for His answers to those prayers. (Applause)

Past Grand Master Owen read the memorial to Bro. A. J. Harris, which was adopted and ordered printed in the Proceedings.

ANDREW JACKSON HARRIS

The Junior Grand Warden's Station is vacant. The somber crepe, the twining immortelle, the hush of reverence, the absence of a familiar face, all confirm the announcement that our Junior Grand Warden has joined that innumerable caravan which moves with silent tread to the mysteries of the Spirit World.

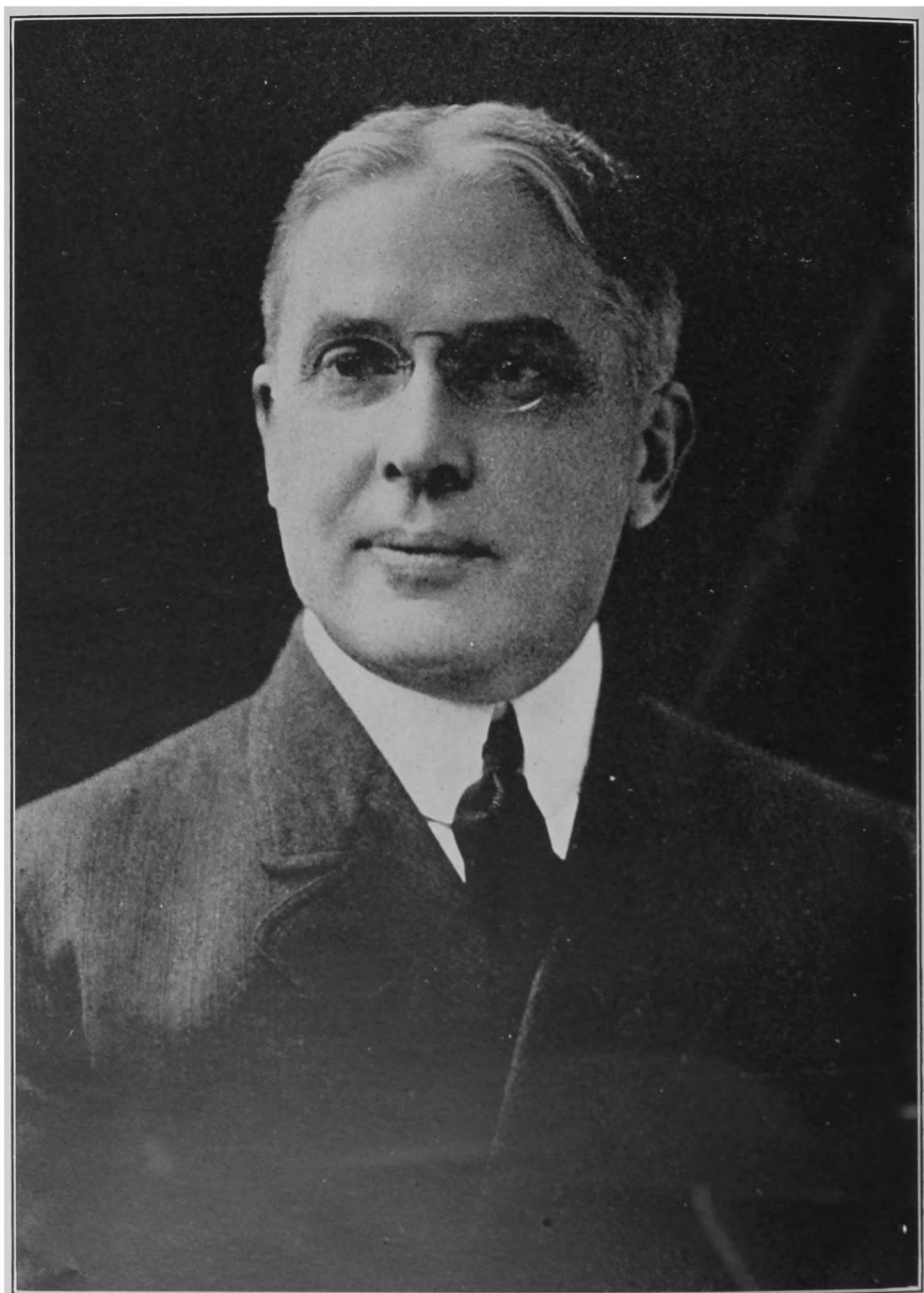
On November 8, 1927, while yet in the prime of manhood, the working tools of life fell from the nerveless grasp of our friend and brother, Andrew J. Harris. Conscious of the love of his devoted family and the wide circle of friends around him, and assured of the confidence and esteem of the Masonic brotherhood among whom he had served so long, with an unfaltering trust in The Great I Am, he gathered the drapery of his couch about him and quietly slipped away into peaceful dreams.

No more his genial, wholesome presence will be among us at the annual communications of the Grand Lodge. We shall miss his full-hearted devotion to the well-being of our great Fraternity which loved and honored him. For thirty years he served on important committees, but his chief work was on the Masonic Temple Committee. The members of that committee who served with him during the years know how loyally he gave his time and talent to that important business. This building in which we meet today is to some extent a memorial of his earnest labors during twenty-five years.

Brother Harris was a modest man and did not proclaim his desires, but there was a laudable ambition in his heart to reach the exalted position of Grand Master. At the last meeting of the Grand Lodge he was elected Junior Grand Warden, and no doubt would in due time have been elevated by his brethren to the posi-



ANDREW J. HARRIS
Junior Grand Warden, 1927
Died November 9, 1927.



JAMES H. WEBB
Grand Master, 1922
Died May 23, 1927

tion he longed to fill. But the Supreme Grand Master called him from labor to that rest prepared for the faithful with the welcome plaudit: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

In early life Brother Harris became a Mason and at once entered actively into the duties of the craft. He seldom missed a meeting of the Lodge unless providentially hindered. In succession he took the degrees of Royal Arch Masonry, the Council degrees, and was made a Knight Templar. In all of these bodies he filled important positions. In 1905 Oasis Temple in Charlotte made him a Shriner.

As a lawyer he was faithful to his clients. He did not stoop to questionable methods to secure a fee.

He was a member of the Methodist-Protestant Church and was always faithful to his church and Sunday School and was frequently called upon to conduct the services in the absence of the Pastor. He was an upright citizen, public spirited, and true to the well-being of his community.

"He lived for those who loved him
Whose hearts were kind and true,
For the heaven that smiled above him,
And awaits our spirits, too;
For the human ties that bound him,
For the task by God assigned him,
For the bright hopes left behind him,
And the good that he could do."

J. BAILEY OWEN,
S. M. GATTIS,
J. T. ALDERMAN,

Committee.

Past Grand Master Gattis read the Memorial to Past Grand Master Jas. H. Webb, which was adopted and ordered printed in the Proceedings.

PAST GRAND MASTER JAMES H. WEBB

On the 23rd day of May, 1927, the angel of death passed over this Grand Jurisdiction, beckoned to one of our brethren and the immortal spirit of our beloved Past Grand Master, James H. Webb, left its tenement of clay and passed out into the Great Beyond. On the following day all that was mortal of our deceased brother was tenderly laid to rest in the beautiful burial grounds of St. Matthews Episcopal Church, Hillsboro, in the presence of a large crowd of friends and relatives. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Most Worshipful Grand Master John H. Anderson presiding, gave him a Masonic burial.

An epitome of his life and work may be summed up as follows:

James H. Webb, son of Thomas and Robina Norwood Webb; born August 23rd, 1868; married Annie Bond October 29th, 1892; raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Continental Lodge, No. 287, New York City; affiliated with Eagle Lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M. Hillsboro, N. C., June 16th, 1905; Worshipful Master of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, 1911 and 1912; Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1922; 32 degree Mason Scottish Rite; Carolina Consistory, No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.; member of Oasis Temple, A. A. O. of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Charlotte, N. C.; textile manufacturer and president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina; Chairman of Exemption Board of Orange County, 1917 and 1918; communicant and vestryman of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Hillsboro, N. C., loving and devoted husband; kind and indulgent father; loyal and enthusiastic Mason; patriotic citizen; Christian gentleman.

Brother Webb was born in Hillsboro during the trying days following the close of the late fratricidal War between the States. His parents were of distinguished lineage and strong and virile characters from whom Brother Webb inherited many of the positive and splendid traits that had distinguished his forebears. His father, Thomas Webb, was an able lawyer, at one time President of the North Carolina Railroad Company and was a ruling elder of the Hillsboro Presbyterian Church. His mother, Robina Norwood Webb, was the daughter of John W. Norwood, one of the leading lawyers of his section, and a grand-daughter of Judge William Norwood, one time Judge of the Superior Courts of this State. She was also descended from the Hogg family which was for many years one of the leading families of this State and many of whom were distinguished citizens of other southern states. She was a consistent, loyal and militant member of the Presbyterian Church. The children of these strict Presbyterian parents were thoroughly drilled in the Shorter Catechism during their childhood.

Little wonder it is that with such parents and with such stern and rigid tuition James Webb should develop such strong and vigorous traits as marked his useful life. On account of the devastating effects of the war and reconstruction and the distressing financial condition of our people and the further fact that his father, Thomas Webb, when just coming into a lucrative law practice, was stricken down by disease which rendered him a helpless invalid for the balance of his life. James Webb's educational opportunities were limited. He attended a primary school taught by his maternal aunt, Mrs. Anna Huske, for a short time and then attended the excellent School for Girls taught by the Misses Nash and Miss Kollock at Hillsboro. The course of study offered at these schools was not extensive but the drilling he received in his studies was intensive and thorough. At the age

of 17, when many other young men were leaving home for college and University, Jim Webb left home for the School of Work and Hard Knocks to make a living and to prepare himself for the life of a successful business man. He entered the old Alamance Plaid Mills as an operative and by hard work and close application soon mastered the details of cotton manufacturing. Becoming disheartened at the slowness of promotion and hoping for larger returns for his labors, after a few years in the cotton mill business, he decided to give it up. He went to New York City where for a few years he was engaged in selling tobacco. He soon gave this up and returned to his old work and was shortly afterward employed by the late John G. Wood, of Edenton, N. C., to take charge of a cotton manufacturing plant at that place. In a few more years he accepted a position offered to him by the late J. A. Long as superintendent of the new cotton mill he was building at Roxboro, N. C., and in 1905, at the instance of the late Allen J. Ruffin, he was made Secretary and Treasurer of Eno Cotton Mills at Hillsboro, which office he held until his death. At each of these places, Edenton, Roxboro and Hillsboro, his work was successful and he made many lifelong friends among those with whom he was associated. He saw the Eno Cotton Mills grow from a small concern of a little over one hundred thousand dollars when he took charge of it to a great plant of more than \$1,000,000. He was a recognized leader in the cotton manufacturing business in the state and as a recognition of his ability the textile manufacturers chose him as President of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of the state.

He was a busy man and had little time to give to civic affairs but was always deeply interested in every moral, educational and civic movement for the betterment of the people of the state and the community in which he lived. He was willing to give of his time and his means that would aid his fellow man's condition and make for better citizenship. I recall two incidents that came under my personal observation that will illustrate the character of this man. Soon after he came to Hillsboro to make it his home an election was being held to pass on the momentous question as to whether the Town of Hillsboro should establish a dispensary for the purpose of supplying the thirsty with spirituous liquors. The County Commissioners had declined to permit saloons to be licensed and, as there was then no place nearer than Raleigh or Reidsville where spirits could be legally obtained, many thought Hillsboro should have a dispensary. James Webb was not a prohibitionist and this was well known. He occasionally took a drink of whiskey and made no secret of it. But he was opposed to the open saloon. On the day of the election for or against dispensary, late in the afternoon, he walked up to the polls. The voting had been close and the result hung in the balance. As he came up he spoke to the voters who were

around the polling place and inquired how the voting was going. Those favoring the dispensary were sure of one more vote and were astounded to hear him ask for a ballot against the dispensary. He was given the ballot and after carefully examining it to see that it was just as he wished it he deposited it in the ballot box and, turning around, said to those who were near him: "I like to take a drink of whiskey sometimes as well as any man, but we are now rid of barrooms and I should hate to see Hillsboro open one as a public institution for all the liquor drinkers of Orange and surrounding Counties. I know nothing that could do our community more harm."

On another occasion when there was an election pending for levying a special school tax in the territory including the mill property belonging to the corporation of which he was secretary and treasurer he was approached by some of those opposed to the special school tax and asked to join with them for the purpose of defeating the tax. His reply to them, after a little thought over the question, was "The corporation with which I am connected and in which I am personally interested will have to pay quite a large sum if this special tax is voted. Our taxes are now very burdensome. I feel sure that I could talk to some of the employees of Eno Cotton Mills who are not strong on paying taxes anyway and suggest that it would be very injurious to the interest of the corporation to pay the additional tax and enough of them would go to the polls and defeat it badly. But I will not do it. I feel that the children of the employees of this mill should have as good opportunity for getting an education as any children anywhere and I have decided—come what may—to cast in my lot with those favoring the special school tax." These incidents show the real character of the man. His integrity was of the highest and his position respected by all who knew him. He was honest and just in his dealings with his fellow man and strict in his ideas of justice and right. In his dealings with those less fortunate than himself he would strain a point and sometimes even give in to them in order that he might not seem to be harsh or unfair. But when it came to a matter of principle he was unbending. A few years ago while he was traveling along on one of our state's splendid highways in his automobile he was so unfortunate as to have a collision with a horse and buggy belonging to a poor widow who had formerly worked in his mill. He was greatly disturbed over this unfortunate accident, and, though he honestly believed that it was not his negligence that had caused the accident, he promptly offered to pay the woman what he conceived to be a fair price for the horse and buggy, tendering her then and there a check for it. She indignantly refused to accept and demanded what he thought was an unreasonable sum and threatened to sue him for a large amount. Believing that he had offered all that the damaged property was worth he refused to pay more.

She employed a lawyer and sued him for a large amount. He defended the suit on the ground that he had not been negligent and that he was neither legally nor morally responsible for the accident. The case came on to be tried before a distinguished Judge of the Superior Court, a Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. The jury decided in favor of Bro. Webb and the case was so plain and the evidence so clearly in his favor that no appeal was taken by plaintiff's attorney. When Jim Webb found that no appeal was going to be taken he at once sought the poor woman and expressed his regrets that she had seen fit to sue him and handed her a check for the amount he had at first offered to pay her. Asked by Judge Grady why he did this when he was so clearly in the right and had not been the cause of the injury to the woman's horse and buggy, he replied, "Henry, I know this poor unfortunate woman. She and her children are hardworking people and cannot afford to lose the value of the horse and buggy. I know that I was not in fault and that the damage was not caused by my negligence and the jury has so found, but I cannot let a poor widow suffer on account of damage caused by my automobile, though I was not to blame."

It was in the sacred precincts of the lodge that I learned to love and to trust Jim Webb. He was always regular in his attendance on lodge meetings, never failing to attend when it was possible for him to do so. After his health failed a few years ago he was unable to attend as regularly as before but even then he would often attend when his brethren felt he should not do so. He loved Masonry because he loved his God and his fellow man. In the lodge room he was courteous to those with whom he might disagree and never contentious or disagreeable, but earnest in his advocacy of what he conceived to be right. To the young Mason he was ever kind and helpful, to his older brethren considerate and respectful. He was interested in every good cause undertaken by the fraternity. The Oxford Orphanage and Masonic Home were objects of his especial interest and he never permitted an opportunity to pass to say, or do, something for these institutions. When the Orphanage Singing Class would pay our town a visit Brother Webb always exerted himself to get out a large crowd and to raise a good sum of money, and if the amount was less than he thought it ought to be he always contributed the balance. In his dealings with his fellow man and especially with his fellow craftsmen the tenets of our fraternity were his guide, always meeting them on the level, acting by the plumb and parting from them on the square of honesty and fair dealing. He was always ready to do the charitable act, to speak the kind word and to lend the helping hand. After he was stricken in health and when he realized that he had but a few more years of life his love for his Masonic brethren was unbounded. In his last illness when he felt that the end was approaching he was taken to Watts Hospital at

Durham for treatment. After he had been placed in the waiting car to make the trip and just as the start was being made he halted the driver and asked his wife to go back to the house and bring him his Shrine emblem, his Scottish Rite ring and his Grand Master's Jewel, wishing to have these with him to the end.

The only public position he ever held was Chairman of the Exemption Board of Orange County during the World War. In my humble opinion no Chairman of any other Board in this great country brought to the performance of its delicate and important duties a more earnest, intelligent and patriotic service than did he. Though a very busy man, Bro. Webb permitted no private business to interfere with his duty in this important position. His enthusiasm and patriotism was unbounded. His labors were incessant. He attended all meetings of the board and greatly aided his associates in the performance of all matters that came before the board. When the selected service boys were called and were assembled for the purpose of going off to the training camps, he was always on hand to cheer them on by his wise counsel and advice and to sympathize with and console their sorrowing parents and relatives. He was also active in all war work and a "wheel-horse" in helping to put over the several "drives" for sale of Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and all other causes for helping to win the war and bring the boys home.

He was especially interested in the young Masons who were called to their country's service and after the war had ended he asked permission of our lodge to be permitted to place a tablet containing the names of the boys of Eagle Lodge who had served in the war on the walls of our Masonic building, and today as you enter the portico of the building your eye will be attracted by this metal tablet placed there by Bro. Webb to commemorate the patriotic services of these young Masons in the Great War.

Although reared in a Presbyterian atmosphere James H. Webb did not connect himself with any church until after his marriage, when he joined St. Matthews Episcopal Church, at Hillsboro, the church of which his wife was a member. He was a vestryman of this church, a regular attendant on its services, an humble servant of his Lord and Master, and died holding a steadfast faith in the teachings of the Christ.

His home life was ideal. His painstaking sympathy and care for his afflicted father, his loving and tender attentions and ministrations to his aged mother, his love and devotion for his wife and children were characteristic of the big-hearted Christian gentleman that he was.

His probity and integrity were known to all men. His word was his bond. His friends admired and trusted him. His brethren loved him. His jovial disposition attracted men to him and his straightforwardness and honesty held his friends to him as with hooks of steel. His life was an open book. Although his useful

life fell short of the three score years and ten allotted to man by the sacred writer, he might well have said, in the words of Newton Rosser Smith, recently published in the Master Mason:

"Through the years I builded my house of life
Foursquare to the winds of time,
And the rains that wash from the blowing gale
Have damaged naught of mine.

"I dug me deep to the solid rock,
As all good builders do,
And the walls I made with the taut plumbline
Are steady, and strong, and true.

"I chose my stone from quarries rare,
My wood from cedars tall,
And the wind in the trees of Lebanon
Sings ever in my hall.

"I fashioned each pillar and built each arch,
As the Master taught me to,
And the walls I made with the taut plumbline
Are steady, and strong, and true.

"And now, the destroying years go by,
But the house that I have made
Has proved full strong for the quake and the storm,
And I am unafraid;

"For I know my house from sill to roof,
As all good builders do,
And the walls I made with the taut plumbline
Are steady, and strong, and true."

The Grand Secretary presented the petition of A. O. Curl for restoration to rights and privileges of a Mason, which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Creedmoor, N. C., January 16, 1928.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.:

I hereby petition your Honorable Assembly for restoration to the rights and benefits as a Master Mason, having petitioned Creedmoor Lodge, No. 499, A. F. & A. M., and having been rejected by them, after I had paid all money due said Lodge and there are no charges against me by said Lodge. Hope my petition may be granted.

Truly yours,
A. O. CURL.

GRAND MASTER: We have with us Past Grand Master Keiper of the District of Columbia who is also Secretary of the George Washington Masonic Memorial Association and, believing that this matter of a Memorial to George Washington, the man and the Mason, would be of interest to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, I invited Brother Keiper to tell us something about this beautiful Memorial that is being erected and we will be pleased to hear a few words from him at this time.

BROTHER KEIPER: May I first present to you the regrets of our Grand Master James T. Gibbs, whom you had so kindly invited to this communication of your Grand Lodge. He asked me to say that he was very sorry indeed that business matters prevented him from attending.

It is gratifying to me to be present today and have this opportunity of meeting the brethren of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and to renew the old friendships which I have had with many of them for a number of years. I feel, however, that I should perhaps apologize for presuming to intrude upon the orderly course of your deliberations and yet the importance of the matter which I desire to present is so great that I believe, and I hope you will, that the intrusion is not unwarranted.

The work upon which the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association has engaged is of vital importance to Freemasonry. It has received the approval of every Grand Lodge in the United States and is the only project upon which all of them have ever united. Surely this in itself is proof that our brethren regard it as one of the outstanding Masonic projects of all time.

It is easy for those of us who have lived with this great project since its inception to appreciate its appeal, to understand its importance and to catch the vision of what it shall mean to generations of Masons yet unborn. It is more difficult for brethren distant from its historical environment to realize these things and my main purpose in appearing before you today is to endeavor to bring to you the story as we know it and to unfold to your view this Masonic Memorial picture.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina has always been interested in the Memorial and I think that I may assume that most of you know in a general way the purposes of the Association having the project in charge, but it will not be amiss to sketch briefly the inception and progress of the movement.

It originated nearly eighteen years ago when the Masons of the United States began to realize that Alexandria-Washington Lodge of Alexandria, Virginia, had in its possession a collection of Washington relics which were priceless, not only from a monetary and historical, but from a Masonic, viewpoint.

Brethren who visited the Lodge first stood reverently before the articles that spoke eloquently of Washington's connection with Freemasonry. To the halo of greatness that had ever hovered over his memory there was added for them the realization that, great as he was, he had once knocked at the door of a Masonic Lodge, knelt at its altar and assumed the vows and duties which they had assumed. Losing none of their admiration for his wonderful achievements, they felt within their hearts a glow of exaltation that the Father of his country was one with and of them, that he had humbly walked the paths of initiation which they had walked and had emerged finally, as they had, to a full understanding of its lessons of truth and righteousness, of justice and honor.

Masons are quick to sense these things and as these brethren stood before the articles which recalled so vividly and intimately the association of Washington with the Fraternity of which they were members, upon whose work they were engaged, there came an understanding of the value of these relics to American Masons and to their posterity. With this understanding arose a demand for their safe-keeping. They had been housed without any special attempt at protection, in a non-fireproof building. Years before a fire had destroyed a considerable part of the collection.

I shall not take time to name the relics now in the possession of this old Lodge, but there is the chair in which Washington sat as Master of his Lodge, the old altar of the Lodge room, much of its original furniture, including the three lesser lights carried by the Lodge in attendance at Washington's funeral. There too is the clock which stood on the mantel of the room in which he died, the cord of which was cut by the attending physician, Doctor Dick, a Brother Mason, at the exact moment of his death, its hands still pointing to twenty minutes past ten o'clock. There too are the Masonic apron made by Madame LaFayette and presented Washington by General LaFayette on his visit to America after the war, the pocket knife given to him by his mother when he was twelve years of age and many other articles intimately associated with his domestic and Masonic life.

Greatest and most valuable of all the relics, however, from our point of view, is the original charter of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, which names Washington as its first Master and which was issued by Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia and its then Grand Master, who, with a wisdom and foresight which we must regard as inspired, wrote into the charter that it was issued to Brother George Washington, late Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, thus fixing for all time, beyond cavil or doubt, Washington's connection with the Masonic Fraternity.

The demand for the preservation and safe-keeping of these relics became so strong that there was universal approval of the plan to erect a fireproof building in which they might be kept and exhibited and the first efforts of the Memorial Association were wholly directed along these lines. As the movement progressed,

there came the realization that the Temple would be more than a mere storehouse for the relics and that it should be a Memorial to Washington himself, the greatest Mason of his time. This proposition was equally strong in its appeal to the brethren throughout the country and was the actuating purpose for several years.

As the interest in the Memorial increased, and as year after year Grand Masters from nearly every State assembled to deliberate on the affairs of the Association and direct its activities, there came to them and to those having the project in charge a realization and a vision that the Memorial, while providing a place of safe-keeping for the relics, and memorializing Washington, the Mason, and the influence which Masonic teachings had upon his life and character, was greater than all these things. There emerged from this vision the determination that the building should be a monument to Masonry itself and to the influence which it has exerted in so marked a degree in the foundation, maintenance and the preservation of our free government.

This, my brethren, is what the Masons of the United States are now building on Shooters Hill, at Alexandria, and it is especially fitting that such a Memorial should be built near the place so intimately associated with the life and achievements of the immortal Washington. In the country round about the Memorial he learned and first practiced his early profession as a surveyor. Alexandria is the city in which he cast his first vote, in which he established the first public school, in which his will was recorded and from which he set forth to many of the larger episodes of his life. From the site of the Memorial may be seen the public buildings and monuments of the Capital City of the Nation, a city which bears his name. From the summit of the Memorial when completed it will be possible to see his old home at Mount Vernon, the place he lived and loved and towards which his thoughts ever turned in longing from tented fields and cares of government, the place where his body is entombed and toward which, year after year, thousands of patriotic Americans wend their way to pay homage to the character of this great man and his wonderful work for his fellow countrymen.

The Memorial stands on a hill situated on the main highway between Washington and the South and is the exact spot chosen by Jefferson and Adams for the Capitol Building, a selection which was vetoed by Washington himself because he owned other ground in the vicinity and feared that the location would be criticised for that reason. I would that I had time to tell you of the historic environment of the Temple. From its commanding eminence the view extends from the Capital City on the North, across the fair Potomac to the Hills of Maryland and the vista loses itself across the rolling valleys and wooded hills of Virginia. At the foot of the hill on which it stands nestles the quaint city of Alexandria, where prominent among its buildings stands the old Christ Church in

which Washington worshiped and in which his pew is still carefully preserved. Across the valley to the south is Mount Eagle, the last home that Washington visited before his death. Around the base of the hill sweeps the old King's Highway, along which Braddock's troops marched on the disastrous campaign against Fort Duquesne, and with them went the youthful Washington bearing his first military commission. The whole scene is a fitting setting for this wonderful Memorial, which when completed will be the greatest Masonic structure in the world.

The design of the Memorial has been derived from the ancient towers which were used as beacons to guide mariners into the harbors and the Temple itself, when completed, will rise to a height of 333 feet. It is planned that a great flare shall burn continuously at its top, not only to carry out the original design, but to comply with the requirements of the United States Government that a light shall burn as a protection for aviators.

The over-all depth of the building, which is situated due East and West, is 240 feet, and the width 168 feet. The exterior will be built entirely of New Hampshire granite and the main entrance to the building will be through a portico of eight Doric columns, a unit of pure Greek architecture. The portico will lead into the great atrium comprising the main central hall of the structure and forming the Memorial Hall in which will be set a statue of Washington of heroic size. This hall will be 100 ft. long, by 70 ft. in width. In it, supporting the weight of the towers, will be eight columns of green granite, polished, 39 feet high and 4½ feet in diameter. Surrounding the hall will be the rooms devoted to Masonic purposes, a replica of the old Lodge Room in which Washington presided and the offices of the Association.

The second colonnaded story will be the States Memorial Room, the third will house an extensive library and the top will be for observation purposes.

Construction on the Memorial has proceeded in a most satisfactory manner and during the past working season the exterior granite walls have been completed to a height of 83 feet all around the building. This brings the construction up to the top of what is known as the "tower base" and the next step will be to put in place the first unit of the tower itself. I have with me a number of copies of a pamphlet containing airplane pictures showing the exact state of the construction at the present time, together with a brief outline of the Memorial project. These will be distributed to the members of the Grand Lodge at the close of this communication.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina has been one of the strongest supporters of this movement and I commend it for the business-like and capable way in which it has handled its contributions to the Association. You now stand well up among those Grand Lodges making larger contributions. Of course, there are a number of jurisdictions, much larger numerically and geographically, which have

paid larger amounts. New York, for example, has paid more than \$320,000. On the other hand, New Hampshire, one of our smaller jurisdictions, has contributed 184.% of its quota and there are seventeen States which have contributed their full 100.% or more. North Carolina, I am glad to say, stands in this select class. You have the heartfelt thanks and sincere appreciation of the officers and directors of the Association for your splendid support.

I would like to emphasize the fact that this Memorial belongs to the Masons of the United States. The active members of the Association are the several Grand Lodges, so that it will always be theirs and under their control. Provision is made that any Lodge in the United States may, if it so desires, come to the Memorial and hold a meeting, confer a degree, and in doing so feel that it is acting within its rights and meetings in its own Temple.

By resolution of the Association, quarters in the Temple will be provided for any Masonic organization of National scope and character that desires them and receives the approval of the Association. We are hopeful that this Masonic structure will ultimately become the headquarters of Masonic activities in the United States and that it will afford a place of meeting when Masonry shall have need to assemble its leaders, those to whom we may look for guidance and direction in an atmosphere of exalted patriotism, free from local or sectional influences.

I am hopeful that the day will come in the not distant future when this Temple which we are now building on this hallowed ground, in this sacred environment, will be a citadel of Masonry; that in times of peace there shall radiate from it those lessons of truth, honor and justice which shall uplift our people and benefit the whole human race; that in time of National peril it shall afford a rallying place for the Masons of the United States, a place in which their plans and policies may be formulated and towards which the millions of our brethren, eager to accomplish their share in the work which lies at their hands, may look for guidance and direction. When that day comes, the unity and power of Freemasonry will be more than a dream. It will be an accomplished force.

I must not detain you longer. I urge that as you go to your homes you carry with you the picture which I have endeavored to present. Keep ever before you the fact that the speedy completion of this Memorial is a duty to which we are all committed. Masonry, having set its hand to the plow, never fails to accomplish its purposes and the final fruition of our hopes in the erection of this monument to Masonry, this Memorial to the only man in all our history who was at the one time Master of his Masonic Lodge and President of the United States, must follow our united efforts just as surely as the night follows the day, and the evening the morning. (Applause.)

The Grand Master presented Bro. L. Klutz, who addressed the Grand Lodge on the subject of Near East Relief.

The following motion of Bro. W. M. Baker, of Mt. Olive Lodge, No. 208, was seconded and adopted:

"That the Grand Lodge of North Carolina go on record as endorsing the work of the Near East Relief."

Bro. Job Taylor presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Education, that part relating to finance being referred to the Finance Committee and the remaining part adopted:

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of North Carolina:

Your Committee on Masonic Education respectfully submits the following report:

The Committee has kept in touch with the educational work and activities of the Field Secretary, Dr. W. C. Wicker, through regular reports and conferences. Monthly financial expenses of the Educational Field Secretary's office were regularly received and have all been approved. The Field Secretary will present a brief report of his activities to the Grand Lodge. This is endorsed and approved by the Committee.

The Committee's recommendations for the ensuing year are as follows:

First: Continue to hold district meetings for the interpretation of the symbolism of Masonry.

Second: Hold rally meetings in important Masonic centers for inspirational addresses by invited speakers and Masonic interpretation by the Educational Field Secretary.

Third: Continue to stimulate the Craft to study Masonic symbolism.

Fourth: That the office of the Field Secretary continue as before to furnish Masonic books, Bibles and literature to the Craft at net cost.

Fifth: That the space allotted by The Orphans' Friend to the Educational Department be used for original contributions under the direction of the Field Secretary.

Sixth: That quarterly rally meetings for Educational work, instead of monthly meetings as heretofore, be held in each lodge and an effort be made to get out one hundred per cent membership.

Seventh: That subordinate lodges cooperate with the Educational Field Secretary, in so far as possible, to promote the study of the deeper spiritual interpretation of the Masonic Ritual as the best means of making Masonry a living reality.

Eighth: That an appropriation of \$7,000.00 for carrying on this work be authorized by the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

DR. J. C. BRASWELL, *Chairman,*

DR. JOB TAYLOR, *Secretary,*

ROY F. EBBS,

F. M. PINNIX,

H. M. POTEAT,

ED. ALLEN,

Committee on Masonic Education.

Bro. W. C. Wicker presented the following report of the Educational Field Secretary, which was received and ordered spread on the minutes:

REPORT ON MASONIC EDUCATION

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancien^t,
Free and Accepted Masons:*

In submitting this my fifth Annual Report on Masonic Education, I wish, first of all, to express my keen appreciation to the Most Worshipful Grand Master and other officers of the Grand Lodge, to the District Deputy Grand Masters who have given us their support and to the Craft generally, for the many courtesies and helpful cooperation extended for the advancement of Masonic Education during the closing year.

During the year, your Educational Field Secretary has followed as consistently as possible the plan outlined by the Educational Committee on Masonic Education and approved by the Grand Lodge one year ago. This plan provided for the Educational Field Secretary to hold Educational Meetings, for a week in each Masonic District, either at some central place, or at several easily accessible places, so that the Craft generally could attend the meetings.

On account of the necessity of taking sufficient time to give announcements to the Lodges concerning the time and places of the first of such meetings, the Educational Field Secretary could not actually begin to hold these meetings before the middle of February. Since that time meetings have been held for a week in each of forty-one Masonic Districts, leaving only three more Districts in which to hold such meetings before the entire State shall have been covered.

The meetings held during the daytime were largely devoted to reviewing the ritualistic work, discussing methods and plans for conducting Masonic Educational meetings in the constituent lodges and general questions of order and decorum. The night meetings were devoted definitely and consistently to the interpretation of the symbolic and ritualistic teachings of Masonry, and to the explanation of the moral and ethical significance of these interpretations.

Special emphasis has been placed upon the practical application of the principles of Masonry to the life and conduct of the Craft. Strong emphasis has been placed upon the meaning of our obligations so as to influence the mind and moral practice of our membership. The teachings of the Great Light of Masonry have not been neglected and special effort has been made to quicken the conscience as well as build the character in harmony with the designs upon the trestleboard.

The work done from the office included writing letters to all the lodges in the Districts in which Educational Meetings were to be held six weeks before the meetings. Again four weeks ahead of the meetings another letter was addressed to the Masters of the lodges announcing the meetings, the program, the date, the hours of the sessions, and urging them to notify all the members of their lodges by card. Two weeks before the meetings, notices were sent to the local newspapers announcing the schedule of meetings in the District. This policy was followed throughout the year with all the Districts visited.

From the office, we corresponded with lodges concerning the engagement of Lecturers for instruction, made engagements for Lecturers, handled monthly reports for Lecturers, and kept a complete tabulation of all engagements made and filled, and conducted correspondence relative to all phases of the lecture service.

We also conducted correspondence with the officers of subordinate lodges and received monthly reports of Educational Secretaries; gave suggestions concerning methods of conducting Educational Meetings, furnished books, papers and periodicals available for the promotion of Educational work, and rendered such assistance as possible to promote the Educational Meetings in the lodges. In addition to this, material was furnished each week for the Educational Department of The Orphans' Friend.

Your Educational Field Secretary kept close touch with the office at week ends, and handled such correspondence as could not be dispatched without his personal attention.

During the year the Educational Field Secretary has travelled by car over 17,000 miles; held about four hundred and fifty Educational Meetings, attended the annual meeting of the York Rite Bodies; attended the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; attended the General Grand Chapter and General Grand Council of York Rite Masons at Denver, Colorado; attended the Masonic Service Association at Chicago; two meetings of the Scottish Rite Bodies and Shrine Ceremonial at Greensboro.

This has been a very strenuous year of work in the field, but we hope a very profitable service for the advancement of our Educational Program.

New interest has been awakened, new insight as to the meaning and purpose of Masonic Education has been gained, and new enthusiasm and devotion to the advancement of Masonic Education have been aroused; and we believe real, substantial progress has been made during the year.

If the expressions of interest and appreciation of our Masonic Leaders in the Lodges is any index to the value of the work done, we have no reason to regret having conducted a strenuous program. We have received many letters and words of appreciation from those who have attended the meetings, with reference to the value of the work, and we wish here again to express our gratitude to the many who have helped to make these things possible.

Faithfully and fraternally submitted,

W. C. WICKER,

Educational Field Secretary.

Report of Special Committee appointed by the Grand Master to meet with the Committee of the local Masonic Bodies and discuss the feasibility of purchasing grounds for the erection thereon of a Masonic Temple was read by Deputy Grand Master Dunn. Consideration of this was deferred to the Evening Session.

Past Grand Master Gattis presented the following partial verbal report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence:

We had under consideration today a resolution introduced at the last meeting of this Grand Lodge by Brother Ray of McAdenville, N. C., in regard to minimum dues to be paid by applicants for degrees in Masonry. I want to state for the Committee that after carefully discussing the matter and considering it we are of the opinion that the resolution ought not to become law. In deference to Brother Ray we told him he would have an opportunity to be heard by the Grand Lodge and as he wanted to leave early he must be heard this afternoon. The matter is brought up so if Brother Ray has anything to say he can say it now.

BROTHER RAY: I move that that portion of the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence be not accepted.

The Committee before whom I appeared this morning is composed of the best men of this Grand Lodge. My only desire in introducing this resolution was be-

cause I was asked to do so by a great many of the Brethren in the twenty-eighth district and other districts near by who feel convinced that the lodges themselves should have more leeway in saying how small an amount should be charged to take in an initiate, that anything over the \$12.50 going to the Grand Lodge would go to the lodge itself. Some lodges have less rental, less expenses and don't require as much money from an initiate to carry on their work. These Brothers sincerely and honestly feel that some good men are being kept out of Masonry because the Grand Lodge of North Carolina has said to the lodges that they shall charge a minimum fee of \$35.00.

Personally, I don't think the money part of it should interfere in any way, because I am already a Mason, but those on the outside who know nothing about Masonry would hesitate over a small difference before putting in application. It makes no difference to you who are already in.

The desire of the men is to make Masonry grow in North Carolina and we all know that for the past few years this Grand Lodge has failed to show an increase among the good citizens of this State allying themselves with Masonry and its charitable institutions.

Some argue whether or not men who will not, or cannot, pay this minimum would ever contribute anything to the charity of the Masons of North Carolina. My argument is that if he only paid his annual dues, even then there would be a larger number paying in \$2.50 a year which would go to the Grand Lodge; that would more than cover the difference in the initiation fee which does not go to the Grand Lodge. If by cutting down this fee \$2.50 additional per year could be obtained from a hundred men it would mean quite a sum for the use of the Grand Lodge. It doesn't make any difference to the Grand Lodge what the lodges shall charge so they get enough to meet their needs, but in some lodges in North Carolina where the material available is poor they would wait a long time before coming up with ten

dollars difference. The Committee treated me courteously this morning and I don't believe they wanted to do much about it at all; they just felt like they did not want to make any changes and the reason I asked to be heard before the Grand Lodge was because I had promised and it was entrusted to me to bring this matter before the Grand Lodge. I don't question the wisdom of the Jurisprudence Committee; they just did not see it like I saw it. You all may not see it like I do or you may see it like they do, but we want to put the fee down where it can be reached by the men who do not have much of this world's goods.

Upon motion of Past Grand Master Andrews further consideration of the partial report of the Jurisprudence Committee was deferred to the night session.

Bro. J. Edward Allen presented report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence which was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence reports that the Masonic Reviews for 1928 are in print and ready for distribution. You are indebted to the Oxford Orphanage for the printing of this under extreme difficulties. The writer prepared the material, too, under unprecedented difficulties, due to a season of sickness. It is feared that the quality of the report is below standard on account of this fact. Statistical tables of highly valuable information, prepared by Past Grand Master Andrews, will be added when this report is included in the Proceedings.

THE NATIONAL GRAND LODGE OF FRANCE

On Page 87 of the Masonic Reviews, there will be found a careful and full discussion of the worthiness of the National Grand Lodge of France to be recognized. The committee which prepared that report is composed of men personally known to this writer; some of them serving with us on committees of investigation of foreign Grand Lodges. The standards of recognition of the two Grand Lodges of North Carolina and of Massachusetts are practically identical. It is recommended that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina extend to the National Grand Lodge of France fraternal recognition with exchange of Grand Representatives.

A MASONIC JOURNEY

This writer was the fortunate guest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter upon a trip to the Triennial Convocation of the General Grand Chapter, and took occasion to visit, in the course of his travels, several states in the great southwest. His first stop was in New Orleans, where the Grand Lodge of Louisiana has recently completed a most magnificent Temple. He next visited several points in Arizona, where Masonry is very strong in spirit and growing in numbers. He visited Old Mexico briefly and at one time or another conversed with several very intelligent Mexican Masons.

He visited California, being in San Diego simultaneously with Colonel and Brother Lindbergh, and in Los Angeles on the day of a celebration in honor of the Grand Master. At the sessions of the General Grand Chapter were found many truly representative Masons, one of whom was the Earl of Cassilis, First Grand Principal of the Grand Chapter of Scotland.

One result of this journey is the graph of North Carolina's Masonic influence, found on page 8 of the Reviews.

It is resolved that this report be received and the recommendation be concurred in.

J. EDWARD ALLEN,
Foreign Correspondent.

The Grand Secretary presented a resolution from Forest City Lodge, No. 381, with regard to dimitts, which was referred to the Jurisprudence Committee.

Amend Chapter XXI, Section 147, subdivision (7), to make it read as follows:

*To all Master Masons to Whom These Presents Shall Come:
Greetings:*

FORM OF DIMITT

This is to certify, that Brother _____
is, at the date of these presents, a Master Mason in good standing;
and that having paid all dues, and being free from all charges, he
is, at his own request, by the vote of the lodge, dismissed from
membership in _____ Lodge, No. _____
under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Given under my hand and seal of the said lodge, at
_____ this the _____ day of _____

A. D. 19____, A. L. 59_____.

Date of birth _____ Date Initiated _____

Date Passed _____ Date Raised _____

(Seal)

Secretary.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 7:30 o'clock p. m.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION

Raleigh, N. C., January 18, 1928.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 7:30 o'clock p. m. by M. W. John H. Anderson, Grand Master, presiding.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. E. Poovey, Associate Grand Chaplain, as follows:

"Our Father in Heaven, give us a sense of gratitude for the continuance of Thy love and bless us in this continued Session of the Grand Lodge in which we shall have accomplished that for which we have been called together and so continue to direct and lead us in all our deliberations that the things which may be said and done may have the approval of Thy divine wisdom and may we walk and work and may we labor and have Thy guidance through another year that in the years to come we may have the approval of a good conscience and an abundant right into the House not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.—Amen!"

Report of Special Committee on the erection of a Masonic Temple was re-read by Brother Dunn, and adopted.

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Special Committee appointed by the Grand Master, to meet with a committee of the local Masonic Bodies and discuss the advisability of purchasing grounds and laying plans for the erection thereon of a Masonic Temple, beg leave to report as follows:

We met with the local Committee and ascertained that options had already been procured on a most admirable site and at a price which we consider remarkably reasonable. This site is such that a Masonic Temple erected thereon would command an unexcelled view from a street which forms a part of the main thoroughfare of travel North and South and East and West. The surroundings are all that could be desired. The acreage is ample for all purposes, both of building and landscaping, there being approximately seven acres in the tract. The Local Committee informed us that the Masonic Bodies of Raleigh were ready to pay the full purchase price of the lot in question if the Grand Lodge would commit itself to the building of a Temple to be used for Masonic purposes only on the basis of ownership of a majority interest by the Grand Lodge and a minority interest by the local Masonic Bodies and Masons.

Your Committee feels that we can no longer delay action looking to the erection of a Masonic Temple that will adequately meet the needs of the Grand Lodge. The proportion of the local Bodies is fair and reasonable and all that could be expected. The Grand Lodge should always own the controlling interest in the Temple and at the same time it should be willing to co-operate with the local Bodies in the erection of a building that would serve the purposes of Masonry and be an ornament to our Capital City, a building that would at once house the activities of the Grand Lodge and meet the needs of the local Bodies.

Your Committee therefore recommends:

1. That the Grand Lodge hereby consents to the purchase of the proposed site by the Masonic Bodies of Raleigh and in consideration thereof the Grand Lodge agrees to co-operate with said local Masonic Bodies in the erection of a Masonic Temple on said site, the details as to cost, and character and kind of building to be agreed upon by the Committee of the Grand Lodge hereinafter provided for and the Committee representing the various local Masonic Bodies, it being understood that in all such meetings the voting power shall be vested in the ratio of sixty per cent in the Grand Lodge and forty per cent in the said Local Committee.

2. That there shall be appointed by the Grand Master a Special Committee of five, which said Committee shall have the following powers to wit: to negotiate for the sale of and to sell, for such price and on such terms as to said Committee may appear fair and reasonable and for the best interest of the Grand Lodge, the present Grand Lodge building, to co-operate with the Committee or Committees of the Local Masonic Bodies of Raleigh in the organization of a corporation to take title to the lot and lands in question, in which said corporation the ownership proportion as above stated shall always be preserved; to formulate plans for the erection of a Masonic Temple on said site; to determine the kind and character and cost thereof; to let the contract therefor and superintend the construction thereof; and generally to do and perform every act and thing necessary to be done and performed on the part of the Grand Lodge in selling the present building and in financing and erecting a Masonic Temple on the said site.

3. That upon the appointment of said Special Committee there shall be turned over to it the \$5,000 of Meredith bonds, the \$1,200 of U. S. Treasury Certificates, and such unexpended surplus funds as are now held by the Masonic Temple Construction Co. or the Masonic Temple Committee and said sums to be held and used by said Committee in furtherance of the plans and purposes herein set out; and said Committee shall be given five years from this Grand Communication in which to exercise the powers hereby conferred.

R. C. DUNN, *Chairman*,
JOHN J. PHOENIX,
B. S. ROYSTER,

Committee.

BROTHER LIDDELL: I want to second the motion. Something must be done. The Committee is appointed for five years but I hope it will be done in two years.

GRAND MASTER: The motion has been seconded and I want the Brethren to express themselves as it is a very serious step we are taking. We would like a full discussion of the matter if anyone wants to discuss it.

Upon the question being called motion was put and the report of the Committee unanimously adopted.

Bro. A. B. Andrews presented the following report of the Masonic Loan Fund Committee and in connection with it read letters from the President of Campbell College, President of the Eastern Carolina Teacher's Training School, President of Guilford College, President of North Carolina College for Women, and the President of Mars Hill College.

Such part of the report as related to finance was referred to the Finance Committee and the remainder of the report adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC LOAN FUND

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on Masonic Loan Fund beg to report that during the past year they received the following moneys from the several Masonic Bodies uniting in this work:

Grand Lodge of N. C., A. F. & A. M.....	\$3,000.00	
Grand Chapter, R. A. M.....	3,000.00	
Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Bodies.....	3,000.00	
Grand Commandery, K. T.....	1,000.00	
Total		\$10,000.00

Out of this fund money was apportioned to the several colleges as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF 1927 NEW COLLEGES

Campbell	\$500.00	
Pineland	500.00	\$1,000.00
N. C. C. W.....	\$250.00	
Mars Hill.....	250.00	
High Point.....	250.00	\$750.00

TEACHER TRAINING

Appalachian	\$1,000.00	
Cullowhee	500.00	
East Carolina Teachers' College	750.00	\$2,250.00

GRADE A COLLEGES

Atlantic Christian College	\$500.00	
Davidson	500.00	
Elon	500.00	
Greensboro	500.00	
Hulford	500.00	
Meredith	500.00	
N. C. State	500.00	
Queens	500.00	
Salem	500.00	
Wake Forest	500.00	\$5,000.00

OTHER COLLEGES

Mitchell	\$500.00	
St. Mary's	500.00	\$1,000.00

Total **\$10,000.00**

Again this year we were favored with the assistance of State Superintendent of Public Instruction A. T. Allen, who advised our committee.

This makes a total of \$55,000.00 that has been placed at the several colleges, where it is available to the more deserving of the students.

We secured a statement of the enrollment in the several colleges as of December, 1926, and attached hereto is a statement of how this fund has been placed at the several colleges, and how much the fund amounts to per capita at the several colleges, which is as follows:

STATEMENT OF MASONIC LOAN FUND NOVEMBER 1, 1927.

TEACHER TRAINING

	Amount	Enrollment	Student Per Capita
Appalachian	\$5,000.00	363	\$13.77
Cullowhee	4,500.00	190	23.68
East Carolina Teachers' College	4,000.00	703	5.69
Greenville Normal	1,500.00	289	5.19
	\$15,000.00	\$1,545	

GRADE A COLLEGES

N. C. C. W.	\$2,500.00	1,629	\$1.53
State College	2,500.00	1,354	1.84
Laura MacDonald	2,000.00	312	6.41

Atlantic Christian College-----	2,000.00	172	11.62
Davidson -----	2,000.00	642	3.11
Elon -----	2,000.00	437	4.57
Greensboro -----	2,000.00	398	5.02
Guilford -----	2,000.00	267	7.49
Meredith -----	2,000.00	489	4.08
Queens -----	2,000.00	347	5.76
Salem -----	2,000.00	300	6.66
Wake Forest-----	2,000.00	742	2.69
University of N. C.-----	1,500.00	2,317	.64
Chowan -----	1,500.00	151	9.93
Duke -----	1,500.00	1,498	1.00
Catawba -----	1,000.00	244	4.10
High Point-----	1,000.00	231	4.32

\$31,500.00 11,530

OTHER COLLEGES

Davenport -----	\$1,250.00	62	\$20.16
Mars Hill -----	1,250.00	330	3.78
Louisburg -----	1,000.00	219	4.56
Peace Institute-----	1,000.00	101	9.90
Mitchell -----	1,000.00	110	9.09
St. Mary's-----	1,000.00	101	9.90
Wingate -----	500.00	169	2.95
Weaver -----	500.00	105	4.76
Campbell (new in 1927)-----	500.00	52	9.61
Pineland (new in 1927)-----	500.00	102	4.90

\$8,500.00 1,351

\$55,000.00 14,426

In apportioning out these funds to be handled at the several colleges, our committee has endeavored to work towards a gradual reaching of the goal set several years ago, namely of providing a Masonic Loan Fund at the several colleges equal to \$20.00 for each teacher training student, \$10.00 for each young woman student, and \$5.00 for each young man student. These funds are now placed as follows:

	Amount	Enrollment	Student Per Capita
Teacher Training -----	\$15,000.00	1,545	\$9.7
Grade A Colleges -----	31,500.00	11,530	2.7
Other Colleges -----	8,500.00	1,351	6.2
Average 31 Colleges -----	\$55,000.00	14,426	3.8

Again it is entertaining to note what proportion of these fund have been placed at State Institutions and what at denomination colleges, which is as follows:

	Amount	Enrollment	Student Per Capita
State Institutions.....	\$20,000.00	6,556	\$3.05
Denominational Colleges.....	35,000.00	7,870	4.44
Average 31 Colleges.....	\$55,000.00	14,426	3.81

This money, aggregating \$55,000.00, has been raised in six years time, the bodies contributing to the amounts for the several years being as follows:

	Grand Lodge	Grand Chapter	Grand Com- mandery	Scottish Rite	Total
1922.....	\$ 1,500	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,500	\$	\$ 5,000
1923.....	2,000	3,000	5,000		10,000
1924.....	3,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	10,000
1925.....	3,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	10,000
1926.....	3,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	10,000
1927.....	3,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	10,000
	\$15,500	\$17,000	\$10,500	\$12,000	\$55,000

The joint Masonic Committee consists of the following brethren, representing the four Masonic bodies participating:

John H. Anderson, Grand Master, Fayetteville, N. C., Phoenix Lodge, No. 8, Chairman.

Robert H. Wright, Greenville, N. C., Sharon Lodge, No. 78.

William N. Everett, Raleigh, N. C., Rockingham Lodge, No. 495.

John H. Gorrell, Wake Forest, N. C., Wake Forest Lodge, No. 282.

For Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Charles A. Jenkins, Past Master, Winston-Salem, N. C., Winston Lodge, No. 167, Grand High Priest and Chairman.

W. C. Wicker, Past Master, Elon College, N. C., Elon Lodge, No. 549.

W. J. Roach, Past Master, Lowell, N. C., Lowell Lodge, No. 590.

J. Edward Allen, Past Master, Warrenton, N. C., Johnston-Caswell Lodge, No. 10.

John J. Phoenix, Junior Grand Warden, Greensboro, N. C., Revolution Lodge, No. 552.

Alexander B. Andrews, Past Grand Master, Raleigh, N. C., William G. Hill Lodge, No. 218.

For Grand Chapter, R. A. M.

Raymond H. Boyer, Asheville, N. C., Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118.

William Y. Warren, Past Master, Gastonia, N. C., Gastonia Lodge, No. 369.

Frederick F. Bahnson, Winston-Salem, N. C., Winston Lodge, No. 167.

Raymond C. Dunn, Senior Grand Warden, Enfield, N. C., Enfield Lodge, No. 447.

Herbert E. Austin, Past Master, Greenville, N. C., Sharon Lodge, No. 78.

Cornelius M. Vanstory, Past Master, Greensboro, N. C., Corinthian Lodge, No. 542.

For Grand Commandery, K. T.

Thomas J. Harkins, Asheville, N. C., Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118, Sovereign Grand Inspector General and Chairman.

Charles M. Setzer, Past Master, Charlotte, N. C., Phalanx Lodge, No. 31.

Watson N. Sherrod, Past Master, Enfield, N. C., Enfield Lodge, No. 447.

P. P. Turner, Past Master, Greensboro, N. C., Corinthian Lodge, No. 542.

Harry T. Paterson, Past Master, New Bern, N. C., St. John's Lodge, No. 3.

William A. Queen, Past Master, Raleigh, N. C., Hiram Lodge, No. 40.

Charles B. Newcomb, Past Master, Wilmington, N. C., St. John's Lodge, No. 1.

Roy F. Ebbs, Past Master, Asheville, N. C., Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118.

For Scottish Rite Bodies, A. & A. S. R.

We recommend that the work be carried forward, under the former order, and that each Masonic Grand Body appropriate the same as last year, namely, the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., \$3,000.00, the Grand Chapter, R.A.M., \$3,000.00, the Grand Commandery, K.T., \$1,000.00, and the Bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite \$3,000.00, making a total of \$10,000.00.

Fraternally submitted,

Committee.

The Grand Master announced that the hour for the election of officers had arrived and the following tellers were appointed: C. S. Chamberlain, C. C. Bryant, G. R. Bennette, J. C. Hobbs.

B. S. ROYSTER: I move that the rules be suspended and that Bro. J. C. Braswell, Past Grand Master, cast the vote of the Grand Lodge for this fine young friend, that Prince of Masons, Rip Dunn, as Grand Master for the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for the ensuing year. (Seconded and carried.)

J. C. BRASWELL: Under ordinary circumstances I would deem this privilege a significant honor but circumstances often alter cases. If there is anything on earth of

which I am sensitively jealous it is my right and privilege of franchise, consequently I am eternally opposed to continuing a man in office in a subordinate or Grand Lodge of Masons simply because he is in official line. I don't much like the order I have received, but even at the risk of insubordination, I am going to cast this ballot for one that I know to be worthy and well qualified to preside over and direct the destiny of this Grand Lodge.

I have known this man in business and in the daily walks of life and have known him in practically all of the Masonic Bodies and at all times I have known him as a manly man, a loyal citizen and genial companion and a true friend and as a Masterful Mason and Christian gentleman. It is, therefore, merely not a pleasure but one of the happiest moments of my life that I am permitted to cast the ballot for our distinguished Grand Master, Raymond C. Dunn, as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for the ensuing year. (Applause).

R. C. DUNN: I have known my friend, the present Grand Master of North Carolina, possibly to do some foolish things, possibly to ask some foolish questions, but he has never asked a more foolish question than when he asked me if I would accept. (Laughter).

In all seriousness it is with mingled, almost uncontrollable, emotions of pride and apprehension that I accept the high office to which your kindness has just elevated me; emotions of pride in being the choice of over 40,000 of the most splendid Masons of any Jurisdiction for the high office of Grand Master; emotions of apprehension that I shall not be able to measure up to the confidence you have reposed in me by the election that has just been held. Every man has a goal for his greatest aspirations. Every man hitches his wagon to the star of some fond ambition and though the goal may ever be so far away and though the star may appear altogether unapproachable, yet with hope that springs eternal in the human breast he looks forward to that day when his fondest ambition may be realized. I come to that time now.

It might be said that I shall reach my legal Masonic maturity in another month, for it was twenty-one years ago when I first knocked at the door of this great institution of Masonry and by the generosity of the Brethren of my lodge I was permitted to enter. From that time until this good hour I have loved Masonry with a love that has been all compelling. I have loved it because of its beautiful ritualistic forms and I have loved it because of its precepts and its examples. I have loved it because of the great body of men who are its true disciples. I have loved it because of its past. I have loved it because of its present and I love it because of its future. Tonight I realize that ambition, which is a worthy ambition, of every Master Mason that at some time through the will and pleasure of his Brethren and by their sufferance he will be permitted to preside over the Craft.

I bring to this office none of the ability of those who have preceded me, yet, I do bring a love that I will match with any man for the principles of Masonry. I do not bring to the office the capacity of these distinguished Brethren and Masons who have gone before me but I defy any of them to have greater zeal for this great Institution of Masonry than I have. I have misgivings, yet, when I look at them and look at you those misgivings disappear as mists before the sun because I know that however weak I may be, however incapable of administering the affairs of this great office I may be, with the help of these men and your cooperation and support, no matter how little my ability may be, I will not make of the administration of this office a failure.

So my friends, and my Brethren, I do accept this office. I shall put into it all the faculties that I possess; I shall put into it every ounce of energy I have and I know that I have some of that; I shall put into it all of the love of my nature for the Institution and for the Brethren. If I shall make mistakes it shall be because I have misinterpreted the law, not because of any desire to do so.

I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe there are things in Masonry that need to be done and I shall conse-

crate my term of office to the accomplishment of those things insofar as I shall be able. If I have any hobby during the year it is going to be threefold; it is going to be that every Grand Lodge Officer, both elective and appointive, shall be more than a member of a Committee, that they shall be line officers in deed and in truth; that they shall be active in the cause of Masonry. I know that those you have selected for these offices will give me their cooperation and support. I shall endeavor to work a consolidation of more lodges, carrying out the present plan and accomplishments of the present Grand Master. I shall not attempt to force this on the Brethren, but by every means in my power I shall hope to convey to them and convince them of the fact that consolidation is to be desired; that unity of effort means a maximum of accomplishment on the part of the subordinate lodge.

I shall attempt to bring to the Masons of North Carolina and instill into their hearts and minds and lives a greater zeal for those Institutions which are the charges of Masonry in North Carolina. If I can do no other thing than to lay it upon the heart, mind and conscience of the Masons of North Carolina that yonder in Oxford and yonder in Greensboro are charges dependent upon us and cause the great Body of Masonry in North Carolina to open its hearts to these great causes; then I shall consider my administration of this office to have been in a large degree successful.

As the present Grand Master told you last year, there are things within the life of some subordinate lodges that need correction. Harmony does not prevail, despite reports to the contrary, and if I can in any measure bring harmony where there is now discord and strife, if I can bring peace where there is now friction between the Brethren, I shall consider at the end of my term of office that I have had to a limited extent at least a successful administration.

These are a few things. I don't make any pledges of any greater zeal for Masonry, I do not give any pledge of greater love for this Institution, but I do pledge to you that I will, to the very best of my ability, conduct the

affairs of this office so that one year from now when I lay the gavel down it will be with your approval of what I shall have done.

Now, in closing, I again thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me and for the honor you have conferred upon me, as I recall the words of the prophet Michael when he said: "What doth Jehovah require of Thee but to act justly, show kindness and walk humbly with Thy God." With your help and by the grace of God I hope to do this. (Applause.)

H. M. POTEAT: I move that the rules be suspended and that Past Grand Master A. B. Andrews be asked to cast the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for Bro. J. J. Phoenix for Deputy Grand Master for the ensuing year. (Seconded and carried.)

A. B. ANDREWS: I cast the unanimous ballot of this Grand Lodge for J. J. Phoenix, of Greensboro, for Deputy Grand Master for the ensuing year with a great deal of pleasure. (Applause).

J. J. PHOENIX: I thank the Brethren of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for their confidence and I pledge to our peerless leader my very best effort for 1928. (Applause).

J. T. ALDERMAN: One of the best Masons of the State has been sitting over here, but he is sick tonight, or he would be here mingling with us in the duties and pleasure of this occasion. I wish to move that the rules be suspended and that Brother Gattis be requested to cast the unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for the man who has been Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Bro. E. W. Timberlake, Jr., for the office of Senior Grand Warden for the ensuing year. (Seconded and carried.)

S. M. GATTIS: It gives me great pleasure to cast the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for Brother E. W. Timberlake, Jr., Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, for the ensuing Masonic year.

S. M. GATTIS: It gives me great pleasure to move that the rules be suspended and that Past Grand Master B. S. Royster be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of this

Grand Lodge for that splendid young Mason, B. S. Royster, Jr., as Junior Grand Warden, for the ensuing Masonic year. (Seconded and carried.)

B. S. ROYSTER, SR.: There are three people in North Carolina who will be made supremely happy tonight and possibly a fourth: the wife of my namesake, his mother and his daddy. Thirty-two years ago by the kindness of this Grand Lodge I was promoted to that station to which he is going to be elevated in a minute. I have never missed a Grand Lodge since that time and since my boy has been in the line of promotion, if that be proper, I have indulged the hope that some day I might see him Grand Master, therefore I have much pleasure in casting the vote of this Grand Lodge for that fine young Mason, that splendid chip off of the old block, B. S. Royster, Jr., my son, my brother. (Applause.)

B. S. ROYSTER, JR.: I feel more nearly overcome tonight by this signal honor than at any time in my life. I feel overcome by my sense of gratitude, by reason of the fact that my father was called on to cast the vote of this Grand Lodge for me as Junior Grand Warden for the ensuing year. I am indeed grateful to you and I am indeed grateful to him for what he said. I only wish that I could be as good a man and as good a Mason as he has been and I hope that I may be able to be as good a man. I want to pledge to the Grand Master for the ensuing year and to this Grand Lodge that I will do the best I can to serve Masonry in North Carolina whenever the opportunity arises and when the occasion presents itself and I trust that I will be called on. I am indeed grateful to you Brethren and I thank you with all my heart.

W. S. LIDDELL: I move that the rules be suspended and that our incoming Grand Master cast the vote of this Grand Lodge for Ben Lacy as Grand Treasurer, the best man I know that is left of the old regime in North Carolina. (Seconded and carried.)

R. C. DUNN: I cast the vote of the Grand Lodge for this Brother for the office of Grand Treasurer for the ensuing year, with pleasure.

B. R. LACY: Two years ago when you elected me I laughed at you and told you that I do not thank you, that you should thank me, that I was the best Treasurer in the United States but now I revise this: I am very much obliged to you. I am glad to be elected Treasurer and I hope you will come back next year with the intention of doing the same thing. There is no man in North Carolina who appreciates the sympathy, love and confidence of the Masonic Fraternity any more than I do. (Applause.)

A. B. ANDREWS: I move that the rules be suspended and that Past Grand Master R. J. Noble cast the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for Bro. W. W. Willson as Grand Secretary. (Seconded and carried.)

R. J. NOBLE: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to cast the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for W. W. Willson as Grand Secretary for the ensuing year.

W. W. WILLSON: As I look around me I see those Brethren who are Past Grand Masters today. I recall that I have seen every one of them elected and I have never known one of them to refuse nor do I propose to follow in less worthy footsteps. I simply want to say that I thank you for the honor and if there is anything I can do through the coming year to help the subordinate Lodges and Master Masons of North Carolina, call on me, as it will not only be my duty but my pleasure to render the service. (Applause).

R. J. NOBLE: I move that the rules be suspended and that Bro. T. A. Green be elected as Director of the Oxford Orphanage to succeed himself.

R. C. DUNN: I move that the Assistant Grand Secretary cast the entire vote of this Grand Lodge for Bro. T. A. Green to succeed himself as Director of the Oxford Orphanage. (Seconded and carried.)

ASST. GRAND SECRETARY: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to cast the vote of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for Bro. T. A. Green to succeed himself as Director of the Oxford Orphanage.

R. C. DUNN: One of the young men of this Grand Lodge cast a vote of the Grand Lodge for me for Grand Master. I do not know where the Masonic Service Association will meet this time, certainly however, it will not meet in Whitakers, and this young man will have to go to that Association, if my motion prevails, which I trust that it will. You need no hesitancy in casting your ballot on account of his extreme youth, nor have fear that he may get lost on the trip because I shall go with him and take care of him. I move that the rules be suspended and that Past Grand Master Gattis cast the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for that young man, Past Grand Master J. C. Braswell, to succeed himself as Representative of The Masonic Service Association. (Seconded and carried.)

S. M. GATTIS: It affords me pleasure to cast the vote of this Grand Lodge for that splendid gentleman, that eloquent orator, that magnificent Mason, Past Grand Master J. C. Braswell.

W. W. WILLSON: I move that the rules be suspended and that Past Grand Master J. LeGrand Everett cast the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for Bro. J. Edward Allen as Representative to the George Washington Memorial Association. (Seconded and carried.)

J. LEGRAND EVERETT: I take great pleasure in casting the entire vote of this Grand Lodge for Bro. J. Edward Allen as Representative to the George Washington Memorial Association.

J. EDWARD ALLEN: I thank you. Will you permit it to be recorded in the minutes that Past Grand Master J. Claude Keiper of the District of Columbia gave the report of the representative in my stead.

GRAND MASTER: It is necessary that there be elected six members of the Board of Directors of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home. We will hear the report read by Brother Dunn in regard to this.

Whereas, the Charter of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home provides that there shall be eight directors of said corporation, five to be named by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.,

and three to be named by the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, with the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina as ex-officio Chairman of said Board of Directors; and

Whereas, it appears that the Grand Lodge has elected nine of said Board and the Grand Chapter O. E. S. has elected five members of said Board in violation of the Provisions of said Charter; and

Whereas, by resolution of the Grand Lodge the term of office of the members elected by it to said Board was fixed at five years except that three of said members were elected for the term of three years; and

Whereas, the term of John Van Horn expired in 1926 and no one was elected to succeed him, the terms of C. M. Vanstory, Wm. Anderson, and W. W. Willson expired at this Communication of the Grand Lodge; and

Whereas, the desire of the Grand Lodge to comply with the Charter of said Masonic and Eastern Star Home with respect to the election of its quota of said Board of Directors, but it is the further desire of this Grand Lodge that the Board of Directors be increased to sixteen, ten to be elected by the Grand Lodge and six to be elected by the Grand Chapter, O. E. S.; and

Whereas, it is further desired that the terms of the two said Directors to be elected by the Grand Lodge shall expire each year and that the terms of office of the present members of said Board so elected by the Grand Lodge be fixed so as to accomplish this purpose:

Now therefore be it resolved by the Grand Lodge as follows:

1. That the term of office of Brethren W. F. Randolph, W. C. Wicker, L. M. Clymer, and John J. Phoenix shall expire in 1929, at which time four directors shall be elected to succeed them, two of said directors for the term of two years, one for three years, and one for four years.

2. That the Board of Directors of said Masonic and Eastern Star Home be requested to have the said Charter amended so as to provide for sixteen members of said Board, ten to be elected by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and six to be elected by the Grand Chapter, O. E. S.

3. That, presuming that said amendment will be made, the following be elected Directors of said Masonic and Eastern Star Home, their terms of office to begin immediately upon such amendment becoming effective and to expire as follows:

John Van Horn, for a term of five years to expire in 1933;

C. M. Vanstory, for a term of six years to expire in 1934;

Geo. R. Bennette, for a term of six years to expire in 1934;

W. W. Willson, for a term of seven years to expire in 1935;

Merl J. Carson, for a term of seven years to expire in 1935.

4. That beginning with the year 1931 the Directors elected shall be for a term of five years.

R. C. DUNN: I move the adoption of the report and that Past Grand Master A. B. Andrews be requested to cast the entire vote of this Grand Lodge for the carrying into effect of the amendment proposed. (Seconded and carried.)

A. B. ANDREWS: I take pleasure in casting unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for Bro. J. Van Horn for five years; C. M. Vanstory for six years; George R. Bennette for six years; W. W. Willson for seven years; M. J. Carson for seven years, as directors of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home.

J. W. HYLTON: The Committee on Propositions and Grievances have examined the petition of Bro. O. A. Curl and recommend that the petition be granted and that Brother Curl be restored to all the rights and privileges of a Master Mason. I move the adoption of the report. (Seconded and carried.)

H. M. Poteat presented report of the Committee to which was referred the case of D. H. Stallings of Doric Lodge, No. 568, as follows, which was adopted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STALLINGS CASE

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

We, your Committee to which was referred the case of D. H. Stallings of Doric Lodge, No. 568, beg leave to report as follows:

First: We find that the lodge acted throughout in strict accordance with the Code, so far as procedure is concerned.

Second: We believe the punishment inflicted was not commensurate with the crime, and therefore we recommend that the case be remanded to Doric Lodge, No. 568, for a re-sentence.

Fraternally submitted,

H. M. POTEAT, *Chairman,*

S. M. GATTIS,

J. LEGRAND EVERETT,

Committee.

September 10, 1927.

Mr. A. D. Brooks, Secretary,
Doric Lodge, No. 568,
New Bern, N. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am informed that the trial of Brother D. H. Stallings was held in a very irregular manner in that he was notified to appear at a specified time but appeared at another time, pleaded guilty

and the punishment was inflicted at that time. It has been intimated to me that the Lodge at that time was composed very largely of Brother Stallings' friends and that the whole lodge had not been notified to be present upon that occasion. I will thank you to send me a full report of this matter and also the record of the votes taken on the various forms of punishment; also a copy of the charges and specifications.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. ANDERSON,
Grand Master.

DORIC LODGE, NO. 568, A. F. & A. M.
NEW BERN, N. C.

September 11, 1927.

Mr. John H. Anderson, Grand Master,
The Grand Lodge of North Carolina.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Dear Brother Anderson:

Enclosed you will find a copy of all the proceedings in the Brother D. H. Stallings matter.

I regret that it was necessary for you to write me in regard to this matter, because if you had said something to me about it when you were here I would have gladly given you all the information about it personally.

If we have made an error in handling this matter, I fail to see it, and will be glad to have your advice about the same, after you have reviewed our work.

After you have looked over this matter from our records, we want to hear from you, and if we have made an error, we would be glad to take your advice about it.

With every good wish, I am

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT D. BROOKS, *Secretary.*

CHARGE FOR MASONIC OFFENCES

Doric Lodge, No. 568, A. F. & A. M.

vs

Durham H. Stallings.

*To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Doric Lodge,
No. 568, A. F. & A. M.:*

I hereby accuse Brother Durham H. Stallings, a member of Doric Lodge, No. 568, A. F. & A. M., of un-Masonic conduct, as follows:

For that the said brother, on or about the 15th day of June 1927, at or near New Bern and Kinston, North Carolina, the said Durham H. Stallings did unlawfully commit adultery and commit other acts degrading to the Masonic order and to the Disgrace of the Craft; and said Durham H. Stallings is a member of Doric

Lodge, No. 568, and that said Durham H. Stallings is guilty of un-Masonic conduct in that he was persistent in the continuation of the above recited acts and did break up the home of Mr. W. P. Montague and cause husband and wife to separate and did wilfully alienate the affections of the wife of Mr. W. P. Montague from him.

GEO. W. ALLEE,
Accuser.

Filed this 22nd day of July, 1927.

ALBERT D. BROOKS, *Secretary.*

DORIC LODGE, NO. 568, A. F. & A. M.
NEW BERN, N. C.

July 30, 1927.

Brother D. H. Stallings, New Bern, North Carolina:

You are hereby notified that at a stated meeting of Doric Lodge, No. 568, A. F. & A. M., of the jurisdiction of North Carolina, held at Newbern, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1927, a complaint was filed, charging you with un-Masonic conduct, a true copy of which is hereto annexed, and that you are required to answer thereto on or before the 12th day of August, A. D. 1927, by placing on file with the Secretary of said Lodge any objections you may have to the sufficiency in such charge or charges.

And if you have no such objections, then in the same time, you must plead to each charge with one of the following pleas:

1. That you are guilty of the offense charged; or
2. That you are not guilty of the offense charged.

And you are further notified that at the stated meeting of Doric Lodge, to be held on the 12th day of August A. D. 1927, the said Lodge will take full and complete jurisdiction of all matters connected with said charges.

And you are further summoned to appear at said time in person, or by any Master Mason in good standing as counsel for you, or by letter and make defense to said charge if you so desire.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Lodge, this the 30th day of July, A. D. 1927.

ALBERT D. BROOKS,
Secretary.

DORIC LODGE, NO. 568, A. F. & A. M.
NEW BERN, N. C.

July 30, 1927.

I hereby certify that on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1927, I delivered to Brother Durham H. Stallings a notice of which the within is a copy, together with a copy of the complaint therein referred to.

ALBERT D. BROOKS,
Secretary.

I hereby acknowledge due service of the within notice and receipt of a copy of the complaint therein referred to, this the 30th day of July, A. D. 1927.

D. H. STALLINGS.

PART OF THE MINUTES OF A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF DORIC LODGE
NO. 568, A. F. & A. M., HELD AUGUST 12TH, 1927.

(This is a copy of the records pertaining to the appearance of Bro. Durham H. Stallings in answer to the complaint, served on him July 30th, 1927).

Past Master Durham H. Stallings appeared in answer to legal summons, and also in answer to the charges of complaint. He admitted that he was guilty, and asked the mercy of the Lodge.

The W. M. appointed the following Brethren tellers:

A. Honrine, T. B. Carraway and P. M. J. A. Howell.

The W. M. put the following question:

Shall the Brother be Expelled ?

Eight (8) Brethren voted Yes.

Twenty-four (24) Brethren voted No.

The W. M. put the following question.

Shall the Brother be Suspended ?

Twenty (20) Brethren voted Yes.

Twelve (12) Brethren voted No.

The W. M. made the following statement:

We will now vote the time of Suspension.

The Lodge voted as follows:

Seventeen (17) Brethren voted Twelve (12) Months.

Fourteen (14) Brethren voted One (1) Month.

One (1) Brother voted Six (6) Months.

The W. M. Declared Bro. D. H. Stallings suspended for Twelve Months.

DORIC LODGE, NO. 568, A. F. & A. M.
NEW BERN, N. C.

August 14, 1927.

Mr. W. W. Willson, Grand Secretary, The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina:

Dear Brother Secretary:

It is hereby certified that at a regular communication of Doric Lodge, No. 568, A. F. & A. M., held on the 12th. day of August A. D. 1927. A. L. 5927. Durham H. Stallings, a Master Mason and member of the lodge, was suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for Twelve Months for un-Masonic conduct: Adultery.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my official signature and the seal of the said Lodge on this the 14th. day of August A. D. 1927, A. L. 5927.

ALBERT D. BROOKS,
Secretary.

September 15, 1927.

Mr. A. D. Brooks, Secretary,
Doric Lodge, No. 568,
New Bern, N. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your report of the proceedings in the case of D. H. Stallings received and I must say that I am very much surprised at the action of the lodge. Your attention is called to Sec. 151, par. 7a-b, page 94 of the Code and also decisions 1027, page 254, of Andrews Digest.

Has Doric Lodge no respect for the Moral or Masonic Law? Have you no respect for the honor and reputation of Masonry or Doric Lodge in particular?

Here is a man who admits that he deliberately broke up a man's home and persisted in his immoral practices and the lodge by a bare majority sentences him to only twelve months' suspension and 14 out of 32 vote for 1 month's suspension.

This matter was brought to my attention after I had left New Bern and the action of your lodge has brought discredit upon the craft in general.

If Mr. Montague was a Mason, the code provides the punishment shall be expulsion. I am not disposed to act hastily in the matter but want a more complete history of the case and want you to send me a list of the 32 members present at the communication when the brother was tried.

I want you to understand that your lodge is in a very serious predicament and in a very fair way to have its charter arrested.

What do you propose to do about it?

You are hereby ordered to read this communication at the next regular communication of Doric Lodge, No. 568.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. ANDERSON,

Grand Master.

DORIC LODGE, NO. 568. A. F. & A. M.
NEW BERN, N. C.

September 17, 1927.

Mr. John H. Anderson, Grand Master the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Dear Brother Anderson:

In reply to your letter of September 15th. enclosed you will find a list of the members present at our communication of August 12th. The only thing that I might add to the papers that you already have is, that Mr. Montague was not a Master Mason.

Our W. M., Bro. R. C. Whitley, has instructed me to ask you when you will be in this part of New Bern or any place near here,

that he may see you personally and talk this matter over with you.
You name the time and place and we will come and see you.

Yours very truly,

ALBERT D. BROOKS,
Secretary.

List of the members present at our communication of August 12th, 1927.

R. C. Whitley; C. Thalley; C. D. Fulcher; A. Honrine; R. L. Stallings; H. W. Smith; W. H. Peterson; T. B. Carraway; Carl P. Bartling; Karl Chadwick; N. C. Brooks; J. F. Cithrell; J. O. Gray; I. V. Stephens; F. P. Shore; E. M. Dunn; J. R. Pope; J. C. Davis; T. A. Buck; C. L. Powell; K. L. Dickinson; G. A. Farrow; L. N. Latham; J. W. Goulding; W. T. Hill, P. M.; N. F. Rowe, P. M.; A. D. Brooks, P. M.; C. A. Seifert, P. M.; J. W. Overman, P. M.; G. W. Allee, P. M.; E. W. Paul, P. M.; J. A. Howell, P. M.

September 19, 1927.

Dear Brother Brooks;

I am going to Denver, Colorado, this week and will not return until sometime in October. I will be in Kinston soon after I return and will let you know when I can see you and the Master of Doric Lodge.

I want the letter I wrote you read in open lodge as I directed but will do nothing further until I hear both sides of the case.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. ANDERSON,
Grand Master.

DORIC LODGE NO. 568, A. F. & A. M.
NEW BERN, N. C.

October 29, 1927.

Mr. John H. Anderson, Grand Master,
The Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of North Carolina,
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Dear Brother Anderson:

We, the Reference Committee of Doric Lodge, No. 568, A. F. & A. M., New Bern, N. C., do hereby protest the sentence of one year, imposed by Doric Lodge, No. 568, on Brother D. H. Stallings, a member of this lodge for immoral conduct.

Fraternally yours,

G. W. ALLEE,
E. W. PAUL,
JNO. A. HOWELL,

Committee.

Grand Master: The Chairman of the Committee on Necrology, Past Grand Master Winston, was called home today and Brother Cash will read the report for him, which was as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

We sit tonight in our house of mourning. Once a year, in memory and affection, we visit the chapels and tombs, where our dead are sleeping and there shed our tears.

When musing on companions gone, we doubly feel ourselves alone. Surely nothing dies, but something mourns. He that lacks time to mourn, lacks time to mend.

Let us pay tribute first to our own dear fraternal dead.

JOHN FRANKLIN MCCUISTON

The death of this right worthy Brother occurred so close to the last Grand Communication, I was unable to procure suitable material for a note of his life and labor.

The Reverend John Franklin McCuiston was born October 30, 1857. He died in Winston-Salem, December 20, 1926. His active labors were spent in Forsyth County and he died in the service of the Moravian Church.

He was educated at the old Salem Boys School, and there assisted Bishop Rondthaler, who was pastor of the Home Moravian Church. On August 22, 1886, he was ordained to the ministry of his faith by Bishop Edward De Schwintz and for a time remained as assistant at the Home Church. Here he ever maintained his membership. He was in constant demand, as pastor and organizer, serving Friedburg Church, Christ Moravian Church, the United Churches of the Southern Moravian Province. He was elected to the Provincial Elders Conference in 1922 for a term of three years. He is survived by his wife, whom he married December 2, 1896. His public ministry was highly useful and helpful and his private and social life inspiring. He held his membership in Salem Lodge, No. 289, and was Chaplain there, at his death. He was prelate of Piedmont Commandery 6, Knights Templar, and of Salem Lodge, No. 56, Knights of Pythias.

All honors public and private were paid him at his burial in the famed burial ground of the Moravian Church in Old Salem.

One who knew him and his good wife writes these precious words. "He and his wife have rendered a wonderful service to the entire Community. Their untiring efforts in behalf of three Churches have resulted in benefit that cannot be approximated."

I can pay no higher tribute to his character and worth than to add that he was the close friend of Past Grand Master Leon Cash, by whom he was appointed Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge.

JAMES E. W. COOK

Our much beloved Brother, James E. W. Cook, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, died at the Rectory in Greenville, December Seventh last. He was in his sixty-fifth year. He was born

May 1st, 1862, in Titbury, Gloucestershire, England. He adopted America as his home many years ago. He had training in Christian Association work and passed from that great field to rectorship in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Wilmington, N. C. He was immediately raised to the Arch Deaconite of the Diocese of East Carolina, where he served most efficiently four years. He was then called to his pastorate in Greenville. There he was an outstanding minister. Under his leadership the local Church in Greenville made great progress. In addition to his religious activities he was prominent in fraternal and civic circles. He was a member of the local Kiwanis Club and of the Knights of Pythias. He brought from England the devotion of that Great Empire for Masonry. His Masonic tutelage was had around altars where Kings and Princes had knelt, under the Grand Mastership of Royalty, but where the white apron was honored more than Star and Garter.

He traveled both York and Scottish Rite paths. In 1925 he received the Honorarium of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor from the Supreme Council of the A. & A. S. R. He was to have been the Grand Orator of this Grand Communication. He was straight-forward, frank and honest; these English traits he possessed to a very remarkable degree. He was gracious, open-hearted and pleasing in personality. No one ever found him in ill humor.

I am privileged to take this account of his burial from a local paper.

"Funeral service for Rev. James E. W. Cook, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of this city, who died Wednesday evening at six o'clock following illness of seven weeks, was conducted from St. Paul's Episcopal Church this morning at 10 o'clock by Rt. Rev. Thomas C. Darst, Bishop of the diocese of East Carolina, assisted by members of the clergy of other churches. Interment was made at Wilmington this afternoon at four o'clock, the body being taken through the country shortly after service at the church here.

"Masonic bodies of the city acted as honorary pall bearers and uniformed members of Knights Templar formed a guard of honor. Active pall bearers consisted of members of the Vestry of St. Paul's Church.

"The floral tribute was probably the most extensive of any funeral ever conducted in the city—and attested in a mute way the general popularity of one who had endeared himself to the community as few others seldom ever are able to do."

He is survived by his wife and two sons, B. P. and H. J. Cook, Camden, N. J., and five daughters, Mrs. Harry Lucia, and Mrs. M. H. Weffler, Blackwood, N. C., Mrs. E. S. Johnson, Camden, N. J., Mrs. C. Roger Moore, Wilmington, N. C., and Miss Margaret Cook, of Greenville.

He was in great demand at Masonic gatherings, where his geniality was inspiring and his eloquence tender and instructive. He was a most delightful guest to have in your home.

ANDREW J. HARRIS

Our official family is distressed at the death of our Junior Grand Warden.

Brother Harris was born in Granville County October 28, 1861. He died in Henderson, Vance County, November 8th of last year.

Brother Harris was twice married, the first time to Miss Lee Mitchell, of Granville County, who died in 1901, and later was married to Miss Margaret Reed of Maryland, who survives. Four children by the first marriage survive, these being Mrs. Walter Hadley, of South Ashburnham, Mass.; George M. Harris, of Smyrna, Turkey, who is now en route to this country; Dr. Cary F. Harris of Ansonville, Anson county, and Mrs. R. L. Arrington, of Rocky Mount. The oldest son, Captain Andrew J. Harris, Jr., was killed in France a few days before the Armistice in 1918. There are four children by the second marriage, Reed H. Harris, Misses Mary Harris and Margaret Harris, and Lawrence Harris, all of this city. Three brothers also survive, George B. Harris, Samuel R. Harris and Dr. Fletcher R. Harris. Brother Harris was licensed to practice law at the October term of the State Supreme Court in 1885, and immediately opened a law office in Henderson, where he was active in his profession until some time ago when his health began to fail. He became a Mason early in life and was prominent in Masonic circles for many years.

Brother Harris was a near neighbor of the Orphanage and deeply devoted to the work at Oxford. He was an earnest and faithful member of the Methodist Protestant Church, South.

In citizenship he was active and progressive. Here he was attentive and wise in council and eloquent in debate. He was a lovable man, tender-hearted and sympathetic.

JAMES H. WEBB

Past Grand Master James H. Webb, of Hillsboro, was one of the best known of our Southern cotton manufacturers. He fell on sleep Monday, May 23, 1927. He was buried with Grand Lodge ceremonial in the historic churchyard of St. Matthews Episcopal Church in Hillsboro. His life was devoted to the cotton mill industry and for a quarter of a century he was an official of Eno Cotton Mills. His family connection was extensive, patriotic and influential. His widow, who was Miss Annie Bond, of the Albemarle section, survives him with four children.

He brought to the duties of his high office as Grand Master, business acumen and training. He worthily won his place in the galaxy of Past Grand Masters. We shall ever hold him in loving memory.

ROBERT BINGHAM

Brother Bingham was our oldest Past Grand Master. He was the last to fill that office for three successive terms, 1882, 1883 and 1884.

His record as educator, soldier, author, fills a large leaf in our North Carolina annals. His grandfather, William Bingham, established the famous Bingham Military School at Mebane. He was third Superintendent of that great classical school. He was born in Orange County September 5, 1838. His father, William J. Bingham, wrote the well-known Bingham Latin Grammar. Our Brother graduated at the University of North Carolina with the class of 1857. During the Confederacy he was active in conflict. Of course his signal services were rendered in the field of education. The movement of industrial education in our State was projected by him in one of his annual addresses as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge.

At his urging Asheville came to be the first Southern unit of government to have compulsory attendance upon its public schools.

He was an old fashioned schoolmaster. Many of his rules and practices would not fit in well with the present scheme of things, but they had strong merit. He demanded and compelled close attention to class-room duties. He believed in a simple curriculum, and in thoroughness. Long before the "honor system" was much talked about it was functioning in his school. He cultivated in the boys under his charge by precept and example, devotion and truth to honor and to courage.

We now turn to our fraternal dead in other jurisdictions.

The report of the Grand Secretary contains the long list of our fraternal dead occurring in other jurisdictions since our Annual Communication here.

In the interest of time and economy I do not repeat their honored names in this report.

A careful and instructive study of the lives of our distinguished brethren thus "fallen on sleep" discloses that Masonry everywhere is animated by the same lofty ideals of private, public, and fraternity life. In every walk of life these brethren, to whose memory we pay merited tribute, were foremost and outstanding men in their work and day.

The most beautiful and touching trait of all of them has been certified to us as deep and filial love for girls and boys, matrons and men under the fraternal and fostering care of their Grand Lodges.

The lives of these departed Brethren also strongly stress the implicit faith the public has in Masons who are worthy and well qualified for service.



ROBERT BINGHAM
Grand Master, 1882-84
Died May 2, 1927.

No one life portrays all of the virtues of Masonry. In studying the lives of our deceased brethren we can sum them up and portray the ideal Mason. Let me cull from the record certified to me of how they were esteemed:

“Again a prince has fallen in the fight,
The valorous champion of the truth and right;
Determined, honest, level-headed, just;
Who broke no promise nor betrayed a trust;
His genial face with courtly kindness beamed,
By friends beloved, by all the world esteemed.

“We shall miss the hearty handshake
And the greeting known so well;
But we'll strive to meet him yonder
Where all Masons hope to dwell.
And we know He'll come to meet us,
He whom all have learned to love,
When we receive our final summons
From the Great Grand Lodge above.”

He was always a gentleman; and in his prime he possessed a fine physique; age bringing a venerable appearance.

He was modest, kind-hearted and charitable, frequently performing deeds of charity at great personal sacrifice.

His counsel was always timely and good.

He was diligent in business, and had acquired a competence. Through all the years he manifested a deep interest in his town and community, and he unostentatiously contributed to many a worthy cause.

His heart and soul were bound up in Masonry from young manhood, and he was known far and wide among our Lodges as a lecturer and teacher of the esoteric work; and he had even been called beyond the limits of our jurisdiction to impart instruction. His life is an open book, known and read of us all.

A man of the highest ideals his record as a citizen is one to be emulated. He was an ideal husband, father and friend.

Of a kind and sympathetic nature and a genial and likable personality, he was universally beloved by all who knew him.

As a wise counsellor and just judge he left behind a most enviable record and one which has been equalled by few.

As a successful citizen and kind neighbor he will be sorely missed by the people of the community in which he had lived for so many years; his seat in his lodge and in the Grand Lodge which he has occupied for a half century will be vacant, but the influence of his life and character will never die because he has helped to make the world a better place in which to live.

Always a man of strong convictions he firmly advocated whatever be believed to be right.

He exemplified in his daily life the many virtues of Masonry which he had taught for so many years.

He was a man of rugged honesty and integrity and an independent thinker.

He believed sincerely in putting his hand on your shoulder in a friendly sort of way.

And so, my Brethren, from the lives of our eminent dead I have painted for you the composite—the ideal—Mason.

In the unrest and division of the religions of the world, many sacred altars are crumbling and falling. Masonry is standing steadfast.

I tender for our consideration and appropriating to our lives the following extract from an eloquent address of Past Grand Master George B. Orlady of the Pennsylvania Jurisdiction. "No better illustration of the essentials of Freemasonry can be given than to quote the words of one whose name glorifies our roll of illustrious dead. He said Freemasonry is not a religion, but with us it is an unincorporated association of men, believing that we are under a continuing obligation to Deity; and that those who violate the rules of right written upon their hearts and consciences may be received as Brethren. The world's Great Architect is our Supreme Grand Master and the unerring rule; He has given to us that by which we work. We believe in and practice a universal religion not circumscribed by sect or faith of men, or licensed by creed; a shareless communion that accepts men of all climes, nations and tongues; and embraces every religion where belief in God exists, and fraternal language is spoken. We demand that every one of our membership shall be a good law-abiding citizen and submit himself to the established government of his country. Next to reverence toward the Supreme Being and a respect for the religion of his conscience, the earliest and most important lesson impressed on the mind of a Freemason is submission to the Government and its laws. Contention in theological and political affairs is banished from our conferences. As men, we assert that religious faith which our reason and conscience enjoin. As citizens we adhere to those political principles which our judgment adopts. So that liberty may be fostered and injustice avoided."

In the broad light of the civilization of the 20th Century it seems foolish to be called upon to defend the relation that the Holy Bible, as one of its "Great Lights", holds to Masonry. It has been established as the "Book of the Law" and among our first lessons in Masonry we are taught that it is the inestimable gift from God to man as the rule and guide of faith and practice. We do not in fact teach any religion, but a belief in God is an indispensable requisite to a man's being made a Mason.

We must carry with belief in God, a firm belief in God's law. A man has a right, no doubt, to be an atheist, or infidel, a doubter of the Bible and its written word, but he cannot be either and be a Mason. We place the Bible upon our altars, upon it our obligations are taken and we are taught that it is one of the Great Lights in Masonry.

It would seem that Masonry with the Bible in its hands as a divine mission to stabilize the world and bring the nations to that peace which passeth understanding.

But I have wandered from the immediate duty of the hour. I am in your name to bid our Brethren who sleep a loving good night.

I close with a beautiful poem read at the burial of Right Worshipful Grand Secretary Edward D. Vanderlieth of the Nevada Grand Jurisdiction.

Sleep on, beloved, sleep and take thy rest,
Lay down thy head upon thy Saviour's breast,
We love thee well, but Jesus loves thee best,
Good Night.

Calm is thy slumber as an infant's sleep;
But thou shalt wake no more to toil and weep;
Thine is the perfect rest secure and deep,
Good Night.

Until the shadow from the earth is cast,
Until He gathers in His sheaves at last,
Until the twilight gloom is overpast,
Good Night.

Until the Easter glory lights the skies,
Until the dead in Jesus shall arise,
And He shall come, but not in lowly guise,
Good Night.

Until made beautiful by love divine,
Thou in the likeness of thy Lord shall shine
And He shall bring that golden crown of thine,
Good Night.

Only "Good Night" beloved, not "Farewell",
A little while and all His saints shall dwell
In hallowed union indivisible,
Until we meet again before His throne,
Good Night.

Clothed in the spotless robes He gives His own,
Until we know, even as we now are known,
Good Night.

Bro. C. B. Newcomb presented the report of the Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturers which was adopted:

REPORT OF CUSTODIANS AND GRAND LECTURERS

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturers held their Annual Summer Meeting at Spruce Pine, N. C., August 22nd to 25th, inclusive, 1927. All members of the Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturers and all Assistant Grand Lecturers, Past Grand Master H. M. Poteat, Senior Grand Warden J. J. Phoenix, Brother J. M. Barber, and Educational Field Secretary W. C. Wicker, were present.

The ritualistic work in the three symbolic degrees was thoroughly reviewed; the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, being exemplified in full form in Vesper Lodge, No. 554, Spruce Pine, N. C.

Educational Field Secretary W. C. Wicker conducted an excellent educational program. The Brethren of Vesper Lodge, No. 554, extended many courtesies to the Brethren in attendance upon this meeting, all of which were appropriately acknowledged by proper resolutions.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturers was held in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, January 16th to 19th, 1928, inclusive, at which meeting all members of the Board of Custodians, the Grand Lecturer, Assistant Grand Lecturers and Educational Field Secretary, W. C. Wicker, were present.

A complete review of all the work of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason Degrees was given to a large audience of Brethren. A School of Instruction open to all Master Masons was held on Tuesday, January 17th, beginning at 9:30 a. m. and the degree of Master Mason was conferred by the Grand Lecturer upon a candidate in Hiram Lodge, No. 40.

We thank the Grand Lecturers for their efficient and zealous work and commend them to the Craft in this Grand Jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted,

S. N. BOYCE, *Chairman,*

LEON CASH,

C. B. NEWCOMB, *Secretary,*

Committee.

REPORT OF JURISPRUDENCE COMMITTEE

Bro. C. B. Newcomb presented the following report of the Jurisprudence Committee:

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence respectfully submits the following report:

We approve the following rulings and decisions of the Grand Master.

1. That a man petitioning for the degrees, being elected, and when he appears for Initiation a second ballot was called for, that the ballot should have been taken at once and not delayed until the next regular communication. If found the candidate is at once in the position of a rejected candidate, and the fee should be returned to him. (See Dec. 17, 1927, Page 157).

2. A man initiated in Canada, in which jurisdiction dues are charged against Entered Apprentices, was suspended as an Entered Apprentice for non-payment of dues. Being an Entered Apprentice he is a Mason of qualified degree and Masons of any degree can only be affiliated with the deposit of a dimit. The Brother is under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Lodge until he secures a dimit from that lodge.

3. A dimitted Mason who is about to die, being unable to sign a petition, desires to affiliate with a lodge, that he may receive Masonic burial, instructed a Brother to sign a petition for him. Under the circumstances cited, a lodge may not entertain an application which is not signed by the applicant himself. Ample provision is made in the Code, in Regulation 120, page 53, for funerals of non-affiliates. (Sec. 119.)

4. A Brother summoned to appear and show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues, gave a check for the amount and a receipt was issued to him. The check was not good. The fact that the card was issued does not make him in good standing if it can be shown that the card was obtained by fraud, and the Brother may be suspended for non-payment of dues if the check is not paid.

5. That a man who had lost his right hand before Initiation and, through misinterpretation of the Code, been initiated, could not be advanced further. The candidate is barred from becoming Master Mason under Section 117 of the Code. Because of the error of the lodge the fees may be returned to him if the lodge sees fit to do so.

6. That a man whose left arm is amputated above the elbow cannot be made a Mason. He cannot comply with the requirements of Section 117, paragraph 3 of the Code. A man who has lost only his left hand can comply with the requirements of Initiation by artificial means provided he habitually uses an artificial hand. (Dec. 798, 812, Andrews' Digest.)

7. That no part of the fees shall be returned to a candidate after Initiation because he is incapable of learning the lectures. Having been initiated, he is a Mason of qualified degree and as such is subject to all Masonic law. He has a right to demand that he proceed with the work if he is qualified for advancement. He must not be advanced until he has made proficiency in the preceding degree. (Sec. 132).

8. A lodge elected a member as Master who had not previously served as a Master or a Warden and requested a dispensation to install him. That no dispensation is necessary if there is no Past Master or Warden, member of the lodge, who is qualified and willing to serve as Master; however, if after inquiry, they have found a Past Master or Warden who is both willing and qualified to serve them, the election of the member is void. Merely serving as Warden does not qualify him for the position. He must be both qualified and willing to serve. (Sec. 81.)

9. That a candidate elected to receive degrees in 1919, having failed to present himself within the time required by the Code and is now living in Mississippi, desires the lodge electing him to request the Mississippi Lodge to confer the degrees, has forfeited his election and is bound by the law of the Grand Jurisdiction of Mississippi, in which State he now lives and we have no jurisdiction over him. (Sec. 129.)

10. A legal Masonic residence for the purpose of making petition for the degrees is acquired only by actual *bona fide* residence for twelve consecutive months within the territorial jurisdiction of a regular lodge. A lodge having gained jurisdiction holds it until some other lodge gains it by such residence for twelve consecutive months within its territorial jurisdiction. (Dec. 739; 842; 917; 892. Andrews' Digest, Sec. 118.)

11. We cannot recognize any interference of our laws by any other Grand Lodge and a candidate who had been elected to receive the degrees in a North Carolina lodge, having been rejected in a lodge in Florida in 1924, and Florida claiming five years' jurisdiction over rejected material, the lodge in North Carolina was justified in entertaining the petition if the candidate has resided in the jurisdiction of the North Carolina lodge the prescribed time. (Sec. 4; Sec. 118).

12. A member suspended for non-payment of dues, upon paying his dues and making application for reinstatement, and being rejected cannot apply to any other lodge for membership, unless he is reinstated by the lodge which suspends him, or unless he applies for and is reinstated to all the rights and privileges in Masonry by the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge cannot restore membership in any particular lodge. (Sec. 104; Dec. 902; 1016 Andrews' Digest.)

13. A Fellow Craft of a North Carolina lodge whose charter had been arrested, now lives in Tennessee, is the material of the lodge nearest to the North Carolina lodge whose charter was arrested, and he may receive the Master Mason's degree in that lodge or it may request another lodge to confer the Master Mason's Degree for it, if it so desires (See Reg. 195, Page 78 of the Code.) But, having removed into another State, he is also subject to the laws of that Grand Jurisdiction and they may receive him as a Fellow Craft, if they so desire, but neither a North Carolina lodge nor our Grand Secretary may issue a dimit to a Fellow Craft.

The committee approves the following recommendation submitted by the District Deputy Grand Masters:

"We recommend that the Masters of the lodges make the following request of the newly made Master Masons after they have been raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason, and following the charge in that Degree:

My Brother:

"You have been Initiated, Passed and Raised by authority of this lodge of which you are now a member. There is a catechism pertaining to this Degree which I, as Master of this lodge, request you to learn, and stand a satisfactory examination in open lodge, as you have done in the preceding degrees."

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE APPROVED

The following amendments to the Code were duly submitted the 1927 Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, Proceedings, page 159. The same having remained in the hands of the Jurisprudence Committee as provided in Section 270 of the Code, our committee recommends their adoption as follows:

Amend Chapter III, Section 15 of the Code, to make it read follows:

"Section 15. The Duties of the Deputy Grand Master. The Deputy Grand Master shall assist the Grand Master in the performance of his duties, and in case of the death of the Grand Master, or in his absence from the jurisdiction, or from the Grand lodge while in session, or his inability or refusal to serve, shall perform the duties of the Grand Master."

Amend Chapter II, Section 7, sub-section 3, of the Code to make it read as follows:

(3) The Custodians, Assistant Grand Lecturers, Assistant and Chaplains and District Deputy Grand Masters of the several Masonic districts are also members of the Grand Lodge, but shall not, as such, during their continuance in office, be a representative of a subordinate lodge or proxy for any Master or Warden, except the lodge in which he holds membership."

Amend Chapter IX, Section 82 of the Code, to make it read as follows:

"Section 82. Every subordinate chartered lodge shall elect its officers annually at the regular communication immediately preceding the 24th day of June and the officers so elected shall be installed on St. John's Day or as soon thereafter as practicable. If any lodge shall fail to elect its officers at said time the Grand Master may authorize such lodge to hold an election at a designated communication and the officers so elected shall be installed at the same communication or as soon thereafter as practicable."

We approve and recommend for adoption the following regulation to be numbered as herein set out:

"Reg. 266. Pall Bearers. The active pall bearers must be Masons; honorary pall bearers may be other than Masons. (Sec. 112, page 62.)

AMENDMENT TO THE CODE NOT APPROVED

The following amendment to the Code was duly submitted at the 1927 Communication of this Grand Lodge, (Proceedings, Page 167), the same having been in the hands of the Jurisprudence Committee as provided for in Section 270 of the Code. Your committee, after a careful consideration of the same, recommends that it be not adopted:

"Resolved, That Section 124, page 70 of the 1924 Code, be amended by striking out the figures \$35.00 in line four and inserting in lieu thereof figures \$25.00, making the whole Section read as follows:

"Section 124. Fee for Degrees—The amount chargeable by the subordinate lodges for the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason shall not be less than \$25.00, all of which said amount must accompany the petition, and in no case shall the fees be remitted. A fee of \$10.00 shall be paid to the Grand Lodge for each initiate received into the lodge, which shall be set aside to the Grand Lodge Charity Fund and said fee of \$10.00 shall be remitted to the Grand Lodge semi-annually, the first day of January and July of each year, and shall be reported on such forms as may be prescribed by the Grand Secretary." (See also Section 98.)

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE PROPOSED

The following amendment to the Code has been proposed and received by the committee and the same will lie over until the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge as provided in Chapter XXX, Section 27, paragraph 1, of the Code.

Amend Chapter XXI, Section 147, sub-division (7), to make it read as follows:

FORM OF DIMIT

(7) To all Master Masons to Whom these Presents Shall Come:

Greeting:

This is to certify, that Brother _____ is, at the date of these presents, a Master Mason in good standing; and that having paid all dues, and being free from all charges, he is, at his own request, by the vote of the lodge, dismissed from membership in _____ Lodge, No. _____ under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Given under my hand and seal of the said lodge, at _____
 his the _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____, A. L. 59____.
 Date of Birth _____ Date Initiated _____
 Date Passed _____ Date Raised _____
 (Seal)

Secretary.

As recommended by the Grand Master in his address the Jurisprudence Committee proposes the following amendment to the Code, which will lie over until the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge:

Amend Chapter IV, Section 32, sub-division (4), to make it read as follows:

(4) To prepare on blanks, to be furnished by the Grand Secretary, a statement in tabular form of the condition of each lodge in his district for the year ending on the 30th day of June, and transmit such report to the Grand Master on or before the 1st day of November.

The committee approves the action of the Grand Master, in resting the charters of the several lodges reported by him in his annual address and recommends that his action be referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to give opportunity to any of them to be heard, if they so desire.

Your Committee disapproves of the request of Orr Lodge, No. 04, for a duplicate charter. The original charter is not lost or destroyed but is now in the possession of Orr Lodge and it is the opinion of your committee that a duplicate charter should not be issued as long as the original is known to be in existence and in possession of the lodge to which issued.

While the correspondence of the Grand Master with various lodges and brethren, as submitted by him to your committee, contains many rulings, inasmuch as all of the said rulings were proper and in accordance with the law of this Grand Jurisdiction, your committee does not deem it necessary to incorporate them in this report.

Your committee congratulates the Grand Master upon his knowledge of Masonic law and usage, as evidenced by his rulings and decisions, all of which have been approved, and the Grand lodge is to be felicitated upon having had as its leader so wise a Mason.

Respectfully submitted,

S. M. GATTIS, *Chairman*,
 B. S. ROYSTER,
 T. J. HARKINS,
 J. W. WINBORNE,
 C. B. NEWCOMB,

Committee.

S. M. GATTIS: There was a motion made by Brother Ray that one of the recommendations of the committee be not adopted.

C. B. NEWCOMB: The committee recommends that the resolution with regard to changing the minimum dues be not adopted.

GRAND MASTER: We will vote on this particular part of the committee's report, that there be no change in dues.

Upon motion, duly seconded, that part of the report was adopted and upon motion duly seconded was adopted as a whole.

Bro. P. T. Wilson presented the report of Oxford Orphanage Committee, which was adopted.

REPORT OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE COMMITTEE

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Orphanage Committee have carefully considered the report of the Board of Directors of Oxford Orphanage and commend them for their zeal in the excellent management of our great Institution.

We heartily endorse the changes made in the Printing Department and feel that The Orphans' Friend, in its new form, will be much more beneficial to the Craft.

We recommend the requests of the Board and ask the Finance Committee to appropriate this year the following:

For General Maintenance	\$25,000.00
For Baby Cottage Maintenance	7,500.00
For Repairs	5,000.00
For School Expense	10,000.00
For Insurance	2,500.00
Total	<u>\$50,000.00</u>

We extend to Bro. R. L. Brown and his able assistants the thanks of this Grand Lodge for their noble work at the Institution.

We wish to call attention to the Craft that our Institution at Oxford is not only giving each child there the benefit of an excellent High School Education, but also a vocational training, thereby fitting them to ably cope with life's problems.

We wish to call upon the Brethren to give Oxford Orphanage their unqualified support and to contribute more liberally to this

worthy cause, so that the great work of this Institution will continue to be a credit to Masonry in North Carolina.

Respectfully submitted,

P. T. WILSON, *Chairman*,
W. N. SHERROD,
R. K. STEWART,
H. G. ETHERIDGE,
J. G. HUDSON,

Committee.

F. M. PINNIX: I want to say a word about the aims and intentions of *The Orphans' Friend*. No one person or a small number of persons can get out a paper successfully and we must have the Masons of North Carolina to help us. We are going to ask the Grand Master, whenever it is his will and pleasure, to contribute whatever he desires, and to ask the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Wardens, the Grand Secretary, the Educational Field Secretary, the Grand Commander, Grand High Priest, Grand Master of the Council and the Secretaries of the Scottish Rite Bodies and the Recorders of the Shrine to fill regularly a column or a half column once a month, twice a month or every two months.

The idea is to give the Masons of North Carolina the best Masonic news. We want to give you the very best paper it is possible to give and we most earnestly ask your cooperation.

We have about 41,000 Masons in North Carolina; our mailing list is about 18,000 of which 3,000 are non-Masons. A great many Masons live off the railroad and highways and we want to reach them. We will send out ample copies to Secretaries and Masters of lodges located in rural districts and ask them to distribute them to such members. We want to see every Mason in North Carolina a subscriber.

Bro. A. B. Andrews presented the report of the Committee on Finance, as follows, which was adopted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on Finance beg to report as follows:

We find from the reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer that the receipts of the Grand Lodge for the Calendar Year 1927 were as follows:

RECEIPTS

Per capita tax, including arrearages	\$105,102.58
\$1.00 tax on initiates	1,346.00
\$10.00 tax on initiates for charity	13,460.00
Fines	207.50
Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund	2,243.18
Sale of Codes	38.00
Sale of Digests	1,255.75
Sale of Proceedings	15.17
Dues from members of defunct lodges	110.80
Charter Fees	30.00
Money of Lodge Charters arrested or suspended	364.64
Sale of defunct lodge property	22.00
Miscellaneous Collections	11.00

Total \$124,184.62

Paid B. R. Lacy, Grand Treasurer, as per receipts \$124,184.62

This money has all been turned over to the Grand Treasurer and we find that his report shows the following:

Receipts from Grand Secretary	\$124,184.62
Interest on Meredith College Bonds	450.00
Interest on Bank Balances	141.88
Refunds of Double Payments	78.77

Total \$124,855.27

To which add:

Balance forward January 1, 1927 3,366.03

Grand Total \$128,221.30

Less Disbursements 117,684.53

Apparent Balance \$ 10,536.77

Against this cash balance should be charged the following unpaid appropriations:

Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund	1,000.00
Grand Charity Fund	11,485.75
Permanent Fund	2,000.00

Total \$ 14,485.75

Deduct apparent balance 10,536.77

Leaving a debit balance of 3,948.98

The item of the Grand Charity Fund and Permanent Fund re book-keeping accounts that have been sent up by order of the Grand Lodge. The Drewry Memorial Fund item of \$1,000.00 is a direct liability and will have to be met.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE

The Board of Directors of the Oxford Orphanage asked for, and the Grand Lodge Committee has approved, the following items aggregating \$50,000.00, these being as follows:

1) General Maintenance	\$ 25,000.00
2) Baby Cottage Maintenance	7,500.00
3) School Expenses	10,000.00
4) Repairs	5,000.00
5) Insurance on buildings and contents	2,500.00
Total	\$ 50,000.00

As last year it cost \$133,251.79 to maintain this institution caring for 411 children at a per capita expenditure of \$327.49 per child, we make this a lump sum appropriation of \$50,000.00, as the Grand Lodge has entrusted to the Board of Directors the management of this institution.

MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

The Board of Directors of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home ask for, and the Grand Lodge Committee has approved, an appropriation of \$15,000.00.

As last year it cost \$25,176.21 to maintain this institution caring for 57 aged guests at a per capita of \$440.91 per guest, we make this a lump sum appropriation of \$15,000.00, as the Grand Lodge has entrusted to the Board of Directors the management of this Institution.

GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MASONIC MEMORIAL

Pursuant to the recommendation of the committee that the Grand Lodge appropriate \$10,000.00 to be paid during the year 1928 towards the completion of this memorial, which will likewise complete the pro rata part of each North Carolina Mason, towards which the Grand Lodge several years ago pledged itself by vote, we have again brought forward this appropriation in the budget. Every citizen of America, much less each Mason, is justly proud when he views this monument, such a magnificent memorial erected to the memory of the first American President, who while occupying that high office honored Free Masonry by election as Master and regularly presided over Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 21, of which he was a member, and by which lodge he was buried with Masonic services.

MASONIC HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Pursuant to the order of the Grand Lodge appropriating the sum of \$1,000.00, or so much thereof as may be needed, to be at the disposal of the proper committee, to be expended for the purpose of gathering necessary North Carolina Masonic Historical materials, we have brought forward again this item in the budget.

MASONIC EDUCATION COMMISSION

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee, and the action of the Grand Lodge, we make the appropriation of \$7,000.00. We will call attention to the fact that the Committee should properly place in the hands of the Educational Field Secretary the sum of approximately \$250.00, out of which he could take care of his monthly expenses, and that it would be preferable to have all bills for salaries, monthly expenses and large purchases paid by the warrant of the Grand Secretary drawn upon the Grand Treasurer, and that small bills of \$25.00 and under could be handled out of the \$250.00 advanced, and that each month such expenditures could be replaced in the fund by the warrant of the Grand Lodge officers.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

For Grand Lodge expense of printing necessary blank returns to last for the coming four years, as requested by the Grand Secretary, we make an appropriation of \$500.00 or so much thereof as may be needed.

For the purpose of taking care of and liquidation of an outstanding bill for printing at the Oxford Orphanage we appropriate \$1,800.00, or so much thereof as may be needed.

GRAND SECRETARY'S CLERICAL HELP

For the Grand Secretary's office we allot \$3,000.00 or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of two clerks, the salaries to be paid as directed in report of last year.

GRAND LODGE NOTES OUTSTANDING

We find that there are now outstanding notes of the Grand Lodge consisting of \$42,500.00 given for the construction of the Modern School Building at Oxford Orphanage and \$6,000.00 given to the Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund, a total of \$48,500.00 on which the annual interest (\$2,550.00 and \$300.00) is \$2,850.00.

The Orphanage School Building Notes are for \$8,500.00 each, and fall due annually December 1, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932.

The Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Notes are for \$1,000.00 each and fall due annually December 1, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

The Grand Lodge authority for these notes is recited in the 1925 Finance Committee report (page 123), to which reference is hereby made.

Whenever the Grand Lodge finances will permit, we recommend the Grand Lodge authorize the anticipation of any outstanding notes or obligations by payment before maturity.

BUDGET

In preparing the budget, we recognized that the appropriations in heading (A) Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home, Charity and Education, (B) Outstanding Appropriations, and (C) Annual Salaries are expected to be for the full amount, while the appropriations (D) Estimated Annual Expense and (E) Annual Communications are authorizations to spend so much thereof as may be needed, and no more.

Furthermore we recommend that the Grand Master authorize and direct when the several appropriations shall be paid by the warrant of the Grand Secretary, and furthermore that the Grand Master have authority, when he deems it advisable for the best interest of the Grand Lodge, to suspend the allotment made by any committee activity or agency.

Furthermore, we recommend that the Grand Master, when he deems it for the good of the Grand Lodge, be authorized, upon written application being made to him, to give written authorization for his budget to be exceeded, or for any department, agency or office to incur any out of the ordinary expense not herein provided for.

FINANCIAL

One year ago your Finance Committee estimated for 1927 that there would be a net loss of seventy Masons during the year, and that the aggregate number of Masons on the roll June 30, 1927, would be 41,573, and that there would be 1,226 initiates.

Actually there were 1,351 initiates and the number of Masons aggregate 41,439, which is a net loss of 119.

For 1928, when the Grand Lodge books are closed on June 30th, we estimate that it will show approximately the following statistics:

Membership June 30, 1927----- 41,439

Gains:

Raised -----	1,368	
Admitted -----	550	
Reinstated -----	58	1,976
	<hr/>	

Losses:

Died	516	
Dimitted	653	
Suspended N. P. D.	1,247	
Expelled	23	2,439

Net Loss 453

Membership June 30, 1928 40,986

On the Basis of membership estimated and forecasted at 40,986 Masons with 1,368 initiates, we estimate the probable income of the Grand Lodge for the year 1928 will be as follows:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

40,986 Masons at \$2.50	\$102,465.00
1,368 Initiates at \$1.00 for expenses	1,368.00
1,368 Initiates at \$10.00 for charity	13,680.00
1927 Delinquent Dues Unpaid	2,500.00
Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund	2,250.00
Sale of Code and Digests	300.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	250.00

Total \$122,833.00

BUDGET

A Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home, Charity and Education.

1. Oxford Orphanage	\$ 50,000.00
2. School Building Note, principal	8,500.00
3. School Building Note, interest	2,550.00
4. Masonic Home	15,000.00
5. Masonic Loan Fund	3,000.00
6. Grand Charity Fund	2,000.00

Total \$ 81,050.00

B. Outstanding Appropriations.

1. George Washington Memorial	\$ 10,000.00
2. Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund	1,000.00
3. Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund, 1927	1,000.00
4. Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund, interest	300.00

Total \$ 12,300.00

C. Annual Salaries.

1. Grand Secretary	3,600.00
2. Grand Treasurer	500.00
3. Grand Tyler	50.00
4. Foreign Correspondent	350.00
5. Grand Auditor	100.00

Total 4,600.00

D. Estimated Annual Expense.

. Stenographer for Grand Master -----	500.00
. Grand Master's Expense -----	500.00
. Two Stenographers Grand Secretary's Office -----	3,000.00
. Grand Secretary's Office Rent -----	1,050.00
. Grand Secretary's Expense:	
Postage -----	\$ 500.00
Stationery -----	400.00
Printing -----	100.00
	\$1,000.00
1. Bonds of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer -----	100.00
. Auditing Books of Grand Secretary and Grand Treas. -----	100.00
1. Custodians Expenses, Summer Meeting -----	350.00
1. District Deputies, Expense Summer Meeting -----	500.00
1. Representative to George Washington Memorial -----	50.00
.. Masonic Education and Information -----	7,000.00
1. Masonic Service Association -----	2,100.00
1. Masonic Relief Association -----	210.00
1. Printing Proceedings -----	3,000.00
1. Interest on Borrowed Money -----	250.00
1. Miscellaneous and Contingent -----	1,000.00
7. Printing Grand Lodge Returns -----	500.00
1. Unpaid Printing Account -----	1,800.00

Total ----- **\$ 23,010.00**

E. Annual Communication.

1. Expenses of Grand Officers -----	\$ 400.00
2. Expenses of Past Grand Masters -----	300.00
3. Expenses of District Deputies -----	600.00
1. Expenses of Others -----	100.00
5. Expenses of Custodians and Lecturers -----	275.00
3. Credentials Committee per diem -----	30.00
7. Past Grand Master's Jewel -----	75.00
3. Reporting -----	50.00
9. Transcribing Notes and Expenses -----	35.00
0. June Communication -----	100.00

Total ----- **\$ 1,965.00**

RECAPITULATION

.. Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home, Charity and Education -----	\$81,050.00
1. Outstanding appropriations -----	12,300.00
1. Annual Salaries -----	4,600.00
1. Estimated Annual Expense -----	23,010.00
1. Estimated Annual Communications -----	1,965.00

Total ----- **\$122,925.00**

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until 9:30 a. m. January 19, 1928.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION

Raleigh, N. C., January 19, 1928.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 9:30 a. m. by M. W. John H. Anderson, Grand Master, presiding.

Grand Secretary Willson presented report of the Trustees of the Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary Fund which was adopted.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES DREWRY MEMORIAL GRAND SECRETARY'S FUND

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The trustees of the Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund herewith transmit to you the report of the Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Co., Custodian of these funds, making annual report for the calendar year 1927, which shows the net income received from this fund aggregated \$2,243.18, and included with the statement is a list of securities held in the fund.

Fraternally submitted,
J. H. ANDERSON, *Grand Master*,
B. R. LACY, *Grand Treasurer*,
W. W. WILLSON, *Grand Secretary*,
C. B. BARBEE,
A. B. ANDREWS,
Committee.

THE RALEIGH SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY, CUSTODIAN OF
DREWRY MEMORIAL GRAND SECRETARY FUND—DECEMBER 31,
1927.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

1927

Jan. 1	By bal. last statement -----	\$	\$2,366.97
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RECEIPTS

1927

Oct. 12	By Grand Lodge of N. C. pmt. of note No. 3 due 12-1-26 -----	\$1,000.00	1,000.00
			\$3,366.97

DISBURSEMENTS

1927

Feb. 28	To R. S. B. & Tr. Co. Bond Dept. 4 shrs. A. C. L. R. R. Company stock on rights (1-20-27) \$400 1 share on market @ 187.00	587.00
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Mar. 29 To R. S. B. & Tr. Co. Bond Dept. \$600 Masonic Temple second 4% Bonds @ 92 flat -----	552.00	
Apr. 29 To R. S. B. & Tr. Co. Bond Dept. \$100 Masonic Temple Second 4% Bonds @ 92 flat -----	92.00	
Oct. 6 To R. S. B. & T. Co. Bond Dept. \$500 Masonic Temple Second 4% Bonds @ 92 flat -----	460.00	1,691.00
Balance on hand—Principal account-----		1,675.97

INCOME ACCOUNT

927

Jan. 1 By bal. last statement -----	1,384.84
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RECEIPTS

927

Jan. 1 By R. S. B. & Tr. Co. Int. on deposit	30.42
Jan. 1 By coupons \$5,350 Masonic Temple 4% Bonds -----	107.00
Jan. 3 By Hanes Kntg. Co. div. 40 shrs. pfd	70.00
Jan. 3 By R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co. div. 20 shrs. B. common -----	25.00
Jan. 3 By Raleigh Building & Loan Ass'n. div. 20 shrs. -----	33.88
Jan. 11 By A. C. L. R. R. Co. div. 20 shrs. com.	100.00
Jan. 17 By Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. div. 35 shrs. com.	78.75
Jan. 20 By Am. Woolen Co. div. 10 shrs. pfd.	17.50
Feb. 28 By Penn. R. R. Co. div. 100 shrs. com	87.50
Apr. 1 By R. S. B. & Tr. Co. Int. on deposit	23.29
Apr. 2 By Hanes Kntg. Co. div. 40 shrs. pfd.	70.00
Apr. 2 By Reynolds Tob. Co. div. 25 shrs. B. common -----	31.25
Apr. 16 By Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. div. 35 shrs. common -----	78.75
Apr. 16 By Am. Woolen Co. div. 10 shrs. pfd.	17.50
May 30 By Penn. R. R. Co. div. 100 shrs. com	87.50
July 1 By R. S. B. & Tr. Co. Int. on deposit	19.06
July 1 By Coupons \$6,050 Masonic Temple 4% Bonds -----	121.00
July 2 By R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co. div. 25 shrs. common -----	31.25
July 2 By Hanes Kntg. Co. div. 40 shrs. pfd.	70.00
July 2 Raleigh Bldg. & Loan Ass'n. div. 20 shrs. -----	50.00
July 12 By A. C. L. R. R. Co. div 25 shrs. com.	125.00
July 21 By Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. div. 35 shrs. common -----	78.75

Aug. 31 By Penn. R. R. Co. div. 100 shrs. com.	87.50	
Oct. 1 By R. S. B. & Tr. Co. Int. on deposit	14.27	
Oct. 3 By R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co. div. 25 shrs. B. common -----	31.25	
Oct. 3 by Hanes Kntg. Co. divi. 40 shrs. pfd.---	70.00	
Oct. 12 By Grand Lodge of N. C. Int. on \$7,000 note to 10-1-27 -----	315.00	
Oct. 17 By Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. div. 35 shrs. common -----	78.75	
Nov. 30 By Penn. R. R. Co. div. 100 shrs. com--	87.50	2,037.67
		<hr/> 3,422.51

DISBURSEMENTS

1927

Jan. 1 To W. W. Willson, Grand Secretary, Inc. collected 7-1-26—12-31-26 inc.-----	\$1,384.84	
July 1 To W. W. Willson, Grand Secretary, Inc. collected 1-1-27—6-30-27, inc.-----	858.34	2,243.18
Dec. 13—Balance income on hand-----		<hr/> 1,179.33

SECURITIES HELD

\$6,000 Grand Lodge of N. C. A. F. & A. M. 6% notes due serially.
 \$6,550 Masonic Temple Construction Co. Second 4% Bonds.
 40 shrs. P. H. Hanes Kntg. Co. 7% pfd. stock.
 10 shrs. American Woolen Co. 7% pfd. stock.
 25 shrs. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. com. stock.
 35 shrs. American Tel. & Tel. Co. com. stock.
 25 shrs. R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co. "B" com. stock.
 20 shrs. Raleigh Building and Loan Ass'n 5% paid up stock.
 100 shrs. Penn. R. R. Co. com. stock.

The Assistant Grand Secretary presented the report of the Masonic Temple Construction Company which was adopted:

REPORT OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE CONSTRUCTION CO.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Masonic Temple Construction Company submits its report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1927.

We have been successful in renting all the available space in the Temple during the current year with the exception of one office.

The net proceeds, or profits, for the year is \$3,918.87, as shown by the audit of Chas. N. Goodno, C. P. A., and Grand Auditor, here-with filed and asked to be taken as a part of this report.

With deep regret your committee reports the death of Bro. Andrew J. Harris of Henderson, N. C., who for many years has served as a member of this committee and it was customary for him to make our annual committee report to the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

C. T. McCLENAGHAN.

For Masonic Temple Committee.

REPORT OF AUDIT MASONIC TEMPLE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Raleigh, North Carolina

Year Ended September 30, 1927

January 12, 1928.

Gentlemen:

We have audited the accounts of the Masonic Temple Construction Company for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1927, and herewith present our report, consisting of the following statements:

Balance Sheets
Profits and Loss Account
Reconciliation of Bank Accounts
Rent Accounts

These statements are clearly comprehensible and, we believe, need no special comment. Nor did we observe anything in our audit which deserves particular mention.

The accounts have been well handled and the books are in good condition.

Respectfully,

GOODNO & STEELE, C. P. A.,

By Chas. A. Goodno.

BALANCE SHEET

September 30, 1927

Assets:

Cash in Banks	\$ 5,955.32	
Liberty Bonds	1,000.00	
Real Estate and Building	174,873.05	\$181,828.37

Liabilities:

Second Mortgage Bonds	\$ 30,000.00	
Notes Payable	47,000.00	
Accrued Interest	28,510.72	\$105,510.72
Surplus		\$ 76,317.65

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
Year Ended September 30, 1927

Income:			
Rent	\$ 25,309.75		
Interest	287.14		
Sales of Supplies and Refunds	3.13		
Bad Debts Recovered	15.00	\$ 25,615.02	
<hr/>			
Expenditures:			
Salaries	\$ 1,800.00		
Wages	4,609.98		
Power and Light	1,783.96		
Water	261.86		
Fuel	670.56		
Supplies and Expense:			
Building	\$1,325.87		
Office	163.26	1,489.13	
<hr/>			
Repairs:			
Building	\$3,723.42		
Elevator	28.50	3,751.92	
<hr/>			
Interest:			
Coupons (Paid)	\$1,589.00		
Notes (Accrued)	4,441.46	6,030.46	
<hr/>			
Insurance	1,298.28	21,696.15	
<hr/>			
Profit		\$ 3,918.87	

RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNTS

September 30, 1927

Balance October 1, 1926	\$ 4,554.99
Receipts during year	25,615.02
	<hr/>
	\$ 30,170.01
Disbursements during year	24,214.69
	<hr/>
Balance September 30, 1927	\$ 5,955.32
Balance per Bank Statements September 30, 1927:	
Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Co. ...	\$ 6,054.09
Less Outstanding Checks:	
No. 3566	\$94.10
No. 3567	49.91
No. 3568	17.63
No. 3569	62.83
	<hr/>
	224.47
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,829.62
Wachovia Bank and Trust Company ...	\$ 125.70
	\$ 5,955.32

RENT ACCOUNT—Year Ended September 30, 1927

OFFICES:	Balance 9-30-26	Rent For Year	Total Charges	Payments	Balance 9-30-27
Barnes & Hawkins-----	\$	\$ 266.50	\$ 266.50	\$ 143.50	\$ 123.00
Bing, A. E.-----		348.00	348.00	348.00	
Bowen, Isabel-----		170.00	170.00	170.00	
Brantley, Sherwood-----	351.00	468.00	819.00	390.00	429.00
Broughton, Dr. E. H.-----	230.00	636.00	866.00	558.00	308.00
Brown, Dr. J. Henri-----		792.00	792.00	726.00	66.00
Carter, Mrs. D. V.-----		52.00	52.00	52.00	
Carter, Will J.-----	252.00	216.00	468.00	252.00	216.00
Castlebury, Dr. F. D.-----	104.00	624.00	728.00	260.00	468.00
Diagnostic Clinic-----	645.50	3,930.00	4,575.50	4,068.25	507.25
Drewry, John C.-----		315.00	315.00	315.00	
Duke Sales Company-----	53.80	35.00	88.80		88.80
Finch, Dr. O. E.-----	82.00		82.00		82.00
Horton's Studio-----	123.50	1,482.00	1,605.50	1,482.00	123.50
McClenaghan, C. T.-----	432.00	576.00	1,008.00	480.00	528.00
Reese, Misses & Company-----		1,320.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	
Simpson, Frank B.-----	3.00	660.00	663.00	113.00	550.00
Southern Railway Company-----		1,095.00	1,095.00	1,095.00	
Spence & Tucker-----		1,198.00	1,198.00	654.00	544.00
Spence, Dr. T. T.-----	550.00	330.00	880.00	650.00	230.00
U. S. Weather Bureau-----	414.00	1,656.00	2,070.00	1,656.00	414.00
	<u>\$3,240.80</u>	<u>\$16,169.50</u>	<u>\$19,410.30</u>	<u>\$14,732.75</u>	<u>\$4,677.55</u>

RENT ACCOUNT—Year Ended September 30, 1927

	Balance 9-30-26	Rent For Year	Total Charges	Payment	Balance 9-30-27
STORES:					
Brantley, J. C.-----	\$	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$
Brown, J. H.-----	75.00	900.00	825.00	450.00	375.00
Raleigh Savings Bank-----		1,410.00	1,410.00	1,292.50	117.50
Redford, Mrs. Frank-----	350.00	1,500.00	1,850.00	875.00	975.00
	<u>\$ 275.00</u>	<u>\$ 8,610.00</u>	<u>\$ 8,885.00</u>	<u>\$ 7,417.50</u>	<u>\$1,467.50</u>
LODGES:					
Capital Chapter, No. 162, O. E. S.-----	\$ 351.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 451.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 401.00
Grand Lodge of N. C.-----		1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	
Hiram Lodge, No. 40-----		300.00	300.00	225.00	75.00
Raleigh Chapter, No. 10-----	565.75	225.00	790.75	363.00	427.75
Raleigh Lodge No. 500-----	75.00	300.00	375.00		375.00
Scottish Rite Bodies-----	1,100.00	546.50	1,646.50	1,096.50	550.00
William G. Hill Lodge, No. 218-----	75.00	300.00	375.00	375.00	
	<u>\$2,166.75</u>	<u>\$ 2,821.50</u>	<u>\$ 4,988.25</u>	<u>\$ 3,159.50</u>	<u>\$1,828.75</u>
GRAND TOTAL -----	\$5,682.55	\$27,601.00	\$33,283.55	\$25,309.75	\$7,973.80

Bro. F. M. Pinnix presented report of the Special Committee on Investigation of Lecturing Service which was adopted:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE LECTURING SERVICE

to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Special Committee appointed at the 1926 Annual Communication and continued at the 1927 Annual Communication to survey the Lecturing Service and make recommendation, begs to report that it has gone further into the subject and after due consideration believes that it is for the best interest of the Craft to present again the same recommendation to the Grand Master contained in the report of this Committee to the 1927 Annual Communication, which report is as follows:

1. Any lodge that employs a Lecturer and cancels the date without giving thirty days' notice must pay for the service as if were rendered.

2. Any Lecturer who performs lecturing service less than twenty weeks in a year shall not be allowed his expenses to the meeting of the Custodians and Grand Lecturers, or to any Communication of the Grand Lodge.

3. The Grand Custodians shall not recommend for reappointment any Lecturer who has served less than sixteen weeks. The Grand Master, may, however, in case of emergency, employ a Lecturer not meeting this provision but otherwise qualified.

4. Before receiving the first appointment as Assistant Grand Lecturer an applicant must pass a satisfactory oral examination in Masonic symbology, history and philosophy, conducted either by the Board of Custodians or by a Special Commission designated by the Grand Master.

5. No first appointment as Grand Lecturer shall hereafter be made in favor of an applicant who has not completed a high school course and at least two years in a standard A-grade college or its equivalent.

6. The Educational Field Secretary shall hold schools of instruction for at least one week a year in each Masonic District, the local arrangements for which shall be superintended by District Deputy Grand Masters. The course of instruction shall consist of the catechism and opening and closing ceremonies and also the degree work, if deemed advisable by the Educational Field Secretary.

7. Master Masons who have stood satisfactory examinations (a) In the opening and closing ceremonies and (b) in degree work, shall receive, in the name of the Grand Master, cards of proficiency, a separate card for each subject. The cards shall be valid for one year.

8. Lecturers shall make regular monthly reports to the Educational Field Secretary stating the number and names of lodges lectured, time spent, amount of compensation received and expense incurred.

9. That the committee be continued and make a further report to the next Annual Communication.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. NEWCOMB, *Chairman,*

A. B. ANDREWS,

H. M. POTEAT,

R. C. DUNN,

F. M. PINNIX, *Secretary,*
Committee.

Upon motion of Bro. A. B. Andrews: I move that the minutes of the Proceedings of 1927 on page 118 with regard to the report of this committee for last year be corrected to read that the report was received and ordered spread upon the minutes instead of reading, "that the report was adopted."

Grand Custodian Newcomb submitted the following report for Board of Custodians.

REPORT OF BOARD OF CUSTODIANS

The Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturers held their Annual Summer Meeting at Spruce Pine, N. C., August 22nd to 25th, inclusive, 1927. All members of the Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturers and all Assistant Grand Lecturers, Past Grand Master H. M. Poteat, Senior Grand Warden J. J. Phoenix, Brother J. M. Barber, and Educational Field Secretary W. C. Wicker, were present.

The ritualistic work in the three symbolic degrees was thoroughly reviewed; the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, being exemplified in full form in Vesper Lodge, No. 554, Spruce Pine, N. C.

Educational Field Secretary W. C. Wicker conducted an excellent educational program. The Brethren of Vesper Lodge, No. 554, extended many courtesies to the Brethren in attendance upon this meeting, all of which were appropriately acknowledged by proper resolutions.

The Annual meeting of the Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturers was held in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, January 16th to 19th, 1928, inclusive, at which meeting all the members of the Board of Custodians, the Grand Lecturer, Assistant Grand Lecturers and Educational Field Secretary, W. C. Wicker, and Brother J. W. Rowell were present.

A complete review of all the work of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason Degrees was given to a large audience of Brethren. A School of Instruction open to all Master Masons was held on Tuesday, January 17th, beginning at 9:30 a. m. and the degrees of Master Mason conferred by the Grand Lecturer upon a candidate in Hiram Lodge, No. 40.

Bro. J. W. Rowell having been duly examined as to his proficiency in the authorized work of the Grand Lodge, having been found proficient, the Board ordered that he be issued a certificate of proficiency as provided for in Sec. 115 of the Code.

We thank the Grand Lecturers for their efficient and zealous work and commend them to the Craft in this Grand Jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted,

S. N. BOYCE, *Chairman,*

LEON CASH,

C. B. NEWCOMB, *Secretary.*

Committee.

MEMORIAL TO DR. ELISHA MITCHELL

Asheville, N. C. January 14, 1928.

To the Grand Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of N. C.:

BRETHREN: Pursuant to a request of Brother J. T. Riddle, D. D. G. M., of the 40th District, member of Vesper Lodge No. 554, Spruce Pine, N. C., during the session of the Summer Meeting of the Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturers, held at Spruce Pine, N. C., August 22nd to 25th, 1927, a special Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was held on the top of Mt. Mitchell, by special dispensation of Brother John I. Anderson, Grand Master, on August 25, 1927, to commemorate the death and burial of Dr. Elisha Mitchell.

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form, which report was probably made of that meeting by the acting Grand Secretary, with the following officers present: Past Grand Master Hubert M. Poteat, as Grand Master, Past Grand Master Leon Cash, as Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lecturer R. F. Edwards, as Senior Grand Warden, Grand Custodian, Chas. B. Newcomb, as Junior Grand Warden, Educational Field Secretary, W. C. Wicker, as Grand Treasurer, B. C. Burgess, Vesper Lodge, No. 554, as Grand Secretary, Assistant Grand Lecturer Jeff L. Nelson, as Senior Grand Deacon, J. M. Barber, West Asheville Lodge No. 665, as Junior Grand Deacon, Assistant Grand Lecturer J. W. Patton, as Grand Marshal, Assistant Grand Lecturer J. F. Marquette, as Grand Sword Bearer, Brother Chocker, Vesper Lodge No. 554, as Grand Chaplain, Brother Lemon, Vesper Lodge No. 554, as Grand Tiler.

The purpose of the meeting was stated, and after the ceremonies were completed, Brother S. N. Boyce, Chairman of the Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturers, made motion, which was carried, that Brother J. M. Barber, West Asheville Lodge,

No. 665, be appointed to investigate the circumstances and facts pertaining to the death and burial of Dr. Mitchell, and make report of same at the next session of the Grand Lodge, so far as available facts could be obtained, which I herewith beg to submit as follows:

Back in the year 1857, Dr. Elisha Mitchell started to explore the Mountains in the section, now known as the Blue Ridge Mountains, to ascertain if the Peak, then and now known as Mt. Mitchell, was not the highest point East of the Rocky Mountains. Dr. Mitchell left his home on June 25th, 1857, with this aim in view. About ten days later, he having not returned home, or been seen by anyone, an alarm was sent out that he was missing. Searching parties were started from Asheville, on the Buncombe County side of the Mountain, and also from the Yancey County side, and on July 8th, 1857, Big Tom Wilson, who at that time lived at Pensacola, N. C., and was the leader of the searching party from the Yancey County side, and accompanied by Jim Allen, Ed Allen, Bert Austin and Bryce McMahan, all of whom are now dead, by following the trail, left by the Doctor, found the place where he had slipped and fell over a precipice about forty feet high and striking a rock and landing in a pool of water at the bottom. By comparing the time consumed in following the trail left by the Doctor, the date of his death was set as above stated, June 27th, 1857. Big Tom Wilson sent word to the other searching party that the body had been found, and also sent for the Coroner of Yancey County, who, after reviewing the remains, allowed the same to be removed, and same were taken, thirteen days after the Doctor had left home, to Asheville, N. C., and buried in the Churchyard of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. About two years later, the exact date of which is not available, due to the fact that the building which housed Blackmer Lodge No. 170, was destroyed by fire about ten years later, and all records consumed, the remains were disinterred, and under the auspices of Blackmer Lodge, No. 170, of Weaverville, North Carolina, were taken to the top of Mt. Mitchell and buried with Masonic Honors, with the following officers and brethren participating: Robert V. Blackstock, Master, Dr. J. A. Reagan, S. W., Wm. Dickerson, J. W., Wm. Garrison, Tiler, John B. Nelson, Hale Smith, J. P. Rector, Judge J. L. Bailey, General Clingman and Wm. Weaver, pall-bearers.

Dr. Mitchell was born August 19, 1793, and died June 27, 1857, and is now resting, in peace we hope, on the top of Mount Mitchell which was his objective, in suitable grave and marker with an appropriate tablet, and surrounded by a steel picket fence.

The most of the facts contained in this report were obtained from Col. V. S. Lusk, of Asheville, North Carolina, who is now the oldest living member of Blackmer Lodge No. 170, and who was Initiated, Passed and Raised in that lodge in the year of 1860, and is now one of the active members of the Legal Profession in Buncombe County, and is 93 years of age.

It may be of interest to the Craft to know that the land where the Doctor now rests, and containing six acres, was originally owned by Col. Lusk, who later gave this Tract to Margaret Mitchell, who was a niece of Doctor Mitchell, and later Miss Mitchell transferred this Tract to the Rev. John J. Conelly, dates of these transfers not available, and again later this Tract was transferred to the State of North Carolina, and again, later, was taken over by the U. S. Government as a state forest, and at the present time is a U. S. Government Reserve, on the site of which, by the side of the Grave of the Doctor, is a rock and concrete Observation Tower for the use of visitors to the Mountain.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. BARBER, *Committee.*

BRO. J. J. PHOENIX: The Committee on Masonic and Eastern Star Home desires to thank the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for its support.

The Grand Master announced that he had appointed Past Grand Master A. B. Andrews to act as installing officer and Past Grand Master Everett to act as Grand Marshal.

The following officers were installed:

M. W. R. C. Dunn	Grand Master	Enfield
R. W. J. J. Phoenix	Deputy Grand Master	Greensboro
R. W. E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	Senior Grand Warden	Wake Forest
R. W. B. S. Royster, Jr.	Junior Grand Warden	Oxford
R. W. B. R. Lacy	Grand Treasurer	Raleigh
R. W. W. W. Willson	Grand Secretary	Raleigh

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS

Rev. Frank Dean	Grand Chaplain	Wilmington
W. R. F. Edwards	Grand Lecturer	Crumpler
W. J. W. Winborne	Senior Grand Deacon	Marion
W. H. C. Alexander	Junior Grand Deacon	Charlotte
W. P. T. Wilson	Grand Marshal	Winston-Salem
W. Roy F. Ebbs	Grand Sword Bearer	Asheville
W. C. B. Newcomb	Grand Pursuivant	Wilmington
W. J. G. Hudson	Grand Steward	Salisbury
W. W. N. Sherrod	Grand Steward	Enfield
W. W. D. Terry	Grand Tiler	Raleigh

INSTALLATION PRAYER

(By Rev. W. E. Poovey, Grand Chaplain)

Our Gracious Father in Heaven, we pray that Thou will by the power of Thy divine spirit direct this work for the glory of God, for the advancement of Thy Kingdom, and the good of this wonderful institution. We pray that Thou will be with these officers elected and selected so that they may be properly prepared to function in the way and manner that will mean a more thorough establishment of the principles and tenets of this Institution. We pray that we may know our hearts to be Thine, to live for Thee and to work for Thee so that as we go out among men we may show by our deportment and the tie of love that binds us closer together that we are all Brethren and men of God. We pray that Thou will use the great talent of him who takes the highest position in this organization to glorify Thy name and bless this Order. May Thy choice blessing be with us and may we be led in the way of eternal truth, and wilt Thou, O Lord, if it be in accord with Thy divine will stay the hand of the messenger of death from our officers through the coming year, guide us all and some glad day when we come perchance, one by one, to knock at that beautiful gate may it open wide and may we hear Thee say unto us, "Well done," and may we receive a crown in Thy Kingdom.

The Grand Master announced that District Deputy Grand Masters and Committees would be appointed and published in the Proceedings.

The Grand Master submitted the appointment of Francis D. Winston to succeed himself to the Board of General Purposes. Upon motion, seconded, the appointment was confirmed.

The Grand Master submitted the appointment of Bro. C. B. Newcomb to succeed himself on the Board of Custodians for confirmation. Upon motion, duly seconded, the appointment was confirmed.

The Grand Master announced the appointment of Past Master Leon Cash member of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home Committee.

GRAND MASTER DUNN: I want to say that I have no message to add to the words I said last evening when elevated to this high office. It is my purpose to see that each and every Grand Officer actively engages in work for Masonry during the coming year. Heretofore I know they have been interested in Masonry but except the committee work from the time they are Stewards until they become Grand Warden and as such were privileged to attend the Board meetings of the Oxford Orphanage, and of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, they were not actively engaged as line officers of the Grand Lodge in any particular work. I believe I can speak for these Brethren their utmost cooperation. It shall be my purpost to assign to each and every one of you a particular work for Masonry. That assignment will be mailed you from my office. I not only look for but confidently expect an immediate answer from each and every one of you and that the work I shall allot or assign to you will be freely done for Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction.

C. S. CHAMBERLAIN: The widow of our deceased Grand Master, Mrs. Cameron, requested me to ask the Grand Lodge if they would not donate a Grand Master's apron for her to keep as our late Bro. J. E. Cameron did not have a Past Grand Master's apron, he having died in office.

B. S. ROYSTER, SR.: I move that the request be complied with and that the Grand Secretary be instructed to purchase and present to the widow, Mrs. J. E. Cameron, a Past Grand Master's Apron with the love and affection of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. (Seconded and carried.)

PAST GRAND MASTER BRASWELL: This to me, all things considered, has been the best Grand Lodge meeting of all my life. A few years ago you were good enough to advance me to Grand Master, and I feel today that I have made some atonement for my shortcomings in the splendid administration of one of my appointees, Past Grand Master John Huske Anderson, and a year hence I am equally satisfied when another of my appointees renders

an account of his stewardship, that atonement will be complete. This is rather a disagreeable part of the duty that I have to perform this morning and, John, I don't tell a bit bigger lie when I say that this is a happy moment in my life, than I told last night when it was incumbent upon me to tell a lie about "Rip" Dunn. In presenting this jewel of a Past Grand Master, it is not as a reward in any sense for your splendid administration, because that administration has been not better than you should have rendered and it has certainly been no less than we expected. I am a medium of conveying to you the gratitude of this Grand Lodge for your splendid service and the love that they will cherish for you throughout the remaining days of their lives. We know you will wear it with pleasure to yourself and honor to the fraternity. (Applause)

PAST GRAND MASTER ROYSTER: I hate to do this too, but if it is necessary I don't mind. On behalf of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, it becomes my pleasant duty to present to you an additional token of its esteem and confidence. We know that in the coming years, when what little hair you have left shall have been further whitened by the foam of the waves of time, when you shall have at last mounted the summit of life, when the sound of the last trumpet shall echo in your ears, we know, my good brother, that you will then look back upon the year 1927 with a large degree of satisfaction and that in that retrospect there will be no compunctions of conscience. You will not be forced to exclaim, "Why must I think when no thought brings comfort?" Again assuring you of our confidence and esteem, I present to you in the name of the Brethren of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, this Past Grand Master's apron. (Applause)

J. H. ANDERSON: It will be foolish for me to say that I am surprised, because this is a custom that has always been followed, and I have had twelve months to prepare a speech for this occasion; but if I had devoted all the twelve months past to preparation for this moment, it would be impossible for me to say any more than I thank

you from the bottom of my heart. If I could just feel that I deserved these beautiful compliments that have been paid me by my friends, who were your spokesmen, I would be satisfied, but knowing my own shortcomings, knowing my frailty, knowing my own misdeeds, I realize that most of those expressions were but the flowery expressions of friendship and not the true valuation of my actual worth. No man could stand before a body of men like this, and have those things said to him and not be affected by it. All I can say is, that whatever I have done in the past for Masonry, has been a work of love on my part. I have done it not alone because I was interested in Masonry, not alone because I enjoyed the work, but it gave to me an opportunity to do some of the things that otherwise I could not have done. It opened to me an opportunity of being of service, some definite service to my fellowmen, and the doing has brought its own satisfaction. As I have done in the past I can only promise you for the future, that I will wear this apron and this jewel with a tremendous amount of pleasure and satisfaction and I can only pray God that nothing that I might say or do in the future will ever cause any Master Mason in North Carolina a feeling of regret that I have been presented these tokens of your esteem, love and appreciation. (Applause).

GRAND MASTER DUNN: Past Grand Master Anderson saw fit to say that the flowery expressions of these Past Grand Masters were but expressions of their friendship. He knows that although I have followed him in all the grand bodies of Masonry in North Carolina, Grand Chapter, Grand Commandery, the Shrine and now the Grand Lodge, that I have never complimented him, so that he may know that it is the unadulterated truth when I now say that Masonry in North Carolina has had no more worthy friend, no more worthy servant, than the one to whom this jewel and apron have just been presented.

The Grand Master made the following appointments:

STANDING COMMITTEES

Jurisprudence—S. M. Gattis (71), B. S. Royster, Sr. (396) Chas. B. Newcomb (1), E. W. Timberlake, Jr. (282), Thos. J. Harkins (118), L. T. Hartsell (32), W. H. Weatherspoon (305), W. J. Brodgen (352), D. G. Brummitt (396).

By-Laws—J. Bailey Owen.

Finance—A. B. Andrews (218), John H. Anderson (8), J. LeGrand Everett (495), H. C. Alexander (31), J. C. Hobbs, Jr. (1), L. E. Green (259), I. M. Bailey (83), Herman Cone (552), Thomas A. Avera (230).

Oxford Orphanage—P. T. Wilson (167), Howard G. Etheridge (118), R. A. Doughton (423), Leon M. Killian (259), E. L. Rudisill (137), C. W. Mangum (602), H. A. Grady (296), E. M. Henly (210).

Committee on Appeals—Harry T. Patterson (3), H. M. Brandon (289), C. S. Chamberlain (4), W. C. Manning (90), Jas. L. Griffin (102).

Committee on Credentials—F. Wm. E. Cullingford (31), Raleigh T. Daniel (203), Harrison Kauffman (40).

Committee on Charity—J. P. Pillsbury (218).

Unfinished Business—Joe R. Nixon (505), Wm. Ritchie Smith (500), J. N. Hart (78), R. C. Sedberry (577).

Necrology—Francis D. Winston (5).

Masonic Loan Fund—Leon Cash (167), J. H. Gorrell (282), Dr. W. H. Frazier (), R. H. Wright (78), Jno. W. Darden (59).

Masonic and Eastern Star Home—Leon Cash (167), P. P. Turner (542), Chas. M. Setzer (31), E. J. Kennedy (8), P. T. Harrington (629).

Masonic Temple—W. S. Liddell (31), R. J. Noble (84), S. M. Gattis (71), Geo. S. Norfleet (167), B. S. Royster, Sr. (396), W. W. Willson (40), J. Bailey Owen (229), J. LeGrand Everett (495), C. T. McClenaghan (218), F. B. Crowson (634), H. G. Etheridge (118), R. H. Sykes (352), R. D. Connor (542), F. D. Winston (5).

Masonic Education—Dr. J. C. Braswell, Chairman (447), Dr. Job Taylor (519), F. M. Pinnix (396), Roy F. Ebbs (118), H. M. Poteat (282), J. LeGrand Everett (495).

Foreign Correspondence—J. Edward Allen (10).

Charters and Dispensations—R. F. Edwards (467), R. H. Griffin (230), John S. Wood (381).

Investigation of Lecture Service—C. B. Newcomb (1), A. B. Andrews (218), F. M. Pinnix (396), H. M. Poteat (282), Jas. W. Payne (543).

Historic Committee—A. B. Andrews (218), J. Edward Allen (10).

To Mark the Grave of Past Grand Master Smith—C. B. Newcomb (1), C. Ed Taylor (249), T. E. Sprunt (319).

Propositions and Grievances—Geo. P. Burgwyn (56), L. W. Alderman (396), Chas. R. Redwine (473).

Erection of New Masonic Temple—A. B. Andrews (218), J. H. Anderson (8), J. LeGrand Everett (495), R. D. Shore (167), H. C. Alexander (31).

Grand Auditor—C. N. Goodno (500).

Grand Chaplain—Frank D. Dean (1).

Asst. Grand Chaplain—W. C. Benson (300).

There being no further business the Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.



Grand Master.

ATTEST:



Grand Secretary.

**SPECIAL
COMMUNICATIONS**

WAYNESVILLE, N. C.

Waynesville, N. C., April 4, 1927.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, convened in the hall of Waynesville Lodge, No. 259, in Special Communication on Monday, April 4, 1927, at 1:30 p. m., and was opened in due form by Senior Grand Warden John J. Phoenix, it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented.

Prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. J. J. Phoenix, as Grand Master.
R. W. L. E. Green, as Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. J. N. Mease, Jr., as Senior Grand Warden.
R. W. J. F. Abel, as Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. Edwin Fincher, as Grand Treasurer.
R. W. C. T. McClenaghan, Asst. Grand Secretary.
Rev. G. A. Martin, as Grand Chaplain.
W. J. F. Marquette, as Grand Lecturer.
W. L. M. Killiam, as Senior Grand Deacon.
W. Jeff L. Nelson, as Junior Grand Deacon.
W. W. A. Coble, as Grand Marshal.
W. J. M. Queen, as Grand Sword Bearer.
W. G. B. Hall, as Grand Pursuivant.
W. Roy F. Ebbs, Grand Steward.
W. O. T. Alexander, as Grand Steward.
W. W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.

The following lodges were represented: Phalanx Lodge, No. 31; Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118; Mt. Olive Lodge, No. 208; Catawba Valley Lodge, No. 217; Wm. G. Hill Lodge, No. 218; Excelsior Lodge, No. 261; East LaPort Lodge, No. 358; Pigeon River Lodge, No. 386; Oconee Lodge, No. 427; Clyde Lodge, No. 453; Sonoma Lodge, No. 472; Brasstown Lodge, No. 485; Andrews Lodge, No. 529; Richlands Lodge, No. 564; Jno. A. Nichols Lodge, No. 650; Lakeside Lodge, No. 739, Chicago. W. A. Coble, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Commandery, J. R. McCracken, Grand Principal Sojourner, Grand Com-

andery, W. H. Peeps, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Commandery, L. E. Green, Grand Captain Guard, Grand Council, H. G. Etheridge, Grand Master, Grand Council.

The Acting Grand Master announced that the communication was called for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the new Waynesville Masonic Temple in this city.

Acting Grand Master thanked the Brethren for splendid attendance, which indicates the future progress of this Masonic jurisdiction.

W. T. Rohodarmer, eighty years old, who has been a Mason for thirty or thirty-five years urged the Brethren to be true to the principles of the Order.

The Marshal then formed the Grand Lodge in procession and they proceeded to the point where the building was in the course of erection on the south side of Church street, and where the corner stone was duly laid according to Masonic Rite.

The following articles were placed in the crypt: Copy of the Waynesville Mountaineer; copy of The Orphans' Friend with list of Grand Lodge Officers; Holy Bible presented by F. G. Rippetoe, member of Waynesville Lodge; list of members of Waynesville Lodge, No. 259, A. F. & M.; early history of Waynesville Lodge, by L. E. Green; list of first officers of Waynesville Lodge, No. 259; list of present officers of Waynesville Lodge, No. 259; list of officers of Waynesville Chapter, No. 69, Royal Arch Masons; list of officers of Doric Council No. 20, Royal and Select Masters; list of officers of Waynesville Commandery, No. 31, Knights Templar; list of members of Board of Directors of Waynesville Masonic Temple Co., name of general contractor, name of architect for Waynesville Masonic Temple, list of officers of Waynesville Chapter, No. 165, O. E. S.

The oration was delivered by Rev. R. J. Bateman, of Asheville, N. C.

The Grand Marshal re-formed the procession and the Grand Lodge returned to the lodge room.

Acting Grand Master requested that all return to lodge room for closing.

There being no further business the minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

J. J. PHOENIX,
Acting Grand Master.

ATTEST:

C. T. McCLENAGHAN,
Asst. Grand Secretary.

Hillsboro, N. C., May 24, 1927.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, convened in Special Communication in the hall of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, Hillsboro, N. C. at five o'clock p. m. and was opened in ample form by M. W. John H. Anderson, Grand Master, a constitutional number of lodges being represented.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. John H. Anderson, Grand Master.
R. W. W. R. Smith, as Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. John J. Phoenix, Senior Grand Warden.
R. W. S. M. Gattis, Jr., as Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. George E. Holt, as Grand Treasurer.
R. W. W. W. Willson, Grand Secretary.
Rev. W. D. Parry, Grand Chaplain.
W. S. C. Forrest, as Senior Grand Deacon.
W. B. S. Royster, Jr., Junior Grand Deacon.
W. G. C. Lynch, as Grand Marshal.
W. J. R. Roach, as Grand Sword Bearer.
W. T. E. Sparrow, as Grand Pursuivant.
W. O. J. Mangum, as Grand Steward.
W. Cooper Compton, as Grand Steward.
W. W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.
W. C. T. McClenaghan, Asst. Grand Secretary.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT

A. B. Andrews, B. S. Royster, S. M. Gattis, Leon Cash, R. J. Noble.

The following lodges were represented: **Phoenix** Lodge, No. 8, Hiram Lodge No. 40, **Eagle Lodge, No. 71**, Fellowship Lodge, No. 84, Person Lodge, No. 113, Win-

on Lodge, No. 167, Wm. G. Hill Lodge, No. 218, Bingham Lodge, No. 272, Oxford Lodge, No. 396, Raleigh Lodge, No. 500.

Grand Master Anderson announced that the Special Communication was called for the purpose of conducting the funeral of our beloved Past Grand Master, James H. Webb.

The following Brethren from Eagle Lodge, No. 71, were appointed as pall bearers:

S. S. Strudwick, J. S. Spurgeon, H. G. Coleman, A. Summey, C. H. Robertson, Thos. H. Dickson, S. W. Hughes, Allen Whitaker.

At the conclusion of the ritualistic services the scroll prepared by the Grand Secretary was ordered filed in the Archives of Eagle Lodge, No. 71.

The Grand Marshal then formed the funeral procession which proceeded in a body to St. Matthew's Episcopal Church and took charge of the body of our deceased brother.

At the conclusion of the church services the body was escorted to the grave where it was interred with Ancient, Ritualistic Honors of the Craft.

The Grand Lodge then returned to the lodge room of Eagle Lodge, No. 71.

The following were appointed as a Committee to draft suitable resolutions to be presented at the next Communication of the Grand Lodge: Past Grand Masters M. Gattis, B. S. Royster and Leon Cash.

The minutes were then read and approved.

The Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

JOHN H. ANDERSON,
Grand Master.

ATTEST:

W. W. WILLSON,
Grand Secretary.

OXFORD, N. C.

Oxford, N. C., June 24, 1927.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, convened in Special Communication in the Masonic Hall on the Orphanage grounds at Oxford on Friday, June 24, A. D. 1927, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. and was opened in ample form it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented.

Prayer was offered by the Acting Grand Chaplain, Rev. W. C. Wicker.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M.:W.:John H. Anderson, Grand Master.
R.:W.:R. C. Dunn, Deputy Grand Master.
R.:W.:J. J. Phoenix, Senior Grand Warden.
R.:W.:A. V. Cole, as Junior Grand Warden.
R.:W.:Dr. D. A. Morris, as Grand Treasurer.
R.:W.:C. T. McClenaghan, as Grand Secretary.
Rev. W. C. Wicker, as Grand Chaplain.
W.:F. M. Pinnix, as Grand Lecturer.
W.:E. W. Timberlake, as Senior Grand Deacon.
W.:B. S. Royster, Jr., Junior Grand Deacon.
W.:M. F. Hill, as Grand Marshal.
W.:C. M. Walker, as Grand Sword Bearer.
W.:G. E. Cheatham, as Grand Pursuivant.
W.:Rev. B. E. Stanfield, as Grand Steward.
W.:W. E. Hunt, as Grand Steward.
W.:W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT

R. J. Noble, S. M. Gattis, J. Bailey Owen, Leon Cash.

The following lodges were represented: St. John's Lodge, No. 3; Phoenix Lodge, No. 8; Johnston-Caswell Lodge, No. 10; Eagle Lodge, No. 71; Fellowship Lodge, No. 84; Wayne Lodge, No. 112; Adoniram Lodge, No. 149; Sanford Lodge, No. 151; Knap of Reeds Lodge, No. 158; Rolesville Lodge, No. 155; Geo. Washington Lodge, No. 174; Sandy Creek Lodge, No. 185; Mt. Olive Lodge, No. 208; Eno Lodge, No. 210; Wm. G. Hill Lodge, No. 218; Berea Lodge, No. 204; Corinthian Lodge, No. 230; Wiccacon Lodge, No. 240; Harnett Lodge, No. 258; Green

vel Lodge, No. 277; Wake Forest Lodge, No. 282; Dumm Lodge, No. 352; Granville Lodge, No. 380; Tally Ho Lodge, No. 393; Oxford Lodge, No. 396; University Lodge, No. 408; Bula Lodge, No. 409; Rockville Lodge, No. 411; Henry F. Grainger Lodge, No. 412; Scotland Lodge, No. 470; Grimesland Lodge, No. 475; Creedmore Lodge, No. 499; Raleigh Lodge, No. 500; Rodgers Lodge, No. 525; Sharon Lodge, No. 537; Elon Lodge, No. 549; Revolution Lodge, No. 552; Wendell Lodge, No. 565; Rex Lodge, No. 584; David Bell Lodge, No. 587; Evening Star Lodge, No. 588; Queen City Lodge, No. 602; Stalia Lodge, No. 619; Little River Lodge, No. 620; O. H. Mills Lodge, No. 624; Bailey Lodge, No. 633.

The Grand Master announced that the communication is called for the purpose of observing the usual ceremonies of St. John's Day.

Grand Master Anderson urged the Brethren to attend meetings of their lodges and asked them to request the Secretary of local lodges to send in their lodge reports for July.

Bro. Wm. W. Wanamaker, Past Grand Master of North Carolina, entered the lodge with Grand Honors and was introduced by the Grand Master and responded with a brief address to the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Marshal then formed the Grand Lodge in procession and they proceeded to the stand where the following exercises were observed:

Prayer By Grand Chaplain.

Hymn, "He Hideth My Soul".

Address of welcome, Dr. O. R. Mangum.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

"My task is a happy one. It is to bid you welcome. The word has in it a joyous note—Welcome. Curiously enough it has had other meanings at times. There is in it a hint of a compliment—well-come. Then again there is also the veiled suggestion of warning. It is well that you came—you were expected. We should not feel ungraciously toward you if you had not come. So, Masters and friends from far and near, we welcome you. The Orphanage are yours today.

"About this season of the year Mohammedans from the Orient and near East make a pilgrimage to Mecca, their sacred city. That pilgrimage is a stepping-stone of their salvation. They are better Mohammedans for the sacrifice and toil and expense of that long journey thru the heat of the burning sands of Arabia. As Masons this is your Mecca. You worship not at the shrine of a dead prophet, but at the shrine of happy childhood, which by your labor and toil you have blessed and made happier. There are hundreds of radiant faced children here. It ought to be gratifying to you that helped put that radiance there. No Mason can make a pilgrimage to the blessed institution without going home a better man than he came. But yours is not a selfish journey. The Mohammedan goes to Mecca to guarantee his salvation. You are here today to see with your own eyes the great work that is being done. You will return to your homes and lodges to rededicate yourselves to the unfinished task of giving every boy and girl without a home the best substitute on earth for the home that is no more. You have taken to your hearts these boys and girls to love, to cherish, to provide and to stand between them and the cold world. You are their fathers and mothers one step removed, and as such I hail you today, and bid you welcome, yea thrice welcome!

"Permit me two other words. In this modern day of searching inquiry every organization must submit to the acid test. Unless that organization is making a real contribution to life it will not long endure. Life is too earnest and men are too busy to perpetuate organizations that fail to feed the heart-hunger of man. This organization has stood the test of the years. What is the secret? It is all about you here today 500 strong—these orphan boys and girls.

"However, glorious as this work is, there must be more. Go into any lodge room whether in Oxford, New York, Hong Kong or Jerusalem and you will find three articles around which Masonry is built: The Bible, the Square and Compass. This underscoring the value of the Bible is a contribution you have made to civiliz

tion. You point all men to the fountain where we must slake our thirst. The square teaches men to be four-square to every wind that blows—a life built on the square. Then the compass defines the boundaries of my life. It says to selfishness, 'Thus far you shall go, and no farther.' My life must not trespass on the rights and privileges of another life. But in defining the boundaries of my life it goes beyond self and takes in all needy souls—the unfortunate, the orphan and the widow.

"Another word. I was privileged last summer to visit a spot sacred to Masons as well as Christian: the site of King Solomon's temple in Jerusalem. Part of the ancient wall stands. But the thing that intrigued my imagination was a great rock, now under the dome of the mosque of Omar. Only a rock you say, yet what a rock! It is the greatest rock in the world. It was the Altar of sacrifice in Solomon's Temple. In Solomon's stables close by are some other relics dear to Masons. There are two pillars hid away in this underground chamber which archeologists verily believe are the two pillows of Solomon's Temple, Jachin and Boaz. These pillars have been built into the structure of Masonry.

"But enough. My task is done. I bid you welcome. May your stay be both pleasant and profitable."

Response—R. C. Dunn.

Hymn—"O That Will Be Glory".

Oration—Dr. R. L. Flowers.

THE ORATION

As we meet here on this St. John's day in this beautiful place and look around us at the evidences of growth and development we catch something of the significance of the day we celebrate. We have every reason to congratulate the great Masonic fraternity, and the commonwealth of North Carolina, and to feel a debt of gratitude to all who have made possible the great work of the Orford Orphanage. One of the most beautiful things in life is a spirit of gratitude and in congratulating ourselves today on the work that is being done here we must not forget those who have given of their means and those

who have given a loyal and unselfish service. This refers not only to those who have preceded us, but those who now and for many years have given, and are giving, a self-sacrificing service for which no financial compensation is adequate.

I never knew Mr. Mills personally but his work for the orphans of the state has made secure his place among those who have served well his day and generation. I have known personally Dr. Dixon, Mr. Harris, Dr. Black, Mr. Lawrence, Col. Hicks and the present efficient Superintendent R. L. Brown. In different degrees it may be we are under a lasting obligation to these servants of a great cause for the great work that has been accomplished and for the wonderful opportunity which we possess for a great and enlarged usefulness. I would like to pay a tribute to the memory of these men and those who served with them. I wish also I could pay an adequate tribute to those who by giving of their means have made possible the work which has been done and is being done at this institution; Mr. John Neal by his great bequest, and Mr. James B. Duke by the splendid provision for orphans in his indenture have been our great benefactors. If we ever permit their gifts of money or service to be forgotten we have been recreant to our duty. This institution has been made possible by the contributions of a vast host people both of money and of devoted service. My first intimate knowledge of the work of the Oxford Orphanage dates back to the time when Mr. Benjamin N. Duke and his father, Mr. Washington Duke, first became interested in the enlargement of the institution and when Col. Wm. J. Hicks, that courtly gentleman, became identified with it. Over yonder to my left stands today a hospital with the most modern equipment as a memorial to one of the most knightly spirits I have ever known.

One of the best friends this Orphanage ever had is Mr. Benjamin N. Duke, who today lies ill in his home in New York. He achieved great wealth, but his consuming ambition has been to make this wealth serve mankind. I want to pay this tribute to him today and say that he is one of the most generous, one of the most mag-

nanimous, spirits I have ever known. He has given millions to philanthropic causes, and the greatest day that comes to him is in helping his fellow man. I know of his great interest in the Orphanage through all these years, an interest which abides. I know personally that he was in a large way responsible for Col. Hicks taking up the superintendency and for Miss Nettie N. Bemis being connected with the Orphanage. I wish to say here today that if Mr. Duke had never given a single cent, if he had never built a single cottage, he would have been one of the great benefactors of the Orphanage. I wonder if we have an adequate appreciation of what Miss Bemis has meant to the work of the Orphanage. I challenge you to point a single example of more self sacrificing, efficient service that has been rendered to any cause than that rendered by Miss Bemis to the work, growth and development of the Oxford Orphanage. I feel somehow that I would be recreant to my duty did I not take advantage of the opportunity which this hour affords to pay my tribute, and the tribute of a vast multitude of Masons and citizens of the commonwealth, to a woman who has rendered signal service in the upbuilding of the institution in which we are all interested. I would like to mention in this presence today many others who are today giving a service which is beyond praise, and if I ever get another chance, I shall certainly perform what would be to me a pleasant duty.

There died a few weeks ago in the city of Durham Mr. F. P. Bland, who was for many years connected in a responsible way with the financial management of this institution. His health gave way, and for several years before his death he was an invalid. His death was to me peculiarly sad because I believe he sacrificed his health and his life in his service to our institution. I desire today to pay tribute to his memory.

Most institutions devoted to the public good are built through sacrifice and the expenditure of life blood. Our institution is no exception to the rule.

We have transmitted to us a great heritage and a great responsibility and I would consider myself fortunate if I could contribute in some small way in presenting the great opportunity and obligation of rendering to the orphaned children of our state. We are living in an entirely new age, and under different conditions from those of our fathers. The demands of society are different and we are under an obligation to meet these changed conditions and to prepare our boys and girls to meet them. They are going out in the world to take up its tasks and we must fit them for the struggle. This applies to their social, physical, intellectual and spiritual equipment.

If I know what is in my heart today I am actuated by a sincere and earnest desire to enlist active interest and co-operation in improving and enlarging the opportunities for the boys and girls who come to us. We are taking care of all the children we can admit but we need new enlarged facilities to take care of a vast host of orphaned children who are holding out their hands to us and begging for a home. Go over yonder and go through the baby cottage. If you are not touched by what you see then nothing can move you. Then try to visualize a situation where hundreds of other fatherless and motherless children are crying out to us for a home and for life itself.

As we look around us today and see the children given into our care, see the beautiful buildings and the beautiful grounds we thank God for what we have done and are doing, but have only begun. Our needs are great, and a few of these needs as I see them I wish to call to your attention with an abiding faith and belief that a way will be opened to meet these needs.

The new order in which we live made it necessary to give our boys and girls greater facilities for intellectual development, and the beautiful school building was erected. It is a building of which we may all be proud, and the work being done is of a high order. There has been a wonderful growth and development in the secondary school system of our state, and the requirements of the standardizing agencies have been greatly increased. The

Oxford Orphanage has and has had a record of achievement of which we are all proud. We want the boys and girls who come to us to be prepared to meet any standard that may be set up. But we have a peculiar condition. The children in the institution have through all the years contributed by their work to the maintenance of the institution, and have been trained to be industrially independent. Some of the children are above the normal age for the grades which they must enter. In order to arrive at a satisfactory solution it may be necessary to make it possible to make some changes and readjustments which will increase the cost of the school. However, I believe these difficulties can be adjusted. But there is one thing I wish to call to your attention today and that is a more adequate loan fund to enable the boys and girls who graduate and wish to go to college to have a chance. All that any young man or young woman can ask for is a chance. No young man or young woman who has an ambition to go to college ought to be denied the opportunity, and I am appealing to you today to try to see that this need is met.

Then too we need a large dining hall and better facilities for the preparation of food.

We need another cottage for small girls so they can be removed from the main building.

Our grounds are beautiful, and the improvements that have been made in the last few years reflect the greatest possible credit for Superintendent Brown, under whose efficient management so many things have been accomplished. You have only to compare conditions as they exist today with what they were only a few years ago, but some of these days the laundry, the printing department, and the electric department should be removed from the conspicuous positions they now occupy. It is a short time before additional facilities must be provided for all these departments. Here is a wonderful opportunity for some philanthropic citizen or group of citizens to add not only to the efficiency of the plant but to the beauty of our surroundings.

We have behind us a history of achievements which makes our hearts glad, but we have before us an inspiring opportunity for service which should call forth a new dedication to our task. As long as there is a destitute, homeless orphan in the state, we have not done our full duty. If only we can catch something of the meaning of the day we celebrate, we shall give ourselves a re-dedication to the service of those of whom the Master spoke when He said: "Inasmuch as ye did unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me."

Song, "The Old North State."

The Grand Marshal then formed the procession and returned to the Hall.

The minutes were read and approved.

There being no further business the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

JOHN H. ANDERSON,
Grand Master.

ATTEST:

C. T. McCLENAGHAN,
Asst. Grand Secretary.

SUMMIT OF MT. MITCHELL, N. C.

Summit of Mt. Mitchell, August 25, 1927.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, convened in Special Communication in the tower on the summit of Mt. Mitchell at 12:30 p. m. and was opened in ample form, it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. H. M. Poteat, as Grand Master.
R. W. Leon Cash, as Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. Roy F. Edwards, as Senior Grand Warden.
R. W. Chas. B. Newcomb, as Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. W. C. Wicker, as Grand Treasurer.
R. W. B. C. Burgess, as Grand Secretary.
Rev. John F. Chalker, as Grand Chaplain.
W. J. M. Peterson, as Grand Architect.
W. J. L. Nelson, as Senior Grand Deacon.

W. J. M. Barber, as Junior Grand Deacon.

W. S. N. Boyce, as Grand Marshal.

W. J. W. Patton, as Grand Sword Bearer.

W. J. F. Marquette, as Grand Pursuivant.

W. J. T. Riddle, as Grand Steward.

W. Reid Berry, as Grand Steward.

W. W. P. Lemmon, as Grand Tiler.

The following lodges were represented: St. John's Lodge, No. 1; Winston Lodge, No. 167; Catawba Valley Lodge, No. 217; Wake Forest Lodge, No. 282; Gastonia Lodge, No. 369; Crumpler Lodge, No. 467; Elon Lodge, No. 549; Vesper Lodge, No. 554; Richlands Lodge, No. 564; West Asheville Lodge, No. 665.

Prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Master announced that this communication was held for the purpose of honoring the memory of our deceased Brother, Dr. Elisha Mitchell.

Bro. J. L. Nelson related his memory of the burial of Dr. Mitchell as told him by his father, John B. Nelson, about forty years ago as follows:

"In the summer of 1858, Robert Blackstock, Wm. Dickerson, W. C. Garrison, John B. Nelson and five or six others constituting a Master Mason's Lodge carried the body to this spot from the foot of the mountain and re-interred it in due form with Masonic burial services."

A motion was made by Brother Boyce and properly seconded that Brother Barber be appointed a committee of one to look up the history of the burial of Dr. Mitchell and send it to the Grand Secretary for incorporation in these minutes.

An amendment was carried appointing Brother Wicker to assist Brother Barber in this work and the motion was carried unanimously and was so ordered.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

H. M. POTEAT,

As Grand Master.

ATTEST:

B. C. BURGESS,

As Grand Secretary.

HENDERSON, N. C.

Henderson, N. C., November 10, 1927

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, convened in Special Communication in the Hall of Henderson Lodge, No. 229, Henderson, N. C. at 2:30 o'clock p. m. and was opened in ample form by J. H. Anderson, Grand Master, a constitutional number of lodges being represented.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. J. H. Anderson, Grand Master.
R. W. B. S. Royster, Sr., as Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. J. J. Phoenix, Senior Grand Warden.
R. W. H. I. Clark, as Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. W. S. Liddell, as Grand Treasurer.
R. W. C. T. McClenaghan, as Grand Secretary.
W. R. J. Noble, as Grand Chaplain.
W. J. T. Alderman, as Grand Lecturer.
W. S. M. Gattis, as Senior Grand Deacon.
W. J. C. Braswell, as Junior Grand Deacon.
W. J. W. Beck, as Grand Marshal.
W. G. B. Swindell, as Grand Sword Bearer.
W. J. B. Gee, as Grand Pursuivant.
W. R. O. Rodwell, as Grand Steward.
W. J. E. Hite, as Grand Steward.
W. W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.

PAST GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

R. J. Noble, H. I. Clark, W. S. Liddell, S. M. Gattis, J. C. Braswell, B. S. Royster, J. Bailey Owen, J. T. Alderman.

The following lodges were represented: Phoenix Lodge, No. 8; Phalanx Lodge, No. 31; Eagle Lodge, No. 71; Fellowship Lodge, No. 84; William G. Hill Lodge, No. 218; Henderson Lodge, No. 229; Oxford Lodge, No. 396; Henry F. Grainger Lodge, No. 412; Enfield Lodge, No. 447; Scotland Neck Lodge, No. 470; Revolution Lodge, No. 552; Lodge, No. 117, Elgin, Illinois.

Grand Master J. H. Anderson announced that the Special Communication was called for the purpose of conducting the funeral of Junior Grand Warden Andrew J. Harris.

The following Brethren from Henderson Lodge, No. 229, were appointed as pallbearers:

A. A. Bunn, H. A. Newell, B. Frank Harris, R. C. Gary, D. C. Loughlin, R. G. S. Davis, C. V. Singleton, J. D. Rose.

The procession was then formed by the Grand Marshal and proceeded to the Methodist Protestant Church where the religious services were conducted and from thence to Elmwood cemetery where the body was interred with Ancient Masonic Rite.

The Grand Lodge then returned to the lodge room of Henderson Lodge, No. 229.

The following were appointed as a Committee to draft suitable resolutions to be presented at the next Session of the Grand Lodge: J. Bailey Owen, Past Grand Master; S. M. Gattis, Past Grand Master; J. T. Alderman, Past Grand Master.

The minutes were then read and approved.

The Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

J. H. ANDERSON, *Grand Master*.

Attest:

C. T. McCLENAGHAN,

Assistant Grand Secretary.



In Memoriam



THE DISTINGUISHED

DEAD

Of Other Grand

Jurisdictions



*Only "Goodnight" beloved, not "Farewell";
A little while and all His saints shall dwell
In hallowed union, indivisible,
Good-night.*

*Until we meet again before His throne,
Clothed in the spotless robes He gives His
Own.*

*Until we know even as we are known.
Good-night.*





In Memoriam



M. W. ROBERT BINGHAM

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND MASTER
OF NORTH CAROLINA

Died May 2, 1927.



*Again a parting sail we see;
Another boat has left the shore.
As kind a soul on board has she
As ever left the land before,
And as her outward course she bends
Sit closer friends.*





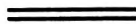
In Memoriam



M. W. JAMES H. WEBB

**SIXTY-NINTH GRAND MASTER
OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF NORTH CAROLINA**

Died May 23, 1927.



*"Again a prince has fallen in the fight,
The valorous champion of the truth and
right;
Determined, honest, level-headed, just,
Who broke no promise nor betrayed a trust.
His genial face with courtly kindness
beamed—
By friends beloved, by all the world
esteemed.*





In Memoriam



ANDREW J. HARRIS

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF NORTH
CAROLINA

Died November 9, 1927.



*We shall miss the hearty handshake,
And the greeting known so well;
But we'll strive to meet him yonder
Where all Masons hope to dwell.
And we know he'll come to meet us,
He whom all have learned to love,
When we receive our final summons
From the Grand Lodge above.*



DEATHS REPORTED TO THE GRAND LODGE FOR THE YEAR 1927

Chas. E. Haskett, St. John's Lodge, No. 1	January 10, 1927
Francis M. Holly, St. John's Lodge, No. 1	January 22, 1927
L. W. Moore, St. John's Lodge, No. 1	August 4, 1926
Wm. B. Muse, St. John's Lodge, No. 1	January 8, 1927
W. E. Springer, St. John's Lodge, No. 1	November 26, 1926
H. B. Furgerson, Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 2	July 24, 1926
George E. Lewis, Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 2	April 27, 1927
R. F. Butler, St. John's Lodge, No. 3	November 24, 1926
H. A. Humble, St. John's Lodge, No. 3	September 11, 1926
O. Stanley Waldrop, St. John's Lodge, No. 4	July 3, 1926
R. H. Rountree, St. John's Lodge, No. 4	November 17, 1926
W. G. Grady, St. John's Lodge, No. 4	May 1, 1927
D. L. Bazemore, Charity Lodge, No. 5	February 1, 1927
Jno. Davenport, Charity Lodge, No. 5	August 20, 1926
C. L. Hoggard, Charity Lodge, No. 5	August 15, 1926
I. M. Mizell, Charity Lodge, No. 5	December 31, 1926
J. T. Nicholls, Charity Lodge, No. 5	December 25, 1926
M. F. Parker, Charity Lodge, No. 5	May 17, 1927
J. M. Phillips, Unanimity Lodge, No. 7	February 4, 1927
W. M. Walker, Phoenix Lodge, No. 8	July 31, 1926
W. K. Barham, Johnston-Caswell Lodge, No. 10	December 22, 1926
T. D. Peck, Johnston-Caswell Lodge, No. 10	April 10, 1927
H. C. Tucker, Johnston-Caswell Lodge, No. 10	March 12, 1927
W. L. Ayler, Phalanx Lodge, No. 31	August 27, 1926
D. P. Byers, Phalanx Lodge, No. 31	June 24, 1927
Knox W. Henry, Phalanx Lodge, No. 31	January 16, 1927
R. N. Hunter, Phalanx Lodge, No. 31	February 18, 1927
M. Kirschbaum, Phalanx Lodge, No. 31	September 28, 1926
O. B. Robinson, Phalanx Lodge, No. 31	May 3, 1927
J. L. Taylor, Phalanx Lodge, No. 31	September --, 1926
Chas. W. Hatley, Stokes Lodge, No. 32	January 19, 1927
J. W. Collett, Stokes Lodge, No. 32	October 18, 1926
L. F. Hicks, Hiram Lodge, No. 40	August 21, 1926
W. P. Matthews, Hiram Lodge, No. 40	November 17, 1926
J. M. Kohn, Hiram Lodge, No. 40	March 20, 1927
W. C. Bateman, Hiram Lodge, No. 40	April 11, 1927
W. Y. Day, Hiram Lodge, No. 40	April 17, 1927
C. Call, Liberty Lodge, No. 45	July 3, 1927
Charlie Mitchell, Liberty Lodge, No. 45	August 9, 1927
J. B. Burgess, Hall Lodge, No. 53	June 17, 1927
Columbus Deloatch, King Solomon, No. 56	March --, 1927
B. F. Davis, King Solomon Lodge, No. 56	September 6, 1927
R. B. Gay, King Solomon Lodge, No. 56	August 16, 1927
Geo. J. Studdert, Concord Lodge, No. 58	December 10, 1926
H. V. Austin, Perseverance Lodge, No. 59	June 29, 1927
D. W. Sedberry, Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64	February 10, 1927
James H. Webb, Eagle Lodge, No. 71	May 23, 1927
John S. Rosemond, Eagle Lodge, No. 71	March 15, 1927
Wiley Jones, Widow's Son Lodge, No. 75	February 7, 1927

A. L. Reinhard, Greensboro Lodge, No. 76	July 15, 1926
Thos. A. Ingle, Greensboro Lodge, No. 76	August 18, 1926
N. L. Hall, Greensboro Lodge, No. 76	September 14, 1926
Sam Brown, Greensboro Lodge, No. 76	December 13, 1926
A. G. Wilson, Greensboro Lodge, No. 76	April 13, 1927
C. Washington, Sharon Lodge, No. 78	February 20, 1927
J. Tom Barham, Fellowship Lodge, No. 84	
T. W. Corbin, Fellowship Lodge, No. 84	
Robert L. Hill, Sr., Fellowship Lodge, No. 84	June 3, 1927
J. A. Whitley, Morning Star Lodge, No. 85	September 24, 1926
W. R. Mann, Morning Star Lodge, No. 85	October --, 1926
N. W. Cooper, Morning Star Lodge, No. 85	October 29, 1926
Charlie Rogerson, Skewarkee Lodge, No. 90	April 6, 1927
W. J. McDaniel, Western Star Lodge, No. 91	July 2, 1926
F. F. Hines, Western Star Lodge, No. 91	August 6, 1926
C. D. Geer, Western Star Lodge, No. 91	January 2, 1927
E. L. Eason, Joseph Warren Lodge, No. 92	September 10, 1926
A. S. Wooten, Joseph Warren Lodge, No. 92	October 3, 1926
W. H. Stephens, Neuse Lodge, No. 97	January 19, 1927
C. P. Parker, Hiram Lodge, No. 98	July 22, 1926
F. M. Carroll, Hiram Lodge, No. 98	September 13, 1926
C. M. Brown, Fulton Lodge, No. 99	July 7, 1926
R. P. Burke, Fulton Lodge, No. 99	August 5, 1926
J. H. Barber, Fulton Lodge, No. 99	October 11, 1926
P. M. Barringer, Fulton Lodge, No. 99	December 31, 1926
John G. Bragan, Sr., Orr Lodge No. 104	November 22, 1926
John K. Hoyt, Orr Lodge, No. 104	May 26, 1926
D. M. Field, Sr, Perquimans Lodge, No. 106	July 22, 1926
J. J. Parrish, Perquimans Lodge, No. 106	December 17, 1926
J. L. Gible, Franklin Lodge, No. 109	May 1, 1927
A. J. Howell, Wayne Lodge, No. 112	January 9, 1927
M. D. Giles, Person Lodge, No. 113	July --, 1926
T. R. Tolar, St. Alban's Lodge, No. 114	October 24, 1926
W. P. Balser, St. Alban's Lodge, No. 114	March 23, 1927
J. A. Green, St. Alban's Lodge, No. 114	April 15, 1927
J. Wayland Jones, Mt. Lebanon Lodge, No. 117	August 1, 1926
James E. Barrett, Mt. Lebanon Lodge, No. 117	April 28, 1927
Allison B. Deans, Mt. Lebanon Lodge, No. 117	June 23, 1927
S. J. Gallbraith, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	March 23, 1927
R. B. Sams, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	March 25, 1927
A. T. Pritchard, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	May 26, 1927
Horace Mason, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	October 7, 1926
Jas. D. Cross, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	October 12, 1926
Sam Wisenfield, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	November 1, 1926
D. M. Hodges, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	November 30, 1926
W. S. Hyams, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	November 28, 1926
W. M. Jones, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	December 6, 1926
Fred Kent, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	December 22, 1926
Sol Evans, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	February 16, 1927
M. L. Cathey, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	March 2, 1927
Irvin Allison, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	March 8, 1927
R. F. Pinkney, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	April 1, 1927
J. J. Drake, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	March 8, 1927
N. H. McRary, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118	March 10, 1927

B. M. Ballard, Franklinton Lodge, No. 123	May	1927
B. J. Tart, Mill Creek Lodge, No. 125	March	18, 1927
N. W. Newby, Blackmer Lodge, No. 127	February	28, 1927
J. B. Deaton, Blackmer Lodge, No. 127	May	11, 1927
F. B. Kemp, Dan River Lodge, No. 129	August	30, 1926
T. D. Meador, Dan River Lodge, No. 129	January	18, 1927
W. T. Southern, Dan River Lodge, No. 129	December	15, 1926
J. H. Bailey, Mocksville Lodge, No. 134	March	15, 1927
D. P. Ratledge, Mocksville Lodge, No. 134	May	1, 1927
M. M. Scales, Leaksville Lodge, No. 136	July	8, 1926
S. M. Hampton, Leaksville Lodge, No. 136	October	17, 1926
L. S. Waller, Leaksville Lodge, No. 136	March	12, 1927
Jas. M. McLellen, Lincoln Lodge, No. 137	July	24, 1926
J. Ed. Reinhardt, Lincoln Lodge, No. 137	October	4, 1926
N. L. Barnard, Junaluska Lodge, No. 145	March	17, 1927
F. L. Townsend, Junaluska Lodge, No. 145	November	12, 1926
T. J. McCombs, Cherokee Lodge, No. 146	November	23, 1926
Henry Dockery, Cherokee Lodge, No. 146	June	4, 1927
H. D. Cameron, Sanford Lodge, No. 151		1926
M. A. McLeod, Sanford Lodge, No. 151	December	16, 1926
Gus Womble, Sanford Lodge, No. 151	August	20, 1924
J. F. Rivers, Sanford Lodge, No. 151	August	1, 1925
K. B. Griffin, Sanford Lodge, No. 151	August	22, 1924
A. B. Vick, Sanford Lodge, No. 151	December	17, 1926
S. M. Wheelless, Whitestone Lodge, No. 155	February	10, 1927
J. H. Batten, Whitestone Lodge, No. 155	June	22, 1927
L. L. Brogden, Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 157	June	17, 1927
W. H. Lynch, Yadkin Lodge, No. 162	July	4, 1926
L. F. Miller, Yadkin Lodge, No. 162	April	8, 1926
H. F. Brown, Deep River Lodge, No. 164	January	15, 1927
F. L. Nichols, Archer Lodge, No. 165	January	8, 1927
A. J. Mize, Winston Lodge, No. 167	May	16, 1927
C. M. Taylor, Winston Lodge, No. 167	July	15, 1926
R. O. Apple, Winston Lodge, No. 167	August	27, 1926
S. A. Ogburn, Winston Lodge, No. 167	June	2, 1927
J. A. Linville, Winston Lodge, No. 167	June	15, 1927
James Lee, Coleraine Lodge, No. 171	January	27, 1927
C. G. Fouchee, Buffalo Lodge, No. 172	March	20, 1927
W. P. Horton, George Washington Lodge, No. 174	January	15, 1926
M. W. Crawford, Mecklenburg Lodge, No. 176	March	14, 1927
N. J. Register, Siloam Lodge, No. 178		1926
Rev. W. H. H. Lawhon, Carthage Lodge, No. 181	June	24, 1926
J. F. Cole, Carthage Lodge, No. 181	March	18, 1927
W. W. Hines, Central Cross Lodge, No. 187	September	11, 1926
E. W. Wilder, Central Cross Lodge, No. 187	October	17, 1926
D. T. Bunn, Central Cross Lodge, No. 187	December	11, 1926
L. R. Edwards, Central Cross Lodge, No. 187	May	10, 1927
T. W. Andrews, Balfour Lodge, No. 188	October	23, 1927
D. H. Poole, Granite Lodge, No. 191	October	14, 1926
A. J. Bennett, Burnsville Lodge, No. 192	October	14, 1926
R. N. Boone, Burnsville Lodge, No. 192	June	10, 1927
J. C. Byrd, Burnsville Lodge, No. 192	June	15, 1927
W. A. McClellan, Burnsville Lodge, No. 192	March	17, 1927
J. A. Anthony, Cleveland Lodge, No. 202	March	23, 1927

W. R. Hoey, Cleveland Lodge, No. 202	May 12, 1927
W. H. Jennings, Cleveland Lodge, No. 202	January 10, 1927
C. S. Putnam, Cleveland Lodge, No. 202	October 6, 1926
J. S. Wray, Cleveland Lodge, No. 202	May 12, 1927
C. P. Vincent, Roanoke Lodge, No. 203	March 4, 1927
W. D. Alexander, Long Creek Lodge, No. 205	April 7, 1927
Wm. Holmes, Mt. Olive Lodge, No. 208	January 19, 1927
J. H. Carr, Mt. Olive Lodge, No. 208	January 28, 1927
Z. D. McWhorter, Mt. Olive Lodge, No. 208	March 9, 1927
Rev. J. A. Ledbetter, Randleman Lodge, No. 209	March 9, 1927
T. B. Talley, Eno Lodge, No. 210	October 16, 1926
C. S. Keith, Eno Lodge, No. 210	December 31, 1926
J. J. Winston, Eno Lodge, No. 210	June 12, 1927
J. T. Broadway, Eno Lodge, No. 210	February 9, 1926
T. F. Harris, Thomasville Lodge, No. 214	January 22, 1927
Rich A. Jones, Wm. G. Hill Lodge, No. 218	March 2, 1927
W. A. Rogers, Wm. G. Hill Lodge, No. 218	August 16, 1926
J. P. Shepard, Jefferson Lodge, No. 219	August 24, 1927
J. C. Testerman, Jefferson Lodge, No. 219	April 4, 1927
A. M. Jones, Jefferson Lodge, No. 219	February 20, 1927
John Dent, Jefferson Lodge, No. 219	January 1, 1927
J. G. Weatherman, Wilson Lodge, No. 226	May 5, 1927
W. M. Hemric, Jonesville Lodge, No. 227	June 12, 1927
Philmore Couch, Jonesville Lodge, No. 227	February 21, 1927
J. Ed. Bagwell, Henderson Lodge, No. 229	November 18, 1926
A. T. Barnes, Henderson Lodge, No. 229	March 25, 1927
J. E. Andrews, Sr., Henderson Lodge, No. 229	June 1927
F. A. Macon, Henderson Lodge, No. 229	
Henry L. King, Corinthian Lodge, No. 230	December 27, 1926
Lucius V. Bassett, Corinthian Lodge, No. 230	February 4, 1927
Herbert M. Poe, Corinthian Lodge, No. 230	March 11, 1927
Dr. J. P. Whitehead, Corinthian Lodge, No. 230	April 11, 1927
Dr. J. T. Shubrick, Corinthian Lodge, No. 230	April 27, 1927
D. A. Kanipe, Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 237	July 20, 1926
E. B. Holifield, Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 237	August 1, 1926
E. L. Greenlee, Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 237	July 8, 1926
E. C. McMillen, Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 237	January 13, 1927
R. R. Bowers, Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 237	April 30, 1927
Buchanan Onley, Atlantic Lodge, No. 238	December 10, 1927
C. J. Johnson, Rountree Lodge, No. 243	September 29, 1926
Chas. A. Goodwin, Monroe Lodge, No. 244	September 28, 1926
J. H. Weir, Monroe Lodge, No. 244	December 28, 1926
S. R. Helms, Monroe Lodge, No. 244	January 5, 1927
C. L. Yandle, Monroe Lodge, No. 244	June 13, 1927
W. R. Fry, Catawba Lodge, No. 248	March 28, 1927
E. S. Shelby, Catawba Lodge, No. 248	December 4, 1926
Jackson Johnson, Pythagoras Lodge, No. 249	February 24, 1927
J. H. Hardy, Rockford Lodge, No. 251	August 1926
P. M. Hammer, Lee Lodge, No. 253	May 20, 1927
R. H. Bennett, Lee Lodge, No. 253	May 12, 1927
A. L. Cheek, Oaks Lodge, No. 255	September 20, 1926
G. W. Watson, Kenly Lodge, No. 257	June 28, 1927
W. A. Matthew, Fuquay Lodge, No. 258	April 14, 1927
J. M. Tingen, Fuquay Lodge, No. 258	November 24, 1927

J. R. Brown, Excelsior Lodge, No. 261	July 10, 1926
B. L. Kesiah, Excelsior Lodge, No. 261	December 27, 1926
Joel Lindy, Excelsior Lodge, No. 261	January 4, 1927
C. F. Newman, Excelsior Lodge, No. 261	December 1, 1926
J. J. Parlier, Excelsior Lodge, No. 261	April 17, 1927
W. C. Moore, Jr., Hibriten Lodge, No. 262	March 21, 1927
W. R. Wilson, Dunn's Rock Lodge, No. 267	November 9, 1926
C. W. Allen, Unaka Lodge, No. 268	October 9, 1926
Henry Brogden, Unaka Lodge, No. 268	July 5, 1926
C. B. Massey, Tobasco Lodge, No. 271	October 17, 1926
Robt. Bingham, Bingham Lodge, No. 272	May 14, 1927
J. H. Miles, Bingham Lodge, No. 272	April 26, 1927
J. N. Davidson, Watauga Lodge, No. 273	July 12, 1926
W. D. Wilkins, Rehoboth Lodge, No. 279	June 5, 1927
W. H. Harris, Wake Forest Lodge, No. 282	June 13, 1927
Rev. H. R. Overcash, Eureka Lodge, No. 283	March 13, 1927
John A. Upright, Eureka Lodge No. 283	February 25, 1927
Peter E. Wright, Eureka Lodge, No. 283	March 5, 1927
J. R. Davenport, Greenville Lodge, No. 284	July 19, 1926
R. R. Fleming, Greenville Lodge, No. 284	September 20, 1926
J. M. Scott, Flat Creek Lodge, No. 285	December 12, 1926
G. W. Horner, Flat Creek Lodge, No. 285	April 11, 1927
M. C. Brady, Flat Creek Lodge, No. 285	December 12, 1925
W. H. Howard, Flat Creek Lodge, No. 285	September 20, 1926
W. M. Kiser, Flat Creek Lodge, No. 285	April 9, 1926
J. K. Cole, Flat Creek Lodge, No. 285	May 24, 1926
A. F. Messick, Salem Lodge, No. 289	March 15, 1927
W. L. Mooney, Salem Lodge, No. 289	July 15, 1926
J. F. McCuiston, Salem Lodge, No. 289	December 20, 1926
C. A. Clark, French Broad Lodge, No. 292	April 7, 1927
J. J. Redman, French Broad Lodge, No. 292	July 12, 1925
Merritt Crane, Vance Lodge, No. 293	May 5, 1927
G. D. Gurganus, Stonewall Lodge, No. 296	October 30, 1926
Thad Rogerson, Stonewall Lodge, No. 296	October 21, 1926
J. J. Gray, Stonewall Lodge, No. 296	February 26, 1926
H. I. Roebuck, Stonewall Lodge, No. 296	March 8, 1927
W. D. Joyner, Toisnot Lodge, No. 298	March 1, 1927
J. G. Morris, Hunting Creek Lodge, No. 299	September 12, 1926
Jno. O. Scroggs, Clay Lodge, No. 301	August 14, 1926
Ed. T. Shearer, Clay Lodge, No. 301	August 27, 1926
Riley Holder, Lillington Lodge, No. 302	November 10, 1926
John A. Mitchell, Lillington Lodge, No. 302	March 6, 1927
C. McArton, Lillington Lodge, No. 302	October 12, 1926
I. D. Grady, Pleasant Hill Lodge, No. 304	November 13, 1927
J. W. Johnson, Raeford Lodge, No. 306	October 22, 1926
P. M. Nordan, Montgomery Lodge, No. 309	August 22, 1926
James Nordan, Montgomery Lodge, No. 309	October 3, 1926
C. E. Dickens, Montgomery Lodge, No. 309	February 26, 1927
R. W. Nelson, Montgomery Lodge, No. 309	May 1927
J. B. Williamson, Hatcher Lodge, No. 310	September 24, 1927
R. T. Barnes, Hatcher Lodge, No. 310	May 27, 1927
Chas. E. Sims, New Lebanon Lodge, No. 314	1926
E. D. Etheridge, New Lebanon Lodge, No. 314	July 1926
J. K. Cotton, Eureka Lodge, No. 317	

R. P. Rawley, Granite Lodge, No. 322	August 24, 1926
W. J. Herring, Granite Lodge, No. 322	January 12, 1927
J. G. Powell, Granite Lodge, No. 322	February 11, 1927
W. D. McGlaughan, Winton Lodge, No. 327	June 1, 1927
S. M. Long, Mattamuskeet Lodge, No. 328	September 5, 1926
C. H. Flowers, Bayboro Lodge, No. 331	December 9, 1926
F. E. Finger, Fairview Lodge, No. 339	June 27, 1927
J. A. Poovey, Hickory Lodge, No. 343	August 11, 1926
B. C. Albertson, Numa F. Reid Lodge, No. 344	
F. M. Pickett, Numa F. Reid Lodge, No. 344	
L. W. Black, Numa F. Reid Lodge, No. 344	
J. S. Efrid, Stanly Lodge, No. 348	January 19, 1927
W. C. Hill, Stanly Lodge, No. 348	January 9, 1927
Adolph Honeycutt, Durham Lodge, No. 352	September 3, 1926
Samuel Rapport, Durham Lodge, No. 352	January 30, 1927
G. E. Terrell, Durham Lodge, No. 352	March 15, 1927
G. C. Whitfield, Durham Lodge, No. 352	June 11, 1927
J. M. Lipscomb, Durham Lodge, No. 352	June 1, 1927
W. S. Pearson, Moravian Lodge, No. 353	March 19, 1927
G. G. Parlier, Moravian Lodge, No. 353	June 29, 1927
D. C. Beam, Fallston Lodge, No. 356	March 12, 1927
W. W. Brown, East La Port Lodge, No. 358	May 19, 1927
E. M. Greer, Snow Lodge, No. 363	January 16, 1927
J. S. Daugherty, Snow Lodge, No. 363	March 14, 1927
W. Lyle Smith, Gastonia Lodge, No. 369	July 5, 1926
M. P. Henderson, Gastonia Lodge, No. 369	September 13, 1926
R. M. Adams, Gastonia Lodge, No. 369	September 28, 1926
Joe E. Orr, Gastonia Lodge, No. 369	September 29, 1926
W. D. Hobbs, Gastonia Lodge, No. 369	November 6, 1926
E. L. Hanks, Gastonia Lodge, No. 369	November 27, 1926
Wm. C. Davis, Gastonia Lodge, No. 369	January 14, 1927
S. S. Morris, Gastonia Lodge, No. 369	April 19, 1927
A. A. McLean, Sr., Gastonia Lodge, No. 369	June 9, 1927
L. E. Briggs, Mars Hill Lodge, No. 370	February 2, 1927
J. R. Keith, Mars Hill Lodge, No. 370	March 31, 1927
J. Clark, Campbell Lodge, No. 374	August 10, 1926
N. A. Camp, State Line Lodge, No. 375	December 14, 1926
C. L. Mitchell, Youngsville Lodge, No. 377	April 15, 1927
W. E. Lloyd, Granville Lodge, No. 380	January 29, 1927
Joseph M. Edwards, Forest City Lodge, No. 381	January 3, 1927
J. E. McFarland, Forest City Lodge, No. 381	February 25, 1927
S. Wilkinson, Shawnee Lodge, No. 382	July 3, 1926
J. W. Milliner, Reidsville Lodge, No. 384	June 6, 1927
W. N. G. Welborn, Scottsville Lodge, No. 385	July 19, 1926
T. A. Hargrove, Pigeon River Lodge, No. 386	September 18, 1926
G. W. Morrison, Kedron Lodge, No. 387	October 29, 1926
Dr. Zoro Knox Justice, Kedron Lodge, No. 387	February 12, 1927
F. S. Thomas, Kedron Lodge, No. 387	April 7, 1927
W. D. Peeler, Mooresboro Lodge, No. 388	December 1, 1926
J. C. Bland, Temperance Lodge, No. 389	July 24, 1926
C. F. Simpson, Copeland Lodge, No. 390	April 10, 1927
J. M. Whitaker, Copeland Lodge, No. 390	March 1, 1927
F. D. Odom, Lebanon Lodge, No. 391	March 27, 1927
C. C. Franklin, White Rock Lodge, No. 392	October 18, 1926

T. J. Smith, Tally Ho Lodge, No. 393	April 24, 1927
Chas. D. Myers, Orient Lodge, No. 395	September 15, 1926
C. C. Brown, Orient Lodge, No. 395	December 17, 1926
J. G. Swann, Orient Lodge, No. 395	December 18, 1926
J. F. Crider, Orient Lodge, No. 395	May 1, 1927
J. T. Averett, Oxford Lodge, No. 396	March 8, 1927
F. P. Bland, Oxford Lodge, No. 396	May 14, 1927
G. W. Tomberlin, Bald Creek Lodge, No. 397	June 10, 1926
M. L. Briggs, Bald Creek Lodge, No. 397	August 8, 1926
J. M. Chandler, Bald Creek Lodge, No. 397	November 11, 1922
J. L. Burgin, Joppa Lodge, No. 401	March 25, 1927
E. L. Bradley, Joppa Lodge, No. 401	June 7, 1927
M. C. Bingham, Denton Lodge, No. 404	March 16, 1927
W. H. Vaughn, Liberty Grove Lodge, No. 407	December 7, 1926
T. B. Snipes, University Lodge, No. 408	March 27, 1927
H. M. Williams, University Lodge, No. 408	May 2, 1927
H. M. Love, Bula Lodge, No. 409	May 28, 1927
O. F. Crowson, Bula Lodge, No. 409	May 30, 1927
W. H. Corbett, Rockville Lodge, No. 411	April 15, 1927
G. W. Morrow, Henry F. Grainger Lodge, No. 412	May 15, 1927
L. H. McLean, Maxton Lodge, No. 417	April 30, 1927
W. L. Johnson, Potecasi Lodge, No. 418	August 12, 1926
J. L. Snipes, Potecasi Lodge, No. 418	March 26, 1927
Thos. Payne, Montgomery Lodge, No. 426	September 8, 1926
T. J. Calhoun, Oconee Lodge, No. 427	June 3, 1927
A. H. Welch, Oconee Lodge, No. 427	March 27, 1927
J. W. Vaughan, Stokesdale Lodge, No. 428	1926
J. M. McLamb, Relief Lodge, No. 431	December 25, 1926
Wm. Black, Piney Creek Lodge, No. 432	August 27, 1926
R. K. Finney, Piney Creek Lodge, No. 432	May 23, 1927
J. R. Hauser, West Bend Lodge, No. 434	November 4, 1926
G. P. Taylor, West Bend Lodge, No. 434	February 21, 1927
Z. O. Jennings, Clingman Lodge, No. 440	February 22, 1927
G. B. Fleming, Roper Lodge, No. 443	December 1926
C. E. McGwigan, Enfield Lodge, No. 447	November 22, 1926
W. H. Randolph, Enfield Lodge, No. 447	November 26, 1926
H. L. Moore, Enfield Lodge, No. 447	April 23, 1927
R. F. Jenkins, Grifton Lodge, No. 452	August 2, 1926
Thos. H. Rogers, Clyde Lodge, No. 453	November 9, 1926
H. B. Messick, Elkin Lodge, No. 454	June 13, 1927
G. T. Roth, Elkin Lodge, No. 454	June 20, 1927
W. F. Johnston, Pineville Lodge, No. 455	June 6, 1927
R. L. Kirby, Henrietta Lodge, No. 460	March 10, 1927
J. W. Scruggs, Henrietta Lodge, No. 460	June 26, 1927
T. M. Brown, Matthews Lodge, No. 461	July 3, 1926
J. M. Harkey, Matthews Lodge, No. 461	May 27, 1927
W. H. Forbes, Currituck Lodge, No. 463	July 1926
J. C. Pasley, Crumpler Lodge, No. 467	June 30, 1926
T. L. Pasley, Crumpler Lodge, No. 467	August 14, 1926
J. M. Howard, Grassy Branch Lodge, No. 471	March 1, 1927
L. C. Southern, Grassy Branch Lodge, No. 471	September 3, 1926
W. H. Mendenhall, Lexington Lodge, No. 473	January 13, 1927
C. W. Watson, St. Pauls Lodge, No. 474	March 5, 1927
W. E. Proctor, Grimesland Lodge, No. 475	December 4, 1927
J. O. Proctor, Grimesland Lodge, No. 475	February 13, 1927

Fred Speight, Grimesland Lodge, No. 475-----	1927
S. G. Howard, Big Lick Lodge, No. 476-----	June 7, 1927
Zeb D. Easley, Big Lick Lodge, No. 476-----	June 30, 1927
J. E. Benson, Four Oaks Lodge, No. 478-----	January 8, 1927
W. R. Stanley, Four Oaks Lodge, No. 478-----	June 7, 1927
J. O. May, Spring Hope Lodge, No. 481-----	March 13, 1927
James M. Lyon, Trap Hill Lodge, No. 483-----	June 15, 1927
H. W. Jessup, Rich Square Lodge, No. 488-----	September 17, 1927
J. H. Holcombe, Hominy Lodge, No. 491-----	July 2, 1927
W. C. Moore, Thomas M. Holt Lodge, No. 492-----	October 20, 1927
Grady S. Newsom, Pilot Lodge, No. 493-----	August 30, 1926
A. J. Hooper, John A. Graves Lodge, No. 494-----	February 14, 1927
Thos. S. Harrison, John A. Graves Lodge, No. 494-----	January 1927
W. J. Lovett, Rockingham Lodge, No. 495-----	August 10, 1926
W. R. Coppedge, Rockingham Lodge, No. 495-----	April 10, 1927
J. C. Warren, Mooresville Lodge, No. 496-----	October 2, 1926
N. M. Harrison, Royal Hart Lodge, No. 497-----	March 5, 1927
W. G. Smith, Ayden Lodge, No. 498-----	May 16, 1927
S. D. Bragg, Creedmoor Lodge, No. 499-----	July 11, 1926
J. C. Yeargin, Creedmoor Lodge, No. 499-----	March 10, 1927
J. W. Chappell, Creedmoor Lodge, No. 499-----	June 16, 1927
L. G. Rogers, Raleigh Lodge, No. 500-----	April 4, 1927
J. O. Guthrie, Raleigh Lodge, No. 500-----	April 26, 1927
J. B. Philbeck, Lattimore Lodge, No. 508-----	August 1926
J. P. Stubbs, Scotland Lodge, No. 514-----	December 14, 1926
J. Loyd Horton, Farmville Lodge, No. 517-----	July 11, 1926
J. C. Williford, Farmville Lodge, No. 517-----	July 11, 1926
T. F. Swindell, Fairfield Lodge, No. 520-----	July 7, 1926
Jno. F. Bell, Warsaw Lodge, No. 522-----	December 10, 1926
I. F. Waters, Warsaw Lodge, No. 522-----	July 15, 1926
J. F. Finch, Rodgers Lodge, No. 525-----	January 2, 1927
J. H. Sanders, Rodgers Lodge, No. 525-----	August 8, 1926
W. F. Mauney, Andrews Lodge, No. 529-----	July 26, 1926
Z. E. Guffey, Andrews Lodge, No. 529-----	August 23, 1926
Francis O. Steele, Joppa Lodge, No. 530-----	September 16, 1926
Jos. H. Hursey, Joppa Lodge, No. 530-----	January 2, 1927
W. G. Barrett, Joppa Lodge, No. 530-----	January 18, 1927
Geo. H. Hartman, Jr., Joppa Lodge, No. 530-----	April 27, 1927
G. W. Pillow, Hamlet Lodge, No. 532-----	April 20, 1927
E. G. Schaeffer, Hamlet Lodge, No. 532-----	1926
B. C. Stephenson, Hamlet Lodge, No. 532-----	May 11, 1927
R. B. Terry, Hamlet Lodge, No. 532-----	July 26, 1926
J. P. D. Witherow, Hollis Lodge, No. 535-----	November 25, 1926
W. A. Hughes, Caswell Lodge, No. 539-----	December 15, 1926
J. H. Hurdle, Caswell Lodge, No. 539-----	June 13, 1927
Geo. R. Fitch, Caswell Lodge, No. 539-----	June 28, 1927
W. M. Judson, State Road Lodge, No. 540-----	November 15, 1926
J. D. McCall, Parkton Lodge, No. 541-----	April 28, 1927
T. S. Groome, Corinthian Lodge, No. 542-----	March 23, 1927
J. W. Long, Corinthian Lodge, No. 542-----	August 1, 1926
C. E. Moore, Corinthian Lodge, No. 542-----	April 10, 1927
P. G. Trogdon, Corinthian Lodge, No. 542-----	December 14, 1926
W. H. Williams, Corinthian Lodge, No. 542-----	November 15, 1926
A. R. Wilson, Jr., Corinthian Lodge, No. 542-----	March 17, 1927

E. U. Barger, Spencer Lodge, No. 543	May 15, 1927
J. H. Grossman, Spencer Lodge, No. 543	January 10, 1927
J. E. Harris, Mt. Holly Lodge, No. 544	July 22, 1926
W. F. Holland, Sr., Mt. Holly Lodge, No. 544	November 5, 1926
J. M. Springs, Mt. Holly Lodge, No. 544	December 2, 1926
Dr. F. A. Shepard, Carolina Lodge, No. 546	December 9, 1926
Anderson Edwards, Bee Log Lodge, No. 548	August 19, 1926
Henry Key Howard, Bee Log Lodge, No. 548	August 12, 1926
K. W. Patton, Elon Lodge, No. 549	April 10, 1927
J. W. Wellons, Elon Lodge, No. 549	June 10, 1927
W. F. Holden, Glenville Lodge, No. 551	May 16, 1927
H. C. Crowder, Revolution Lodge, No. 552	February 15, 1927
W. P. Butcher, Zephyr Lodge, No. 553	October 23, 1926
S. H. Christenberry, Vesper Lodge, No. 554	April 16, 1927
Oral Woodworth, Neil S. Stewart Lodge, No. 556	February 24, 1927
J. F. Nick, Oak Grove Lodge, No. 557	February 7, 1927
J. M. Handy, Sr., Sulphur Springs Lodge, No. 560	January 21, 1927
R. W. Collett, Swannanoa Lodge, No. 561	February 20, 1927
J. J. Godfren, Waxhaw Lodge, No. 562	May 28, 1927
W. M. Estridge, Waxhaw Lodge, No. 562	December 1, 1926
O. B. Cox, Richlands Lodge, No. 564	July 28, 1926
W. A. Hendrix, Ronda Lodge, No. 556	December 22, 1926
W. S. Parsons, Doric Lodge, No. 568	October 21, 1926
A. D. Rooks, Doric Lodge, No. 568	March 30, 1927
J. L. White, Snow Creek Lodge, No. 571	August 15, 1927
Cal C. Cutting, Andrew Jackson Lodge, No. 576	March 17, 1927
Chas. H. Miller, Andrew Jackson Lodge, No. 576	May 22, 1927
W. T. Heath, Ionic Lodge, No. 583	August 18, 1926
G. M. Strickland, Evening Star Lodge, No. 588	September 5, 1926
John R. Alford, Evening Star Lodge, No. 588	March 2, 1927
J. L. Nobles, Bethel Lodge, No. 589	October 4, 1926
G. A. Baker, Lowell Lodge, No. 590	March 8, 1927
J. C. Whiteside, Maiden Lodge, No. 592	January 9, 1927
Monroe F. Freeman, Cranberry Lodge, No. 598	October 26, 1926
E. T. Moize, Queen City Lodge, No. 602	March 30, 1927
A. M. Saddler, Queen City Lodge, No. 602	May 12, 1927
H. B. Cowley, Vaughan Lodge, No. 604	
R. S. Woodson, Skyuka Lodge, No. 605	May 19, 1927
J. H. Williams, Zebulon Lodge, No. 609	August 8, 1927
James William Flynn, Jr., Atkinson Lodge, No. 612	April 27, 1927
R. W. Bayles, Round Peak Lodge, No. 616	June 5, 1927
W. H. Capps, St. Patricks Lodge, No. 617	May 31, 1927
J. W. Baker, St. Patricks Lodge, No. 617	October 26, 1927
John A. Myers, Mt. Pisgah Lodge, No. 623	August 28, 1927
P. J. Stainback, John H. Mills Lodge, No. 624	April 23, 1927
C. D. Malone, John H. Mills Lodge, No. 624	June 17, 1927
W. C. Oats, Belmont Lodge, No. 627	February 16, 1927
P. E. Redford, Norlina Lodge, No. 630	September 14, 1927
H. A. Inscoe, Norlina Lodge, No. 630	November 14, 1927
F. S. Packard, Norlina Lodge, No. 630	August 11, 1927
B. H. Smith, Goldsboro Lodge, No. 634	June 11, 1927
T. L. Ginn, Goldsboro Lodge, No. 634	March 21, 1927
F. F. Manly, Yadkin Falls Lodge, No. 637	August 1, 1927

W. F. Smith, Warren Lodge, No. 639	January 8, 1927
C. L. Coleman, Shoal Creek Lodge, No. 644	February 19, 1927
R. H. Marshburn, Bladen Lodge, No. 646	March 10, 1927
J. A. Lyon, Bladen Lodge, No. 646	October 10, 1926
William J. Hunnicutt, John A. Nichols Lodge, No. 650	
	September 4, 1926
T. L. Shaw, Beulaville Lodge, No. 658	September 1, 1926

GRAND OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM ORGANIZATION IN 1787 TO 1928

Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Gr. Warden	Junior Gr. Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
1787 Samuel Johnston	Richard Caswell	Richard Ellis	Michael Payne	Abner Neale	James Glasgow
1788 Richard Caswell	Michael Payne	James Glasgow	Silas White Arnett	Stephen Cabarrus	William J. Dawson
1789 Samuel Johnston	James Glasgow	Silas White Arnett	Lunsford Long	Stephen Cabarrus	Mathias Handy
1790 Samuel Johnston	James Glasgow	Stephen Cabarrus	Isaac Guion	Frederick Hargett	Mathias Handy
1791 Samuel Johnston	James Glasgow	Lunsford Long	Lunsford Long	Frederick Hargett	James Ellis
1792 Wm. Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Macon	John Macon	Frederick Hargett	Richard W. Freear
1793 Wm. Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Macon	John Louis Taylor	Frederick Hargett	Richard W. Freear
1794 Wm. Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Louis Taylor	John Ingles	Walter Alvis	Robert Williams
1795 Wm. Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Louis Taylor	Henry Hill	John Macon	Robert Williams
1796 Wm. Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	Richard W. Freear	Robert Williams
1797 Wm. Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	Henry Potter	Robert Williams
1798 Wm. Richardson Davie	John Haywood	Montfort Stokes	David Caldwell	Henry Potter	Robert Williams
1799 William Polk	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	Waightstill Avery	Henry Potter	Robert Williams
1800 William Polk	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	John Winslow	Henry Potter	Robert Williams
1801 William Polk	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	William Duffy	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1802 John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	John Hall	Nathaniel Alexander	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1803 John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	John Hall	William Duffy	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1804 John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	John Hall	Robert Cochran	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1805 John Hall	Montfort Stokes	Robert Cochran	William Duffy	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1806 John Hall	Montfort Stokes	Robert Cochran	William Duffy	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1807 John Hall	Montfort Stokes	Benjamin Smith	Geo. Lee Davidson	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1808 Benjamin Smith	Robert Williams	Geo. Lee Davidson	Andrew Caldwell	William Boylan	Thomas L. Williams
1809 Benjamin Smith	Robert Williams	Montfort Stokes	Calvin Jones	William Boylan	Thomas L. Williams
1810 Benjamin Smith	Jeremiah Slade	Calvin Jones	Geo. Lee Davidson	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1811 Robert Williams	Jeremiah Slade	Calvin Jones	William Miller	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1812 Robert Williams	Jeremiah Slade	Calvin Jones	William Miller	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1813 Robert Williams	Jeremiah Slade	Calvin Jones	William Miller	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1814 John Louis Taylor	Jeremiah Slade	Calvin Jones	William Miller	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1815 John Louis Taylor	Kemp Plummer	Calvin Jones	William Miller	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1816 John Louis Taylor	John Winslow	James Iredell	Simmons J. Baker	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1817 Calvin Jones	John Winslow	Louis Dicken Wilson	Leonard Henderson	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1818 Calvin Jones	James Iredell	Louis Dicken Wilson	Leonard Henderson	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1819 Calvin Jones	Frederick Nash	Louis Dicken Wilson	John C. Ehringhaus	William Boylan	Bazaleel Gillett
1820 John Adams Cameron	James Iredell	Jas. Strudwick Smith	Joseph H. Bryan	William Boylan	Benjamin A. Barham
1821 John Adams Cameron	Francis Lister Hawks	Joseph H. Bryan	Richard D. Spaight	William Boylan	Benjamin A. Barham
1822 Robert Strange	Francis Lister Hawks	Thomas Clancy	Bazaleel Gillett	William Boylan	Alexander J. Lawrence
1823 Robert Strange	Francis Lister Hawks	Thomas A. Pastour	Louis Dicken Wilson	Benjamin A. Barham	Alexander J. Lawrence
1824 Robert Strange	Francis Lister Hawks	George E. Spruill	Louis Dicken Wilson	Benjamin A. Barham	Alexander J. Lawrence

1824	Louis Dicken Wilson	John E. Lewis	George E. Spruill	Jesse Speight	Benjamin A. Barham	Alexander J. Lawrence
1828	Louis Dicken Wilson	John Owen	James Grant	Samuel F. Patterson	Benjamin A. Barham	John C. Stedman
1829	Louis Dicken Wilson	John Owen	James Grant	Samuel F. Patterson	Benjamin A. Barham	John C. Stedman
1830	Richard Dobbs Spaight	Samuel F. Patterson	George Blair	John Hill Wheeler	Benjamin A. Barham	John C. Stedman
1831	Richard Dobbs Spaight	Samuel F. Patterson	Rufus Haywood	Daniel Coleman	Dirk Lindeman	Charles D. Lehman
1832	Simmons Jones Baker	William Davidson	Gray Little	John G. Marshall	Dirk Lindeman	Thomas J. Lemay
1833	Samuel F. Patterson	David W. Stone	Daniel Coleman	Edmund B. Freeman	Dirk Lindeman	John J. Christophers
1834	Samuel F. Patterson	David W. Stone	Daniel Coleman	John G. Marshall	Dirk Lindeman	John J. Christophers
1835	Lewis H. Martiseller	David W. Stone	Henry Blount	Edmund B. Freeman	Green W. Ligon	William T. Bain
1836	Lewis H. Martiseller	David W. Stone	William W. Cherry	James Maclin	Green W. Ligon	William T. Bain
1837	David W. Stone	Thomas L. B. Gregory	William W. Cherry	James Maclin	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1838	David W. Stone	Kenneth Rayner	William W. Cherry	Duncan G. McRae	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1839	David W. Stone	William B. Dunn	John G. Marshall	Daniel S. Crenshaw	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1840	Simmons Jones Baker	William S. Baker	Daniel S. Crenshaw	Kader Biggs	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William A. Harrison
1841	Daniel S. Crenshaw	Thomas Loring	Thomas E. Pender	Davis Young	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William A. Harrison
1842	John Hill Wheeler	Jonathan H. Jacobs	Thomas E. Pender	Davis Young	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William A. Harrison
1843	John Hill Wheeler	David Lowry Swain	Phineas W. Fanning	William P. Taylor	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William A. Harrison
1844	Phineas W. Fanning	David W. Stone	Thomas S. Clark	Arthur S. Mooring	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1845	Phineas W. Fanning	Thomas Loring	Wiley W. Johnson	Falcott Burr	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1846	Phineas W. Fanning	William Gott	John H. Drake	Peter Adams	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1847	William F. Collins	Clement H. Jordan	Talcott Burr	William H. Mead	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1848	William F. Collins	Clement H. Jordan	John H. Drake	Job Hiatt	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1849	William F. Collins	Clement H. Jordan	William G. Hill	Job Hiatt	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1850	Alonzo T. Jenkins	Cyrus P. Mendenhall	Luke Blackmer	James E. Allen	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1851	Alonzo T. Jenkins	Cyrus P. Mendenhall	Luke Blackmer	James E. Allen	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1852	Alonzo T. Jenkins	Cyrus P. Mendenhall	Luke Blackmer	William P. Taylor	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1853	Clement H. Jordan	William P. Taylor	Peter Adams	Joseph Green	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1854	Clement H. Jordan	William P. Taylor	William K. Blake	Joseph Green	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1855	Pleasant A. Holt	William P. Taylor	James T. Alexander	F. M. Cox	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1856	Pleasant A. Holt	Alfred Martin	Henry C. Lucas	F. M. Cox	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1857	Alfred Martin	Lewis S. Williams	James T. Alexander	Daniel Coleman	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1858	Alfred Martin	Lewis S. Williams	Henry C. Lucas	Eli F. Watson	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1859	Lewis S. Williams	Eli W. Ward	James E. Allen	Charles G. Clark	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1860	Lewis S. Williams	Eli W. Ward	Daniel Coleman	Rufus K. Speed	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1861	William G. Hill	Eli Watson	John McCormick	Rufus K. Speed	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1862	Eli F. Watson	Edwin Godwin Reade	John McCormick	Robert W. Best	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1863	Eli F. Watson	Edwin Godwin Reade	John McCormick	Robert W. Best	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1864	John McCormick	Eugene Grissom	Robert W. Best	David H. Stephenson	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1865	Edwin Godwin Reade	John M. Happoldt	Robert W. Best	John Nichols	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1866	Edwin Godwin Reade	Robert W. Best	William Lander	John Nichols	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1867	Robert W. Best	James G. Ramsey	Robert B. Vance	Thomas M. Gardner	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	Donald W. Bain
1868	Robert B. Vance	Ellis Malone	Joseph B. Batchelor	Samuel H. Rountree	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1869	Robert B. Vance	Ellis Malone	John Nichols	Samuel H. Rountree	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1870	Charles C. Clark	Joseph B. Batchelor	John Nichols	Samuel H. Rountree	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain

Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Gr. Warden	Junior Gr. Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
1871 Charles C. Clark ---	Joseph B. Batchelor ---	John Nichols ---	Clinton A. Cilley ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1872 John Nichols ---	Thomas M. Gardner ---	Clinton A. Cilley ---	Robert W. Hardie ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1873 John Nichols ---	Thomas M. Gardner ---	Clinton A. Cilley ---	Robert W. Hardie ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1874 George W. Blount ---	Clinton A. Cilley ---	Samuel C. Shelton ---	Horace H. Munson ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1875 George W. Blount ---	Eugene Grissom ---	Horace H. Munson ---	Robert V. Blackstock ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1876 Horace H. Munson ---	Clinton A. Cilley ---	Robert W. Hardie ---	James C. L. Gudger ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1877 Horace H. Munson ---	Thomas S. Kenan ---	Robert W. Hardie ---	James C. L. Gudger ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1878 William R. Cox ---	James C. L. Gudger ---	Charles W. Alexander ---	Henry F. Grainger ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1879 William R. Cox ---	James C. L. Gudger ---	Charles W. Alexander ---	Henry F. Grainger ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1880 Henry F. Grainger ---	James W. Reid ---	Robert Bingham ---	Charles H. Robinson ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1881 Henry F. Grainger ---	James W. Reid ---	Robert Bingham ---	Charles H. Robinson ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1882 Robert Bingham ---	Fabius H. Busbee ---	Charles H. Robinson ---	William T. Kennedy ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1883 Robert Bingham ---	Fabius H. Busbee ---	Charles H. Robinson ---	Samuel H. Smith ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1884 Fabius H. Busbee ---	Charles H. Robinson ---	Samuel H. Smith ---	Hezekiah A. Gudger ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1885 Fabius H. Busbee ---	Charles H. Robinson ---	Samuel H. Smith ---	Hezekiah A. Gudger ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1886 Fabius H. Busbee ---	Charles H. Robinson ---	Samuel H. Smith ---	Hezekiah A. Gudger ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1887 Charles H. Robinson ---	Samuel H. Smith ---	Hezekiah A. Gudger ---	John W. Cotten ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1888 Charles H. Robinson ---	Samuel H. Smith ---	Hezekiah A. Gudger ---	John W. Cotten ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1889 Samuel H. Smith ---	Hezekiah A. Gudger ---	John W. Cotten ---	Francis M. Moye ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1890 Samuel H. Smith ---	Hezekiah A. Gudger ---	John W. Cotten ---	Francis M. Moye ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1891 Samuel H. Smith ---	Hezekiah A. Gudger ---	John W. Cotten ---	Francis M. Moye ---	William E. Anderson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1892 Hezekiah A. Gudger ---	John W. Cotten ---	Francis M. Moye ---	Richard J. Noble ---	William Simpson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1893 Hezekiah A. Gudger ---	John W. Cotten ---	Francis M. Moye ---	Richard J. Noble ---	William Simpson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1894 John W. Cotten ---	Francis M. Moye ---	Richard J. Noble ---	Walter E. Moore ---	William Simpson ---	Donald W. Bain ---
1895 Francis M. Moye ---	Richard J. Noble ---	Walter E. Moore ---	James A. Leach ---	William Simpson ---	John C. Drewry ---
1896 Francis M. Moye ---	Richard J. Noble ---	Walter E. Moore ---	James A. Leach ---	William Simpson ---	John C. Drewry ---
1897 Walter E. Moore ---	Richard J. Noble ---	Walter E. Moore ---	Beverly S. Royster ---	William Simpson ---	John C. Drewry ---
1898 Walter E. Moore ---	Richard J. Noble ---	Walter E. Moore ---	Beverly S. Royster ---	William Simpson ---	John C. Drewry ---
1899 Walter E. Moore ---	Richard J. Noble ---	Walter E. Moore ---	Beverly S. Royster ---	William Simpson ---	John C. Drewry ---
1900 Beverly S. Royster ---	Henry Irwin Clark ---	Walter S. Liddell ---	Francis D. Winston ---	William Simpson ---	John C. Drewry ---
1901 Beverly S. Royster ---	Henry Irwin Clark ---	Walter S. Liddell ---	Francis D. Winston ---	William Simpson ---	John C. Drewry ---
1902 Beverly S. Royster ---	Henry Irwin Clark ---	Walter S. Liddell ---	Francis D. Winston ---	William Simpson ---	John C. Drewry ---
1903 Henry Irwin Clark ---	Walter S. Liddell ---	Francis D. Winston ---	Samuel M. Gattis ---	William Simpson ---	John C. Drewry ---
1904 Walter S. Liddell ---	Francis D. Winston ---	Samuel M. Gattis ---	Richard N. Hackett ---	William Simpson ---	John C. Drewry ---
1905 Walter S. Liddell ---	Francis D. Winston ---	Samuel M. Gattis ---	Richard N. Hackett ---	William Simpson ---	John C. Drewry ---
1906 Francis D. Winston ---	Samuel M. Gattis ---	Richard N. Hackett ---	William B. McKoy ---	Leo D. Heartt ---	John C. Drewry ---
1907 Francis D. Winston ---	Samuel M. Gattis ---	Richard N. Hackett ---	William B. McKoy ---	Leo D. Heartt ---	John C. Drewry ---
1908 Samuel M. Gattis ---	Richard N. Hackett ---	William B. McKoy ---	Francis M. Winchester ---	Leo D. Heartt ---	John C. Drewry ---
1909 Samuel M. Gattis ---	Richard N. Hackett ---	William B. McKoy ---	Francis M. Winchester ---	Leo D. Heartt ---	John C. Drewry ---
1910 Richard N. Hackett ---	William B. McKoy ---	Francis M. Winchester ---	John T. Alderman ---	Leo D. Heartt ---	John C. Drewry ---
1911 Richard N. Hackett ---	William B. McKoy ---	Francis M. Winchester ---	John T. Alderman ---	Leo D. Heartt ---	John C. Drewry ---
1912 William B. McKoy ---	Francis M. Winchester ---	John T. Alderman ---	Frank P. Hobgood, Jr. ---	Leo D. Heartt ---	John C. Drewry ---

1913	Fran. M. Winchester	John T. Alderman	Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.	A. B. Andrews, Jr.	Leo D. Heartt	John C. Drewry
1914	John T. Alderman	Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.	A. B. Andrews, Jr.	Claude L. Pridgen	Leo D. Heartt	John C. Drewry
1915	Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.	A. B. Andrews, Jr.	Claude L. Pridgen	Geo. S. Norfleet	Leo D. Heartt	John C. Drewry
1916	A. B. Andrews, Jr.	Claude L. Pridgen	Geo. S. Norfleet	Henry A. Grady	Leo D. Heartt	William W. Willson
1917	Claude L. Pridgen	Geo. S. Norfleet	Henry A. Grady	James C. Braswell	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1918	George S. Norfleet	Henry A. Grady	James C. Braswell	J. Bailey Owen	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1919	Henry A. Grady	James C. Braswell	J. Bailey Owen	James H. Webb	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1920	James C. Braswell	J. Bailey Owen	James H. Webb	Hubert M. Poteat	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1921	J. Bailey Owen	James H. Webb	Hubert M. Poteat	J. LeGrand Everett	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1922	James H. Webb	Hubert M. Poteat	J. LeGrand Everett	Leon Cash	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1923	Hubert M. Poteat	J. LeGrand Everett	Leon Cash	John E. Cameron	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1924	J. LeGrand Everett	Leon Cash	John E. Cameron	J. H. Anderson	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1925	Leon Cash	John E. Cameron	J. H. Anderson	R. C. Dunn	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1926	John E. Cameron	J. H. Anderson	R. C. Dunn	J. J. Phoenix	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1927	John H. Anderson	R. C. Dunn	J. J. Phoenix	A. J. Harris	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1928	R. C. Dunn	John J. Phoenix	E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	B. S. Royster, Jr.	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson

GRAND LODGES—MONTHS OF MEETINGS, ADDRESSES OF GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

Grand Lodge	Month	Grand Master	Address	Grand Secretary	Address
Alabama	December	Jas. M. Pearson	Alexander City	Geo. A. Beauchamp	Montgomery
Arizona	February	Geo. E. McMillan	Jerome	Geo. J. Rostruge	Tucson
Arkansas	November	Hunter D. Bowers	El Dorado	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock
California	October	Will H. Fischer	Los Angeles	John Whicher	San Francisco
Colorado	September	Frank J. Reinhard	Golden	Wm. W. Cooper	Denver
Connecticut	February	Theo. Foster	Chester	Geo. A. Kies	Hartford
Delaware	October	Weldon C. Waples	Milton	Jno. F. Robinson	Washington
Dis. of Columbia	December	Graz E. Dunkum	Washington	J. Claude Keiper	Washington
Florida	April	Benjamin E. Dyson	Jacksonville	W. P. Webster	Jacksonville
Georgia	October	Raymond Daniel	Atlanta	Frank F. Baker	Macon
Idaho	September	Harry P. Glindeman	Coeur d'Alene	Curtis F. Pike	Boise
Illinois	October	Louis L. Emmerson	Springfield	Owen Scott	Decatur
Indiana	May	Obie J. Smith	Indianapolis	Wm. H. Swintz	Indianapolis
Iowa	June	Harry M. Belt	Des Moines	C. C. Hunt	Cedar Rapids
Kansas	February	Chas. N. Fowler	Salina	Albert K. Wilson	Topeka
Kentucky	October	G. Allinson Holland	Lexington	Fred. W. Hardwick	Louisville
Louisiana	February	E. F. Gayle	New Orleans	Jno. A. Davilla	New Orleans
Maine	May	David L. Wilson	Bath	Chas. B. Davis	Portland
Maryland	November	Warren S. Seipp	Baltimore	George Cook	Baltimore
Massachusetts	December	Frank L. Simpson	Swampscott	F. W. Hamilton	Boston
Michigan	May	Geo. W. Graves	Detroit	Lou B. Winsor	Grand Rapids
Minnesota	January	Wm. R. Smith	Benson	John Fishel	St. Paul
Mississippi	February	Jas. H. Johnson	Hattiesburg	E. L. Faucette	Meridian
Missouri	October	Orestes Mitchell	St. Joseph	Frank R. Jesse	St. Louis
Montana	August	W. J. Marshall	Missouli	L. T. Hauberg	Helena
Nebraska	June	Albert R. Davis	Wayne	Lewis E. Smith	Omaha
Nevada	June	V. M. Henderson	Reno	E. D. Vanderleith	Reno
New Hampshire	May	J. Melvin Dresser	Berlin	Harry M. Cheney	Concord
New Jersey	April	Howard R. Cruise	Trenton	Isaac Cherry	Trenton
New Mexico	February	Jno. S. MacTavish	Magdalena	Alpheus A. Keen	Albuquerque
New York	May	H. J. Richardson	New York	Robt. J. Kenworthy	New York
North Carolina	January	R. O. Dunn	Enfield	Wm. W. Willson	Raleigh
North Dakota	June	Walter H. Murfin	Fargo	Walter L. Stockwell	Fargo
Ohio	October	B. F. Thomas	Youngstown	H. S. Johnson	Cincinnati
Oklahoma	February	E. C. Flesher	Edmond	Wm. N. Anderson	Guthrie
Oregon	June	Robt. S. Eakin	LaGrand	D. R. Cheney	Portland
Pennsylvania	December	Wm. M. Hamilton	Philadelphia	Jno. A. Perry	Philadelphia
Rhode Island	May	W. F. Solomon	Woonsocket	Harry L. McAuslin	Providence
South Carolina	March	Charlton Durant	Manning	O. Frank Hart	Columbia
		Geo. O. Goodman	Milbank	Geo. A. Pettigrew	Sioux Falls

GRAND LODGES—MONTHS OF MEETINGS, ADDRESSES OF GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

Grand Lodge	Month	Grand Master	Address	Grand Secretary	Address
Tennessee	January	S. McDowell	Memphis	Stith M. Cain	Nashville
Texas	December	G. R. M. Montgomery	Fort Worth	W. B. Pearson	Waco
Utah	January	Dana T. Smith	Salt Lake	Sam. H. Goodwin	Salt Lake
Vermont	June	Fred H. Babbitt	Bellows Falls	Henry H. Ross	Burlington
Virginia	February	Wm. L. Davis	Portsmouth	Jas. M. Clift	Richmond
Washington	June	R. A. Wilson	Spokane	H. W. Tyler	Tacoma
West Virginia	November	F. W. Van Horn	Martinsburg	Geo. S. Laidley	Charleston
Wisconsin	June	D. H. Mooney	Oconto	Wm. W. Perry	Milwaukee
Wyoming	August	M. A. Kline	Cheyenne	Jos. M. Lowndes	Casper

NORTH AMERICAN GRAND LODGES

Alberta	June	T. F. English	Calgary	S. Y. Taylor	Calgary
British Columbia	June	Frank S. McKee	Vancouver	W. A. DeWolf Smith	New Westminster
Canada	July	Jno. S. Martin	Port Dover	Wm. M. Logan	Hamilton
Manitoba	June	Jabez Miller	Winnipeg	Jas. A. Ovas	Winnipeg
New Brunswick	August	Jas. Vroom	St. Stephen	J. Twining Hart	Saint John
Nova Scotia	June	Jno. C. Mackey	Sydney	Jas. C. Jones	Halifax
Prince Edward Is.	June	W. J. Drake	Charlottetown	Ernest Kemp	Charlottetown
Quebec	February	W. C. Hagar	Montreal	W. W. Williamson	Montreal
Saskatchewan	June	Wm. Martin	Regina	W. B. Tate	Regina

SOUTH AMERICAN GRAND LODGES

Grand Lodge	Grand Master	Address	Grand Secretary	Address
Cuscatlan of Salvador	Emilio Herman	San Salvador	Americo Orioni	San Salvador
Ecuador	F. L. Yoder	Guayaquil	W. Garcia Moreno	Guayaquil
National of Columbia	E. E. Baena	Barranquilla	J. Janer Gran	Barranquilla
National of Columbia at Cartagena	David Leslie Sasso	Panama	Felipe Mobark	Cartagena
Panama	J. E. Thornberry	Panama	Antonio J. Bustamante	Panama
Peru	Gose G. Guinoria	Lima	M. Y. Davila	Lima
Porto Rico	Eugenio J. Gomez	San Juan	Jese Angel Escalante	San Juan
Republic of Colombia at Bogota	Bernarda Alvarado	Bogota	Carlos J. Vallar Vale	Bogota
Republic of Guatemala		Guatemala City	Fraanz Mendl	Guatemala
Republic of Honduras			Ernestos Fiallos-V.	Tegucigalpa
Venezuela			Jacobo Bendahan	Caracas

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

Alpina, Switzerland.	-----	-----	-----	Prof. Av du Mail.	-----	Geneva
Costa Rica.	-----	-----	-----	Jose Fabio Garnier.	-----	San Jose
Cuba.	-----	-----	June.	F. V. Preval.	-----	Habana
Denmark.	-----	-----	-----	Rasmus O. Neilsen.	-----	Copenhagen
England.	-----	-----	June.	P. O. Smith.	-----	London
Edypt.	-----	-----	September.	Abdel Meguid Younis.	-----	Cairo
Mexico, York, G. L.	-----	-----	-----	A. P. Hughes.	-----	Mexico City
Netherlands (G. O.).	-----	-----	-----	H. P. van Nieuwenburg.	-----	Hague
Ireland.	-----	-----	December.	H. C. Shellard.	-----	Dublin
New South Wales.	-----	-----	June.	David Cunningham.	-----	Sydney
New Zealand.	-----	-----	November.	Geo. Barclay.	-----	Auckland
Norway.	-----	-----	-----	Wm. W. Zimmer.	-----	Kristiana
Philippine Islands.	-----	-----	January.	N. C. Comfort.	-----	Manila
Queensland.	-----	-----	December.	Chas. H. Harley.	-----	Brisbane
Scotland.	-----	-----	-----	Davie Reid.	-----	Edinburgh
Sweden.	-----	-----	-----	Niles Flensburg.	-----	Stockholm
Tasmania.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Victoria.	-----	-----	Quarterly.	W. Stewart.	-----	Melbourne
Vienna-Austria.	-----	-----	-----	Dr. Wadimir Misar.	-----	Vienna
West Austria.	-----	-----	-----	J. D. Stevenson.	-----	Perth

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH NAMES OF SECRETARIES AND MASTERS, AND THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES, THE MASONIC DISTRICT IN WHICH LODGES ARE SITUATED BEING INDICATED BY NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS

No., Name and District	Postoffice	Secretary and Address	Master and Address
1 St. John's (10)-----	Wilmington-----	F. R. Long, Wilmington, Box 659	Henry L. Taylor, Wilmington, 215
2 Royal White Hart (4)-----	Halifax-----	W. F. Coppedge, Halifax-----	R. H. Merchant, Weldon, (N. 18th St
3 St. John's (7)-----	New Bern-----	Leslie L. Brinson, New Bern-----	C. D. Bradham, New Bern-----
4 St. John's (6)-----	Kinston-----	Wm. B. Ward, Kinston-----	Jasper L. Phillips, Kinston-----
5 Charity (2)-----	Windsor-----	A. C. Mitchell, Windsor-----	H. H. Butters, Merry Hill-----
7 Unanimity (1)-----	Edenton-----	C. W. Sawyer, Edenton-----	H. A. Campen, Edenton-----
8 Phoenix (14)-----	Fayetteville-----	H. T. Drake, Fayetteville Box 542	T. A. Thornton, Jr., Fayetteville-----
10 Johnston-Caswell (19)-----	Warrenton-----	W. R. Boyce, Warrenton-----	C. F. Moseley, Warrenton-----
17 American George (2)-----	Murfreesboro-----	H. L. Evans, Murfreesboro-----	Stanley Winborne, Murfreesboro-----
31 Phalanx (27)-----	Charlotte-----	F. Wm. E. Cullingford, Charlotte	W. J. Orichton, Jr., Charlotte-----
32 Stokes (25)-----	Concord-----	J. M. Cuddeasure, Concord-----	T. B. Sturgis, Concord-----
39 Davie (2)-----	Roxobel-----	R. W. Jilcott, Roxobel-----	C. C. Tyler, Roxobel-----
40 Hiram (15)-----	Raleigh-----	A. B. Goetze, Raleigh-----	W. J. Richardson, Raleigh-----
45 Liberty (33)-----	Wilkesboro-----	F. A. Carr, Wilkesboro-----	H. A. Cranor, Wilkesboro-----
53 Hall (1)-----	Indiantown-----	D. M. Forbes, Riddle-----	D. B. Harrison, Riddle-----
56 King Solomon (4)-----	Jackson-----	E. J. Gay, Jr., Jackson-----	Geo. P. Burgwyn, Jackson-----
58 Concord (18)-----	Tarboro-----	J. H. Jacobs, Tarboro-----	J. P. Keech, Tarboro-----
59 Perseverance (3)-----	Plymouth-----	J. G. Dixon, Plymouth-----	J. B. Willoughby, Plymouth-----
64 Kilwinning (26)-----	Wadesboro-----	C. A. Bland, Wadesboro-----	B. T. Hill, Wadesboro-----
71 Eagle (21)-----	Hillsboro-----	Sam W. Hughes, Hillsboro-----	Chas. M. Walker, Hillsboro-----
75 Widow's Son (1)-----	Camden-----	R. L. Bray, Belcross-----	W. T. Etheridge, Camden-----
76 Greensboro (23)-----	Greenville-----	B. G. Gilmer, Greensboro-----	W. B. Stamey, Greensboro-----
78 Sharon (5)-----	Trenton-----	J. F. Brinkley, Jr., Greenville	J. N. Hart, Greenville-----
81 Zion (8)-----	Jacksonville-----	R. D. Dixon, Trenton-----	R. W. Mallard, Trenton-----
83 LaFayette (8)-----	Smithfield-----	R. C. Warlick, Jacksonville-----	J. R. Gurganus, Jacksonville-----
84 Fellowship (16)-----	Nashville-----	C. C. Henry, Smithfield-----	W. N. Holt, Smithfield-----
85 Morning Star (17)-----	Williamston-----	Chas. B. Ward, Nashville-----	J. C. Mayo, Nashville-----
90 Skewarkee (18)-----	Rutherfordton-----	C. D. Carstarphen Jr., Williamston	Luther Peel, Williamston-----
91 Western Star (44)-----	Stantonsburg-----	J. Linwood Robinson, Rutherford	J. Harvey Carpenter, Rutherford-----
92 Joseph Warren (17)-----	Hookerton-----	O. G. Spell, Stantonsburg-----[von	L. A. Gardner, Stantonsburg(ton
95 Jerusalem (6)-----	Millbrook-----	B. F. Scarboro, Hookerton-----	A. C. Oakes, Hookerton-----
97 Neuse (15)-----	Clinton-----	E. T. Beddingfield, Raleigh, Rt. 1	W. J. Rudy, Raleigh-----
98 Hiram (9)-----	Salisbury-----	Wm. G. King, Clinton-----	Wm. R. Britt, Turkey-----
99 Fulton (25)-----	Salisbury-----	G. M. Lyerly, Salisbury-----	H. W. Goodson, Salisbury-----

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

No., Name and District	Postoffice	Secretary and Address	Master and Address
102 Columbus (13)	Pittshoro	G. H. Brooks, Pittshoro	H. B. Norwood, Pittshoro
104 Orr (3)	Washington	M. F. McKeel, Jr., Washington	Jno. P. Harris, Washington
106 Perquimans (1)	Hertford	J. S. Vick, Hertford	B. C. Berry, Hertford
108 Belmont (9)	Faison	J. J. Gibbons, Faison	Jno. W. Warren, Faison
109 Franklin (7)	Beaufort	J. R. Jinnett, Beaufort	C. H. Bushall, Beaufort
112 Wayne (6)	Goldsboro	M. V. Orr, Goldsboro	D. R. Holt, Goldsboro
113 Person (21)	Roxboro	A. C. Gentry, Roxboro	J. J. Woody, Roxboro
114 St. Alban's (11)	Lumberton	Dr. R. T. Allen, Lumberton	E. M. Johnson, Lumberton
115 Holly Springs (15)	Holly Springs	T. B. Johnson, Holly Springs	R. C. Stephens, Holly Springs
117 Mount Lebanon (17)	Wilson	S. G. McWhorn, Wilson	W. V. Woodard, Wilson
118 Mt. Hermon (39)	Asheville	H. G. Etheridge, Asheville, Box 863	H. B. Leavitt, Asheville, Box 818
123 Franklin (19)	Franklinton	J. T. Sawyer, Franklinton	H. F. Fuller, Franklinton
125 Mill Creek (9)	Newton Grove	A. W. Bizzell, Newton Grove Rt 2	N. C. Lee, Newton Grove, Rt. 2
126 Gatesville (2)	Gatesville	N. J. Riddick, Gatesville	J. M. Glenn, Gatesville
127 Blackmer (24)	Mt. Gilead	C. T. Haywood, Mt. Gilead	C. M. Capel, Mt. Gilead
128 Hanks (24)	Franklinville	F. L. Ellison, Franklinville	B. R. Chaney, Asheboro, Rt. 1
129 Dan River (22)	Madison	O. M. Whitbeck, Mayodan, Box 6	C. J. Powers, Mayodan
132 Radiance (6)	Snow Hill	T. E. Dail, Snow Hill Rt 1	B. W. Edwards, Snow Hill
134 Mocksville (30)	Mocksville	Z. N. Anderson, Mocksville	R. L. Fry, Mocksville
136 Leaksville (22)	Leaksville	E. M. Hodges, Leaksville	G. L. Siler, Leaksville
137 Lincoln (28)	Lincolnton	D. A. Yoder, Lincolnton	E. L. Radisill, Lincolnton
138 King Solomon (10)	Burgaw	T. T. Murphy, Burgaw	C. C. Bryan, Burgaw
141 Carolina (26)	Ansonville	M. L. Dorton, Ansonville	C. F. Harris, Ansonville
143 Mt. Vernon (13)	Mt. Vernon Springs	R. W. Vann, Mt. Vernon Springs	W. Ivey Budd, Mt. Vernon Springs
145 Junaluska (42)	Franklin	F. L. Bryson, Franklin	Frank I. Murray, Franklin
146 Cherokee (43)	Murphy	W. S. Green, Murphy	J. W. Axley, Murphy
147 Palmyra (14)	Dunn	V. E. Williams, Dunn	J. O. West, Dunn
149 Adoniram (20)	Cornwall	M. W. Clement, Nelson Va., Rt 1	C. D. Winston, Nelson, Va. Rt. 1
150 Pee Dee (25)	Norwood	J. Paul Lowder, Norwood	N. A. Cooper, Norwood
151 Sanford (13)	Sanford	W. L. McIver, Sanford	T. J. McPherson, Sanford
154 Scotch-Ireland (25)	Cleveland	C. S. Shell, Barber	P. R. Shell, Elmwood
155 White Stone (15)	Wakefield	F. S. Pearce, Wakefield, Rt. 1	H. K. Baker, Wakefield
156 Rolesville (15)	Rolesville	W. D. O'Neal, Neuse	J. B. Edwards, Wake Forest
157 Mt. Pleasant (15)	Roger's Store	J. H. Arnold, Raleigh, Rt. 1	A. E. Lowry, Wake Forest, Rt. 1
158 Knap of Reeds (20)	Bahama	Pervis Tilley, Bahama	E. T. Mangum, Rougemont
162 Yadkin (32)	Yadkinville	C. N. Dobbins, Yadkinville	J. T. Reece, Yadkinville
164 Deep River (24)	Coleridge	R. L. Caviness, Coleridge	F. C. Caviness, Coleridge

165	Archer (16)	Clayton, R. F. D.	W. S. Earp, Selma	E. M. Stott, Wendell
166	Winston (30)	Winston-Salem	Leon Cash, Winston-Salem	W. J. Paschall, Winston-Salem
167	Blackmer (39)	Weaverville	E. G. Weaver, Weaverville	A. D. Weaver, Weaverville
170	Coleraine (2)	Coleraine	C. C. Mizell, Coleraine	M. R. Montague, Coleraine
171	Coleraine (2)	Jonesboro	E. F. O'Connell, Jonesboro	W. M. Arnold, Jonesboro
172	Buffalo (13)	Bells Baptist Church	J. R. Matthews, New Hill, Rt. 2	J. R. Lasater, Apex, Rt. 1
174	Geo. Washington (13)	Pollokville	C. H. Bryan, Pollokville	S. J. Harrison, Pollokville
175	Pollokville (8)	Davidson	M. A. Abernathy, Davidson	F. F. Brotherton, Davidson
176	Mecklenburg (27)	Harrell's Store	T. L. Johnson, Kerr	B. H. Hall, Kerr
177	Siloam (9)	Carthage	E. S. Adams, Carthage	N. McN. Smith, Carthage
181	Carthage (12)	Laurel	E. G. Cooper, Gupion	J. L. Foster, Louisville, Rt. 6
185	Sandy Creek (19)	Hunts	E. G. Moore, Spring Hope, Rt. 2	W. G. Bowden, Spring Hope
187	Central Cross (17)	Asheboro	Z. L. Keever, Asheboro	W. I. Burrow, Asheboro
188	Balfour (24)	Fair Bluff	J. F. Wilson, Fair Bluff	H. R. Renfrow, Fair Bluff
190	Fair Bluff (10)	Clayton	W. F. Penn, Clayton	E. W. McCallers, Clayton
191	Granite (16)	Burnsville	J. F. Wilson, Burnsville	Dr. W. B. Robertson, Burnsville
192	Burnsville (40)	Cary	J. T. Farrell, Cary	E. N. Meeking, Cary
198	Cary (15)	Shelby	R. G. Laughridge, Shelby	Geo. D. Washburn, Shelby
202	Cleveland (37)	Weldon	W. B. Josephson, Weldon	L. A. W. Shearin, Weldon
203	Roanoke (4)	Long Creek	Oscar B. Baker, Huntersville	T. W. Stewart, Huntersville
205	Long Creek (27)	Mingo Muster Gr.	Fred L. Williford, Dunn-- (Rt. 20	W. R. Warren, Salemburg
206	Mingo (9)	Whiteville	W. Z. Horn, Vineland	A. M. Auger, Vineland
207	Lebanon (10)	Mount Olive	W. M. Baker, Mt. Olive	S. M. Davis, Mt. Olive
208	Mount Olive (6)	Randleman	P. S. Kirkman, Randleman	E. E. Bunting, Randleman
209	Randleman (24)	Durham	H. W. Pickett, Durham	J. M. Mathis, Durham
210	Eno (21)	Thomasville	Coy L. Kearns, Thomasville	D. A. Long, Jr., Thomasville
214	Thomasville (23)	Morganton	Dr. E. L. Edwards, Morganton	N. M. Patton, Morganton
217	Catawba Valley (36)	Raleigh	C. T. McClenaghan, Raleigh	J. L. Emanuel, Raleigh
218	Wm. G. Hill (15)	Jefferson	S. C. Blackburn, W. Jefferson	E. A. Ray, Jefferson
219	Jefferson (34)	Cool Spring	D. A. Guffy, Cleveland, Rt. 2	C. H. Knox, Statesville
224	County Line (29)	Olin	W. L. Holland, Olin	C. C. Holmes, Olin
226	Wilson (29)	Jonesville	W. I. Shugart, Jonesville	O. E. Boles, Jonesville
227	Jonesville (32)	Henderson	J. L. Wester, Henderson	G. B. Swindell, Henderson
229	Henderson (19)	Rocky Mount	T. J. W. Crowder, Ry. Mt.	R. H. Griffin, Rocky Mount
230	Corinthian (17)	Holland's Church	A. Myatt Smith, Raleigh, Rt. 3	B. B. Turner, McCollers, Rt. 1
231	Wm. T. Bain (15)	LaGrange	J. W. Graham, LaGrange	Woodard Barwick, La Grange
233	Lenoir (6)	Auburn	Jas. G. Lane, Auburn	S. C. Maynard, Raleigh
234	Anchor (15)	Marion	H. H. Tate, Marion	C. B. Landis, Marion
237	Mystic Tie (44)	Moyock	Fred W. Fontz, Moyock	C. L. Mackey, Moyock
238	Atlantic (1)	Harrellsville	R. C. Mason, Harrellsville	R. B. Lineberry, Harrellsville
240	Wicacoon (2)	near Grifton	J. R. Cameron, Kinston Rt. 1	R. S. Hamilton, Kinston, Rt. 1
243	Rountree (6)	Monroe	Walter Crowell, Monroe	J. Clard Helms, Monroe
244	Monroe (26)	Newton	T. A. Newby, Newton	J. R. Gathers, Newton
248	Catawba (36)			

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

No., Name and District	Postoffice	Secretary and Address	Master and Address
249 Pythagoras (10)-----	Southport-----	H. T. St. George, Southport-----	D. J. Ward, Winnabow-----
250 Shiloh (20)-----	Stovall-----	D. G. Puckett, Stovall-----	W. G. O'Brian, Stovall-----
251 Rockford (31)-----	Rockford-----	C. B. Davis, Rockford-----	W. Y. Davenport, Ararat-----
253 Lee (29)-----	Taylorsville-----	R. W. Riggins, Taylorsville-----	W. P. Allen, Taylorsville-----
255 Oaks (21)-----	Saxapahaw-----	W. O. Hackney, Saxapahaw-----	E. W. Mann, Saxapahaw-----
257 Kenly (16)-----	Kenly-----	C. C. Boykin, Kenly-----	J. P. Hollis, Kenly-----
258 Fuquay (15)-----	Fuquay Springs-----	W. J. Ballentine, Fuquay Springs-----	W. E. Flemming, Fuquay Springs-----
259 Waynesville (41)-----	Waynesville-----	L. B. Green, Waynesville-----	Wm. C. Phillips, Waynesville-----
261 Excelsior (27)-----	Charlotte-----	L. W. Barnett, Charlotte-----	T. G. Lockert, Charlotte-----
262 Hibriten (36)-----	Lenoir-----	C. H. Hefner, Lenoir-----	S. B. Howard, Lenoir-----
263 Gaston (28)-----	Dallas-----	J. P. Hoffman, Dallas-----	J. E. Wallace, Stanley-----
265 Farmington (30)-----	Farmington-----	O. M. Howell, Cana, Rt. 2-----	F. H. Bahson, Farmington-----
266 Durbin (14)-----	Stedman-----	J. F. Vinson, Stedman-----	C. C. Culbreth, Stedman-----
267 Dunn's Rock (38)-----	Brevard-----	Jerry Jerome, Brevard-----	T. J. Sumney, Brevard-----
268 Unaka (42)-----	Webster-----	C. W. Allen, Sylva-----	C. A. Bales, Sylva-----
271 Tobacco (23)-----	Gibsonville-----	W. J. Jennings, Gibsonville-----	W. K. Killett, Gibsonville-----
272 Bingham (21)-----	Mebane-----	A. C. Thompson, Mebane-----	A. H. Mebane, Jr., Mebane-----
273 Watauga (35)-----	Boone-----	David F. Greene, Boone-----	J. T. C. Wright, Boone-----
276 Beaver Dam (26)-----	Marshville-----	R. B. Stegall, Marshville-----	J. C. Smith, Marshville-----
277 Green Level (15)-----	Apex, R. 1-----	T. C. Council, Apex, Rt. 1-----	J. B. Mills, Apex, Rt. 1-----
279 Rehoboth (9)-----	Rose Hill-----	M. L. Farrior, Rose Hill-----	I. L. Hawes, Rose Hill-----
282 Wake Forest (15)-----	Wake Forest-----	T. M. Arrington, Wake Forest-----	P. H. Wilson, Wake Forest-----
283 Eureka (25)-----	China Grove-----	J. E. Correll, China Grove-----	J. Y. Shulenberg, Landis-----
284 Greenville (5)-----	Greenville-----	J. J. Gilbert, Greenville-----	W. O. Bilbro, Greenville-----
285 Flat Creek (18)-----	Fall Creek Church-----	S. G. Brady, Bennett, Rt. 2-----	G. C. Phillips, Bear Creek-----
289 Salem (30)-----	Winston-Salem-----	F. L. Reid, Winston-Salem, Box 1-----	J. Coleman Ramsey, Marshall-----
292 French Broad (41)-----	Marshall-----	G. W. Sams, Marshall----- (947)	J. J. Ammons, Stocksville-----
293 Vance (39)-----	Stocksville-----	J. H. Morgan, Stocksville-----	E. O. Spencer, Swan Quarter-----
294 Atlantic (3)-----	Swanquarter-----	D. L. Berry, Swan Quarter-----	H. A. Gray, Stokes-----
296 Stonewall (18)-----	Robersonville-----	H. H. Pope, Robersonville-----	R. A. Strickland, Elm City-----
298 Tolson (17)-----	Elm City-----	D. A. Batts, Elm City-----	A. H. Cooper, Jennings-----
299 Hunting Creek (29)-----	Jennings-----	W. B. Tutterrow, Jennings-----	J. R. Butt, Bonnettown-----
300 Aurora (8)-----	Aurora-----	W. J. Whitely, Blounts Creek-----	J. B. Gray, Hayesville-----
301 Clay (48)-----	Hayesville-----	W. T. Bumgarner, Hayesville-----	C. H. Brown, Lillington-----
302 Lillington (14)-----	Lillington-----	Chas. M. Thacker, Lillington-----	W. B. Bruse, Overhills-----
303 Evergreen (14)-----	Johnsonville-----	T. N. Holmes, Pineview-----	C. O. Noble, Deep Run-----
304 Pleasant Hill (6)-----	Pink Hill-----	John Small, Kinston, Rt. 5-----	

305	Laurinburg (11)	Laurinburg	C. E. Muse, Laurinburg	W. H. Weatherspoon, Laurinburg
306	Raeftord (13)	Raeftord	T. B. Lester, Raeftord	W. P. Hawfield, Raeftord
307	Patterson (25)	Mt. Pleasant	G. F. McAllister, Mt. Pleasant	S. T. Seaford, Mt. Pleasant
309	Montgomery (24)	Troy	E. T. Reynolds, Troy	J. E. Ledbetter, Troy
310	Hatcher (17)	Sims, R 1	L. H. Boykin, Sims Rt. 1	G. V. Boyett, Wilson, Rt. 2
313	King Solomon (11)	Lumber Bridge	W. G. Marley, Lumber Bridge	W. E. Graham, Lumber Bridge
314	New Lebanon (1)	South Mills	W. I. Haistead, South Mills	W. A. Foster, Elizabeth City, Rt. 4
317	Eureka (1)	Elizabeth City	C. V. Ballard, Elizabeth City	E. F. Aydtett, Jr., Elizabeth City
319	Wilmington (10)	Wilmington	J. H. Bowden, Wilmington (Box 15)	R. B. Roebuck, Wilmington
320	Selma (16)	Selma	W. I. Woodard, Selma	R. L. Adams, Selma
322	Granite (31)	Mount Airy	C. Binder, Mt. Airy	Wm. S. Wolfe, Mt. Airy
327	Winton (2)	Winton	D. L. Parker, Winton	J. A. Northcott, Winton
328	Mattamuskeet (3)	Middleton	J. H. Jarvis, Englehard	R. S. Cox, Englehard
331	Bayboro (7)	Bayboro	U. C. Holton, Vandemere	C. S. Weskett, Bayboro
335	Rowland (11)	Rowland	R. L. Campbell, Rowland	C. H. Lennon, Rowland
339	Fair View (37)	King's Mountain	N. F. McGill, Kings Mountain	P. D. Herndon, Kings Mountain
340	Harmony (6)	Pikeville	J. D. Hales, Pikeville	T. T. Pate, Pikeville
341	Rock Spring (28)	Denver	Emery King, Denver	W. A. Poole, Iron Station
343	Hickory (36)	Hickory	W. L. Boatright, Hickory	J. M. Setzer, Hickory
344	Numa F. Reid (23)	High Point	W. E. Herndon, High Point	H. C. Massey, High Point
348	Stanly (25)	Albemarle	W. H. Whitley, Albemarle	J. F. Niven, Albemarle
352	Durham (21)	Durham	S. E. Maynard, Durham	D. A. Morris, Durham
353	Moravian (33)	Moravian Falls	S. R. Laws, Moravian Falls	D. S. Broynhill, Pores Knob
356	Fallston (37)	Fallston	T. A. Lee, Fallston	M. L. Smith, Fallston
357	Bakersville (40)	Bakersville	J. F. Greene, Bakersville	Chas. E. Greene, Bakersville
358	East La Porte (42)	East La Porte	Jas. Wood, East La Porte	R. C. Hunter, East La Porte
359	Mt. Vernon (7)	Oriental	J. L. Dixon, Oriental	C. G. Carowan, Oriental
363	Snow (35)	Sugar Grove	Orren J. Harmon, Sugar Grove	A. Dayton, Wilson
366	Craighead (27)	Huntersville	J. McAlexander, Huntersville	B. M. Howie, Huntersville
369	Gastonia (28)	Gastonia	J. R. Dellinger, Gastonia	W. Steve Morris, Gastonia
370	Mars Hill (41)	Mars Hill	J. P. Smith, Mars Hill	L. Z. Eller, Mars Hill
372	Bethel (26)	Morven	Jno. A. Liles, Morven	V. L. Wall, Morven
373	Elk (35)	Todd	Will H. McGuire, Brookside	W. H. Holman, Todd
374	Campbell (29)	Troutman	E. A. Matheson, Troutman	J. F. Orren, Troutman
375	State Line (37)	Grover	D. A. Moss, Grover	A. F. Collins, Grover
376	Life Boat (13)	Moncure	B. J. Weathers, Moncure	S. W. Womble, Moncure
377	Youngsville (19)	Youngsville	S. E. Winston, Youngsville	J. W. Hudson, Youngsville
378	Seaboard (4)	Seaboard	Z. L. Davenport, Gumberry	P. P. Parker, Seaboard
379	Coharie (9)	Salemburg	O. J. Vann, Salemburg	J. M. Henley, Salemburg
380	Granville (20)	near Youngsville	E. P. Davis, Youngsville, Rt. 3	J. R. Davis, Wake Forest
381	Forest City (44)	Forest City	Rev. Jno. S. Wood, Forest City	B. H. Price, Forest City
382	Shawnee (36)	Long Island	C. L. Plaster, Long Island	Sumter Moss, Long Island

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

No., Name and District	Postoffice	Secretary and Address	Master and Address
384 Reidsville (22)-----	Reidsville-----	Jno. W. Clark, Reidsville-----	R. H. Satterfield, Reidsville-----
385 Scottsville (34)-----	Furches-----	J. M. Tucker, Laurel Springs-----	Jno. R. Pugh, Laurel Springs-----
386 Pigeon River (41)-----	Canton-----	E. J. Stroup, Canton-----	J. N. Mease, Jr., Canton-----
387 Hendersonville-----	Hendersonville-----	J. H. Riggan, Hendersonville, R. 4-----	U. M. Orr, Hendersonville-----
388 Mooresboro (37)-----	Mooresboro-----	J. P. McSwain, Mooresboro-----	T. B. Wright, Mooresboro-----
389 Temperance (5)-----	Vanceboro-----	P. H. Burney, Grifton-----	J. W. Burney, Grifton-----
390 Copeland (31)-----	Copeland-----	S. E. Banner, Rockford-----	J. H. Collins, Rockford-----
391 Lebanon (14)-----	Hope Mills-----	D. L. Jones, Hope Mills-----	W. W. Bishop, Hope Mills-----
392 White Rock (41)-----	Capelhill-----	B. T. Hensley, Carmen-----	M. G. Shelton, Carmen-----
393 Tally Ho (20)-----	Stem-----	L. D. Franklin, Oxford, Rt. 6-----	M. P. Sanford, Stem-----
394 Cape Fear (14)-----	Linden-----	R. Dan Collier, Linden-----	L. G. Dew, Linden-----
395 Orient (10)-----	Wilmington-----	C. E. Parker, Wilmington, Box-----	L. P. Russell, Wilmington, 416-----
396 Oxford (20)-----	Oxford-----	C. G. Coble, Oxford, Box 706(87)-----	M. F. Hill, Oxford-----
397 Bald Creek (40)-----	Swiss-----	W. T. Tomberlin, Swiss-----	S. J. Angel, Swiss-----
399 Conoho (18)-----	Hamilton-----	H. D. Johnson, Hamilton-----	Thos. B. Slade, Hamilton-----
401 Joppa (44)-----	Old Fort-----	I. L. Caplan, Old Fort-----	C. S. Noblitt, Old Fort-----
402 Dobson (31)-----	Dobson-----	A. L. Nance, Dobson-----	A. D. Folger, Dobson-----
403 Siler City (13)-----	Siler City-----	H. E. Stout, Siler City-----	J. D. Dorsett, Siler City-----
404 Denton (23)-----	Denton-----	R. C. Powell, Denton-----	N. Val Johnson, Denton-----
406 Ivy (41)-----	Morehead City-----	H. O. Phillips, Morehead City-----	H. L. Joslyn, Morehead City-----
407 Liberty Grove (33)-----	Paint Fork-----	Nat Blankenship, Ivy-----	N. W. Anderson, Paint Fork-----
408 University (21)-----	North Wilkesboro-----	Ira D. Payne, N. Wilkesboro-----	Jno. W. Nichols, N. Wilkesboro-----
409 Bula (21)-----	Chapel Hill-----	W. V. Parker, Chapel Hill-----	J. Burton Linker, Chapel Hill-----
411 Rockville (17)-----	Burlington-----	W. V. Coble, Burlington-----	Leon G. Turner, Burlington-----
412 H. F. Grainger (19)-----	Stanhope-----	H. L. Dillard, Spring Hope-----	L. M. Batts, Bailey-----
413 Louisville (19)-----	Dahney-----	Jas. B. Glover, Stovall, Rt. 1-----	E. C. Parrott, Oxford, Rt. 5-----
415 Miller's Creek (33)-----	Louisburg-----	W. H. White, Louisville-----	H. W. Perry, Louisville-----
417 Maxton (11)-----	Miller's Creek-----	W. A. Bumgarner, Oricket-----	J. C. Whittington, Millers Creek-----
418 Potocasi (4)-----	Maxton-----	J. E. McCormac, Maxton-----	Morrison Peterson, Maxton-----
419 Greenwood (14)-----	Potocasi-----	H. T. Vann, Woodland-----	A. T. Jenkins, Potocasi-----
420 Harmon (32)-----	Godwin-----	H. R. Graham, Dunn, R. F. D.-----	N. M. Graham, Godwin-----
421 Booneville (32)-----	Courtney-----	J. W. Cooley, Yadkinville, Rt. 1-----	S. A. Harding, Mocksville-----
423 Sparta (34)-----	Boonville-----	M. V. Fleming, Boonville-----	S. A. Spainhour, Boonville-----
424 Baltimore (32)-----	Sparta-----	J. K. Blum, Sparta-----	George Cheek, Sparta-----
426 Montgomery (43)-----	East Bend-----	T. J. Phillips, East Bend-----	W. C. Jennings, East Bend-----
427 Ranger-----	Ranger-----	B. L. Fox, Ranger-----	S. S. Aiken, Ranger-----
429 Bryson City-----	Bryson City-----	E. C. Gibson, Bryson City-----	J. L. Orr, Bryson City-----

428	Stokesdale (23)	Stokesdale	A. B. Bray, Stokesdale.	P. P. Simpson, Stokesdale
429	Sea Side (8)	Swansboro	Thos. H. Pritchard, Swansboro.	J. P. Irwin, Swansboro
430	Rockyford (31)	Kapps Mill	J. A. Gilley, Mountain Park	F. C. Sprinkle, State Road
431	Relief (16)	Benson	Julian Godwin, Benson	Jesse McLamb, Benson
432	Piney Creek (34)	Piney Creek	W. R. Pugh, Piney Creek	T. C. Black, Mouth of Wilson, Va.
433	Vanceboro (7)	Vanceboro	F. Powell, Vanceboro	J. McLawhorn, Vanceboro
434	West Bend (32)	Lewisville, R 1	C. N. Jones, Lewisville	J. L. Wagoner, Winston-Salem
435	Blue Ridge (42)	Highlands	J. E. Potts, Highlands	R. H. Munger, Highlands
437	Star (24)	Star	W. R. Berger, Star	N. W. Freeman, Star
439	Marble Spring (43)	Marble	James Bryson, Marble	J. M. Lovingood, Marble
440	Clingman (38)	Ronda, R 2	J. G. Adams, Ronda	D. H. Pardue, Ronda
443	Roper (3)	Roper	C. L. Walker, Roper	J. W. Speight, Roper
444	Marietta (24)	Ramseur	I. H. Foust, Ramseur	W. E. Marley, Ramseur
446	Biltmore (39)	Biltmore	E. A. Ponder, Biltmore	Roy J. Owen, Biltmore
447	Enfield (4)	Enfield	Geo. R. Bennett, Enfield	L. W. Ransone, Enfield
451	Ashler (35)	Stony Fork	Zeb V. Greene, Stony Fork	H. E. Greene, Deep Gap
452	Grifton (5)	Grifton	Jacob McCotter, Grifton	G. T. Gardner, Grifton
453	Clyde (41)	Clyde	Edwin Fincher, Clyde	C. C. Medford, Clyde
454	Elkin (31)	Elkin	M. R. Bailey, Elkin	R. J. Barber, Elkin
455	Pineville (27)	Pineville	J. F. McWhirter, Pineville	R. J. Nesbit, Pineville
456	Rusk (31)	Rusk	E. B. Fogleman, Rusk	M. L. Bray, Mt. Airy
458	Blowing Rock (35)	Blowing Rock	S. T. Icenhour, Blowing Rock	J. A. Hollifield, Blowing Rock
459	Dillsboro (42)	Dillsboro	F. I. Watson, Dillsboro	R. G. Queen, Dillsboro
460	Henrietta (44)	Henrietta	G. O. Wall, Act. Sec., Henrietta	C. A. Little, Henrietta
461	Matthews (27)	Matthews	J. W. Russell, Matthews	J. R. Renfrow, Matthews
462	South Fork (28)	McAdenville	G. L. Wright, McAdenville	W. B. Roberts, McAdenville
463	Currituck (1)	Coinjock	G. W. Meigs, Coinjock	M. W. Morrisette, Coinjock
464	Boiling Springs (37)	Boiling Springs	E. W. Lipscomb, Boiling Springs	J. M. Goode, Boiling Springs
465	Gulf (13)	Gulf	J. R. Moore, Gulf	W. H. Hill, Gulf
467	Crumpler (34)	Crumpler	T. G. Plummer, Crumpler	A. J. Blevins, Crumpler
470	Scotland Neck (4)	Scotland Neck	Spencer C. Lewis, Scotland Neck	Irwin Clark, Scotland Neck
471	Grassy Knob (29)	Jennings	S. T. Goforth, Olin	W. A. Campbell, Statesville Rt. 5
472	Sonoma (41)	Canton, R 2	E. B. Rickman, Canton, R. 2	W. A. Moore, Waynesville, Rt. 3
473	Lexington (23)	Lexington	T. Y. Giles, Lexington	Charles R. Redwine, Lexington
474	St. Paul's (11)	St. Paul's	J. M. O. Denmark, St. Pauls	L. J. Moore, St. Pauls
475	Grimesland (5)	Grimesland	J. L. Williams, Grimesland	J. Elijah Edwards, Grimesland
476	Big Lick (25)	Oakboro	S. G. Smith, Oakboro, Rt. 2	C. P. Hartsell, Oakboro
477	Eagle Springs (12)	Eagle Springs	Fuller Monroe, Eagle Springs, Rt. 1	Allen M. Monroe, Eagle Springs
478	Four Oaks (16)	Four Oaks	S. M. Boyette, Four Oaks	B. T. Barbour, Four Oaks--(Rt. 1
479	Rainbow (7)	Arapahoe	Z. H. Paul, Arapahoe	J. M. Waters, Wilson
480	Mill Creek (16)	Mill Creek	H. C. Williams, Bentonville, Rt. 2	W. R. Weaver, Bentonville, Rt. 1
481	Spring Hope (17)	Spring Hope	J. J. Proctor, Spring Hope	O. B. Moss, Spring Hope

LOGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

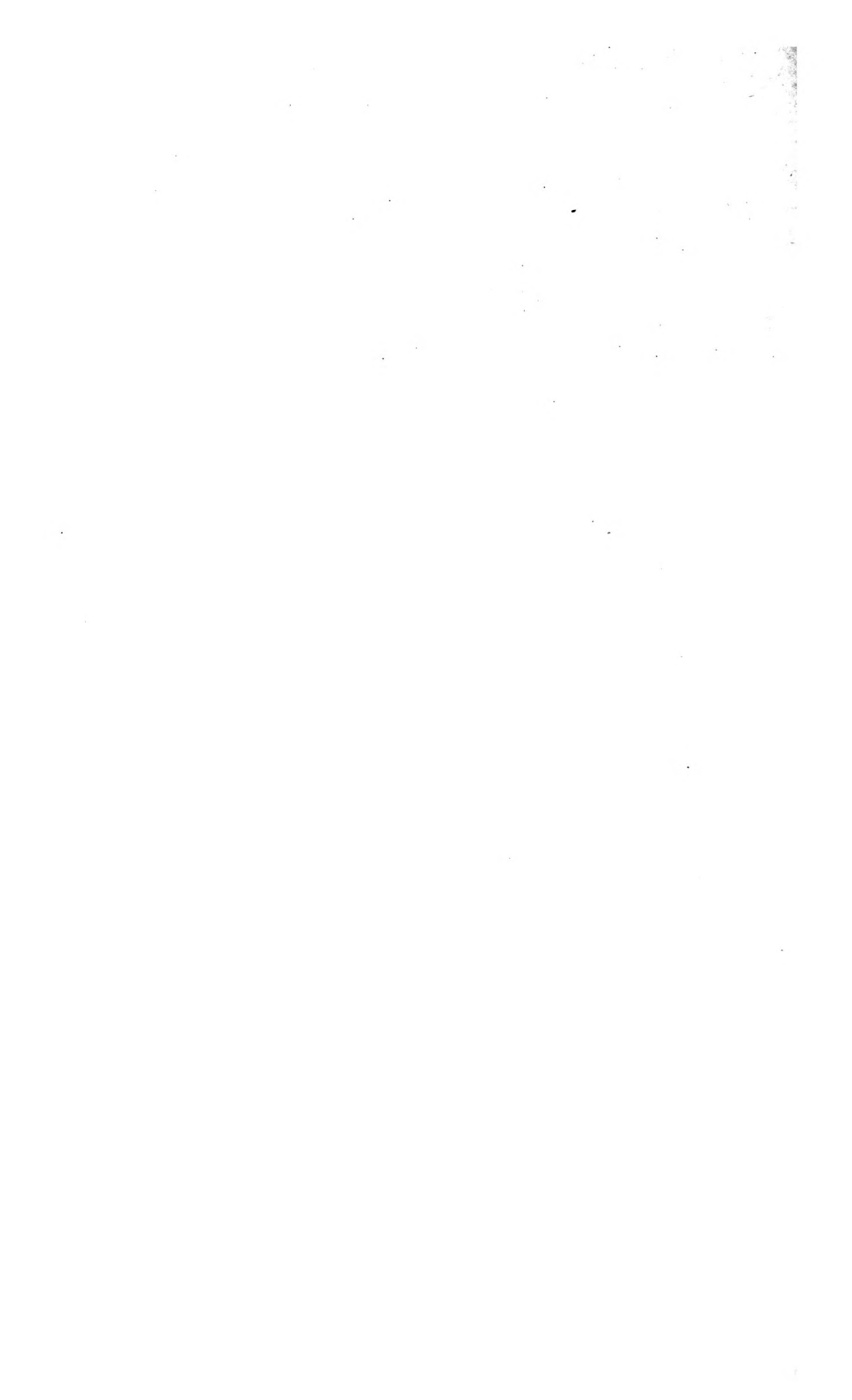
No..	Name and District	Postoffice	Secretary and Address	Master and Address
482	Saluda (38)	Saluda	H. L. Capps, Saluda	Jas. F. Bishop, Saluda
483	Traphill (33)	Traphill	C. D. Holbrook, Trap Hill	T. S. Bryan, Traphill
484	Southern Pines (12)	Southern Pines	John S. Ruggles, Southern Pines	Alfred J. Clow, Pinehurst
485	Brasstown (43)	Brasstown, R 1	W. B. Raper, Brasstown	Fred O. Scroggs, Brasstown
486	Lawndale (37)	Lawndale	W. B. Denton, Lawndale	E. M. Williamson, Lawndale
487	Statesville (29)	Statesville	Lex P. Williams, Statesville	Jno. M. Carson, Statesville
488	Rich Square (4)	Rich Square	C. R. Modlin, Rich Square	Dr. J. Howard Brown, Rich Square
489	Linnville (35)	Montezuma	W. W. Brasswell, Montezuma	H. S. Calvert, Linnville
490	Bugaboo (33)	Ronda, R 1	Colon E. Walls, Ronda, Rt. 1	J. F. Burchette, Roaring River R1
491	Hominy (39)	Candler	R. J. Crowell, West Asheville, R. 8	A. K. Queen, Candler
492	Thos. M. Holt (21)	Graham	R. E. Hunter, Graham	J. S. Cook, Graham
493	Pilot (31)	Pilot Mountain	H. K. Swanson, Pilot Mountain	C. W. Patterson, Pilot Mountain
494	John A. Graves (22)	Yanceyville	H. H. Page, Yanceyville	Jno. O. Gunn, Yanceyville
495	Rockingham (12)	Rockingham	Jno. M. McNair, Rockingham	Robt. N. Stancill, Rockingham
496	Mooresville (29)	Mooresville	C. L. Sloop, Mooresville	L. B. Mills, Mooresville
497	Royal Hart (4)	Littleton	B. B. Harrison, Littleton	J. B. Latham, Littleton
498	Ayden (5)	Ayden	S. A. Jenkins, Ayden	O. C. Stroud, Ayden
499	Creedmoor (20)	Creedmoor	W. H. Fuller, Creedmoor	B. E. Stanfield, Creedmoor
500	Raleigh (15)	Raleigh	W. R. Dent, Raleigh, Box 456	Dr. O. D. Baxter, Raleigh
501	Red Springs (11)	Red Springs	L. M. Cook, Red Springs	H. D. Baxley, Red Springs
502	Cookville (36)	near Henry	Jas. E. Sain, Hildebran	O. O. Rhoney, Vale
504	Luke McGlaughan (2)	Ahoskie	H. O. Boulter, Ahoskie	J. H. Copeland, Ahoskie
505	Cherryville (28)	Cherryville	W. J. T. Styers, Cherryville	Geo. S. Falls, Cherryville
506	Unaka (43)	Unaka	H. L. Murphy, Unaka	H. E. Barton, Unaka
507	Roberdel (12)	Roberdel	T. J. Fletcher, Roberdel	A. L. Gordon, Roberdel
508	Lattimore (37)	Lattimore	R. R. Hewitt, Lattimore	A. L. Cotten, Lattimore
509	Belhaven (3)	Belhaven	L. R. Smith, Belhaven	Geo. E. Risks, Pantego
510	Caroleen (44)	Caroleen	Bruner Beam, Caroleen	G. C. Harrell, Caroleen
511	Barnardville (39)	Barnardville	Z. V. Hensley, Barnardville	L. M. Riddle, Dillingham
514	Scotland (11)	Gibson	Dr. J. G. Fite, Gibson	T. J. Gibson, Gibson
515	Whetstone (28)	Bessemer City	L. G. Rhyme, Bessemer City	C. W. Harmon, Bessemer City
516	Aulander (2)	Aulander	S. W. Green, Aulander	A. T. Castelleo, Aulander
517	Farmville (5)	Farmville	R. R. Bailey, Walstonburg	J. L. Taylor, Farmville
519	Widow's Son (4)	Roanoke Rapids	E. M. Daughtry, Roanoke Rapids	W. J. Norwood, Rosemary
520	Fairfield (3)	Fairfield	P. E. Swindell, Fairfield	D. T. Aldredge, Fairfield
521	Wanchese (1)	Wanchese	C. W. Pugh, Wanchese	Leo Midgett, Manteo
522	Warsaw (9)	Warsaw	I. P. Davis, Warsaw	R. E. L. Wheless, Warsaw

523	Winterville (5)	Winterville	G. L. Rouse, Winterville	R. T. Cox, Winterville
524	Pendleton (4)	Pendleton	W. H. Stevenson, Pendleton	F. E. Martin, Conway
525	Rodgers (17)	Middlesex	E. H. Liles, Middlesex	H. R. Knight, Middlesex
527	Lucama (17)	Lucama	F. T. Barnes, Lucama	E. F. Phillips, Lucama
528	Fairmont (11)	Fairmont	E. W. Floyd, Fairmont	M. R. Taylor, Fairmont
529	Andrews (43)	Andrews	K. T. Wright, Andrews	Clyde H. Jarrett, Andrews
530	Joppa (27)	Charlotte	A. B. Taylor, Charlotte	Geo. S. Coble, Charlotte
532	Hamlet (12)	Hamlet	V. S. Townsend, Hamlet	J. C. Leigh, Hamlet
533	Ottolay (39)	Fairview	A. P. Sorrells, Fairview	Jno. B. Merrill, Fletcher, Rt. 2
534	Camp Call (37)	Shelby, R 5	A. A. McEntire, Shelby, Rt. 5	Paris Yelton, Lawndale
535	Hollis (44)	Hollis	B. Blanton, Ellenboro	L. C. Price, Hollis
538	Williams (27)	Cornelius	A. D. Cashion, Cornelius	H. B. Holcomb, Cornelius
539	Caswell (22)	Corbett	A. Clay Murray, Corbett, Rt. 1	Jeff D. Pritchett, Mebane, Rt. 3
540	State Road (31)	State Road	J. B. Felts, Elkin	M. L. Pettyjohn, Elkin, Rt. 1
541	Parkton (11)	Parkton	N. H. Perry, Parkton	Ira C. Hall, Parkton
542	Corinthian (23)	Greensboro	C. F. Southerland, Greensboro	W. H. Sullivan, Greensboro
543	Spencer (25)	Spencer	J. E. Connell, Spencer	S. A. Foltz, Spencer
544	Mount Holly (28)	Mount Holly	T. C. Patterson, Mt. Holly	A. M. Smith, Mt. Holly
546	Carolina (24)	Liberty	Cyrus Shoffner, Liberty	J. S. Deviney, Julian
547	Maysville (8)	Maysville	E. H. Bell, Maysville	C. H. Mattocks, Maysville
548	Bee Log (40)	Bee Log	Gus Peterson, Ramsaytown	G. C. Hunter, Ramsaytown
549	Elon (21)	Elon College	W. E. Lowe, Elon College	L. D. Martin, Elon College
550	Roman Eagle (12)	Aberdeen	J. L. Rhyne, Aberdeen	J. A. Lineberry, Aberdeen
551	Glenville (42)	Glenville	Lawrence McGuire, Jr. Norton	J. M. Leopard, Glenville
552	Revolution (23)	Greensboro	J. T. Carruthers, Proximity Sta.	Grady J. Shepherd, Greensboro
553	Zephyr (31)	Zephyr	A. C. Wall, Rusk (Greensboro)	W. T. Snow, Rusk
554	Vesper (40)	Spruce Pine	B. C. Burgess, Spruce Pine	Reid Berry, Spruce Pine
555	Elise (12)	Hemp	A. F. Lowdermilk, Hemp	W. N. McDuffie, Hemp
556	Neil S. Stewart (14)	Duke	C. G. Dahlgren, Erwin	E. C. Geddie, Erwin
557	Oak Grove (32)	Cycle	B. C. Shore, Cycle	R. A. Dobbins, Cycle
558	Ararat (31)	Ararat	C. W. Marion, Ararat	M. E. Bryant, Ararat
560	Sulphur Springs (33)	Mulberry	T. M. Brown, N. Wilkesboro	W. E. Brewer, Hays
561	Swannanoa (39)	Swannanoa	Harry Warrington, Swannanoa	L. E. Reighard, Swannanoa
562	Waxhaw (26)	Waxhaw	W. J. Hardage, Waxhaw	J. W. Rowell, Waxhaw
563	Tabor (10)	Tabor	R. T. Bruton, Tabor	A. M. Smith, Tabor
564	Richlands (8)	Richlands	A. F. Barbee, Richlands	A. F. Shaw, Richlands
565	Wendell (15)	Wendell	J. T. Allen, Wendell	W. A. Williams, Wendell
566	Ronda (33)	Ronda	E. D. Byrd, Ronda	R. R. Crater, Ronda
567	Wentworth (22)	Wentworth	Jno. W. Irving, Wentworth	Jno. F. Reynolds, Wentworth
568	Doric (7)	New Bern	A. D. Brooks, New Bern	R. C. Whitley, New Bern
569	Mount Pleasant (17)	Mount Pleasant	M. A. Finch, Bailey	S. A. Finch, Bailey
571	Snow Creek (29)	Statesville, R 5	D. N. McLeland, Statesville, R. 2	J. S. Dobson, Statesville, Rt. 2
572	Cliffside (44)	Cliffside	I. W. Jolly, Cliffside	W. P. Carpenter, Cliffside

LOGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

No.	Name and District	Postoffice	Secretary and Address	Master and Address
573	Mt. Pleasant (33)	Champion	B. F. Huffman, Purlair, Rt. 1	P. O. Church, Champion
575	St. Timothy (26)	Marshall, R 5	J. L. Smith, Marshville, Rt. 5	T. W. Brown, Marshville
576	Andrew Jackson (25)	Salisbury	J. E. Haynes, Salisbury	J. G. Hudson, Salisbury
577	Biscoe (24)	Biscoe	A. C. Munn, Biscoe	B. D. Drake, Biscoe
578	Meadow Branch (26)	Wingate	D. C. Small, Wingate	L. J. Watson, Wingate
579	Casar (37)	Casar	Miller Newton, Casar	F. F. Morrison, Casar
580	Summit (33)	Summit	W. A. Payne, Summit	H. L. Beshears, Summit
581	Macesfield (18)	Macesfield	E. Y. Lovelace, Tarboro	W. E. Crisp, Pinetops
582	Lilesville (26)	Lilesville	A. D. Henry, Lilesville	H. A. Ward, Lilesville
583	Ionic (7)	Cove City	W. C. Sutton, Cove City	C. H. Riggs, Cove City
584	Apex (15)	Apex	C. E. Stephens, Apex	R. Benton, Apex
585	Roseboro (9)	Roseboro	P. B. Burks, Roseboro	J. G. Dunn, Roseboro
587	David Bell (18)	Whitakers	F. L. Wimer, Whitakers	Dr. J. H. Cutchin, Whitakers
588	Evening Star (19)	Bunn	J. W. Cheves, Wakefield, Rt. 1	J. L. Byron, Louisville, Rt. 1
589	Bethel (5)	Bethel	J. B. Corey, Bethel	E. O. Burroughs, Bethel
590	Lowell (28)	Lowell	G. Frank Hovis, Lowell	A. C. Warlick, Lowell
592	Maiden (36)	Maiden	E. G. Mauney, Maiden	Jno. F. Carpenter, Maiden
593	Stony Point (29)	Stony Point	R. C. Deal, Stony Point	S. N. Honeycut, Stony Point
594	Helton (34)	Sturgills	A. D. Testerman, Helton	Jno. Ballou, Grassy Creek
595	Wallace (9)	Wallace	W. E. Ennis, Wallace	W. F. Murphy, Jr., Wallace
596	Waccamaw (10)	Bolton	A. B. Bordeaux, Bolton	Z. V. Jones, Bolton
598	Cranberry (35)	Cranberry	C. A. Johnson, Cranberry	Thos. Miller, Elk Park
599	Roaring Gap (33)	Thurmond	W. W. Calloway, Thurmond	H. H. Warren, Doughton
600	Rockwell (23)	Ruffin	Numa Cobb, Ruffin	C. I. Calhoun, Ruffin
602	Queen City (18)	Rocky Mount	Hugh S. Corey, Rocky Mount	D. Ernest Bullock, Rocky Mount
604	Vaughn (19)	Vaughan	L. O. Haskins, Vaughan	E. L. Riggan, Littleton
605	Skyuka (38)	Fryon	W. E. Kelpin, Tryon	W. W. Greasman, Tryon
606	River Side (36)	Catawba	F. W. Elliot, Catawba	B. Wilson, Catawba
607	Chadbourn (10)	Chadbourn	A. W. Lewis, Chadbourn	W. E. Bailey, Chadbourn
609	Zebulon (15)	Zebulon	M. J. Sexton, Zebulon	A. V. Medlin, Zebulon
610	Glendon (12)	Glendon	J. H. Benner, Goldston, Rt. 1	L. W. Edwards, Carthage
612	Atkinson (10)	Atkinson	J. W. Flynn, Sr., Atkinson	Dr. G. O. Beard, Atkinson
613	Home (6)	Fremont	O. M. Davis, Fremont	D. A. Powell, Fremont
615	Sunrise (15)	Sunrise Sch. House	S. G. Mangum, Wake Forest, Rt. 1	Z. H. Lowery, Wake Forest, Rt. 5
616	Round Peak (31)	Round Peak	T. D. Golding, Round Peak	N. A. Law, Mt. Airy
617	St. Patrick's (16)	Princeton	Chas. H. Holt, Princeton	W. P. Holt, Princeton
618	Midland (25)	Midland	A. P. Widenhouse, Midland	R. B. Polk, Unionville, Rt. 1

619	Castana (17)	Castalia	G. B. Smith, Castalia	G. M. Strickland, Castalia
620	Little River (16)	Atkinson Mill	D. W. Glover, Middlesex, Rt. 3	A. E. Carter, Zebulon, Rt. 1
621	Bonlee (13)	Bonlee	G. H. Andrews, Bonlee	W. T. Brooks, Bonlee
622	Coats (14)	Coats	J. C. Graham, Coats	H. A. Turlington, Dunn, Rt. 3
623	Mount Pisgah (33)	Dockery	Bruce Billings, Dockery	J. G. Billings, Offen
624	John H. Mills (19)	Epsom	W. P. Winn, Henderson, Rt. 6	H. A. Faulkner, Louisburg, Rt. 5
626	Cannon Mem. (25)	Kannapolis	T. I. Graham, Kannapolis	G. B. Brandon, Kannapolis
627	Belmont (28)	Belmont	C. W. Fite, Belmont	R. D. Hall, Belmont
628	Perfection (16)	Kenly	J. W. Hollowell, Kenly	J. D. Bailey, Kenly
629	Walnut Cove (30)	Walnut Cove	B. P. Bailey, Walnut Cove	D. F. Ramsey, Walnut Cove
630	Norlina (19)	Norlina	R. D. Hardy, Norlina	H. H. Grant, Ridgeway
632	Unionville (26)	Unionville	T. L. Price, Unionville, Rt. 1	W. B. Long, Indian Trail
633	Bailey (17)	Bailey	R. E. Hatch, Bailey	T. S. Stott, Bailey
634	Goldsboro (6)	Goldsboro	J. E. F. Hicks, Goldsboro	W. G. Crawford, Goldsboro
636	Mill Springs (38)	Mill Springs	Otis Dalton, Mill Spring	J. H. Gibbs, Mill Springs
637	Yadkin Falls (25)	Badin	W. H. Davis, Badin, Box 1033	E. M. Morgan, Badin
638	Richland (3)	near Aurora	C. W. Holliday, Aurora	W. T. Edwards, Edwards
639	Warren (9)	Kenansville	C. E. Quinn, Kenansville	H. D. Williams, Kenansville
641	Ellerbe (12)	Ellerbe	Walter Hogan, Ellerbe	B. A. Cox, Ellerbe
642	Victory (6)	Pink Hill	A. P. Tyndall, Pink Hill	Jno. A. Worley, Pink Hill
643	Proctorville (11)	Proctorville	I. P. Graham, Proctorville	C. C. Ferrell, Proctorville
644	Shoal Creek (43)	Postell	T. M. Allen, Postell	R. L. Keenum, Suit
645	Lewiston (2)	Lewiston	Garvey Bazemore, Lewiston	Thos. N. Peele, Lewiston
646	Bladen (11)	Elizabethtown	Ralph Boring, Elizabethtown	G. W. Fisher, Elizabethtown
648	Plumtree (35)	Plumtree	F. L. Burleson, Spear	L. R. Polechio, Plumtree
650	Jno. A. Nichols (39)	Asheville	Jas. L. Brown, Asheville, Bx. 972	M. E. Weed, Asheville 54 W. Lib'ty
651	Harmony (29)	Harmony	G. W. Baily, Harmony, Rt. 3	W. B. York, Harmony
652	Black River (14)	Angier	D. D. Overby, Angier	A. D. Wilson, Angier
653	Jno. C. Britton (2)	Powellsville	L. F. Evans, Powellsville	J. J. Tayloe, Ahsokie, Rt. 4
654	Elberta (12)	West End	D. D. Eifort, West End	W. L. Stubbs, Jackson Springs
656	Guilford (23)	Greensboro	W. C. Carr, Greensboro	W. W. Alderman, Greensboro
657	Keller Memorial (25)	Rockwell	A. L. Rinehardt, Rockwell	W. E. Misenheimer, Rockwell
658	Beulaville (9)	Beulaville	Andrew Brown, Beulaville	A. L. Cavenaugh, Beulaville
659	Paw Creek (27)	Paw Creek	G. A. Todd, Paw Creek, Box 2	J. F. Alexander, Paw Creek, Rt. 10
660	Bladenboro (11)	Bladenboro	S. N. Watson, Bladenboro	R. F. Matherson, Bladenboro
663	Black Mt. (39)	Black Mountain	F. A. Schallwig, Black Mountain	W. W. Jackson, Black Mountain
664	Garland (9)	Garland	L. A. Warren, Garland	R. J. Murphy, Tomahawk
665	West Asheville (39)	Asheville	H. C. Caldwell, Asheville, Bx. 318	Hugh Sowers, Asheville



ABSTRACT OF RETURNS

**ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES FOR THE MASONIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,
1927, BY DISTRICTS**

1—ELIZABETH CITY DISTRICT—Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase	Decrease	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Unanimity, Chowan	7	Aug. 8, '27	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	90	94	4	4	\$ 8.00	\$ 235.00	\$ 243.00	\$ 243.00	
Hall, Currituck	53	Oct. 10, '27	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	74	76	2	2	4.00	190.00	194.00	194.00	
Widow's Son, Camden	106	Oct. 31, '27	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	44	1	1	1.00	110.00	111.00	111.00	
Perquimans, Perquimans	106	Aug. 19, '27	6	4	1	3	1	1	7	1	2	1	94	89	5	5	6.00	232.50	238.50	238.50	
Atlantic, Currituck	238	Oct. 27, '27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	29	1	1	---	72.50	72.50	72.50	
New Lebanon, Camden	314	Oct. 29, '27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	41	---	---	---	102.50	102.50	102.50	
Eureka, Pasquotank	317	Sept. 21, '27	1	1	1	4	1	1	---	1	1	1	221	224	3	3	---	560.00	560.00	560.00	
Currituck, Currituck	463	Sept. 3, '27	2	3	4	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	85	90	5	5	2.00	225.00	227.00	227.00	
Wanchese, Dare	521	Sept. 12, '27	5	7	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	167	174	7	7	5.00	435.00	440.00	440.00	
			23	29	28	10	1	2	10	3	10	10	847	861	7	21	\$26.00	\$2152.50	\$2178.50	\$2178.50	

2—WINDSOB DISTRICT—Bertie, Gates and Hertford Counties

Charity, Bertie-----	5	Oct. 31,	'27	2	2	4	---	---	---	---	2	6	2	126	122	4	---	2.00	305.00	307.00	307.00
American George, Hertford	17	Dec. 19,	'27	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	41	40	1	---	1.00	100.00	101.00	101.00
Davis, Bertie-----	39	Oct. 31,	'27	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	31	---	---	---	77.50	77.50	77.50
Gatesville, Gates-----	126	Oct. 14,	'27	2	5	3	2	1	1	---	2	---	---	58	60	2	---	2.00	150.00	152.00	152.00
Coleraine, Bertie-----	171	Sept. 9,	'27	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	48	46	2	---	2.00	115.00	117.00	117.00
Wicacoan, Hertford-----	240	Aug. 29,	'27	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	36	37	1	---	---	92.50	92.50	92.50
Winton, Hertford-----	327	Aug. 27,	'27	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	37	35	2	---	---	87.50	87.50	87.50
Luke McLaughan H'd-----	504	Oct. 28,	'27	1	2	1	2	---	---	9	1	---	---	75	68	7	---	---	170.00	170.00	170.00
Aulander, Bertie-----	516	Nov. 9,	'27	2	2	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	49	50	1	---	2.00	125.00	127.00	127.00
Lewiston, Bertie-----	645	July 23,	'27	1	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	44	44	---	---	1.00	110.00	111.00	111.00
John C. Britton, Bertie-----	653	Aug. 17,	'27	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	24	---	---	---	60.00	60.00	60.00
				10	10	12	5	2	9	10	8	4	569	557	16	4	\$10.00	\$1392.50	\$1402.50	\$1402.50	

3—PLYMOUTH DISTRICT—Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington Counties

Perseverance, Washington	59 Aug. 26,	'27	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	89	89	5	\$ 4.00	\$ 222.50	\$ 226.50	\$ 226.50
Orr, Beaufort	104 July 2,	'27	6	7	8	2	1	2	2	175	180	5	6.00	450.00	456.00	456.00
Atlantic, Hyde	294 Sept. 14,	'27	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	48	53	5	2.00	132.50	134.50	134.50
Aurora, Beaufort	300 July 14,	'27	10	9	8	2	1	1	1	37	40	10	10.00	92.50	102.50	102.50
Mattamuskeet, Hyde	328 Oct. 29,	'27	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	35	38	3	1.00	95.00	96.00	96.00
Roper, Washington	443 Nov. 25,	'27	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	58	54	4	1.00	135.00	136.00	136.00
Belhaven, Beaufort	509 Oct. 28,	'27	4	3	3	1	3	1	1	94	94	1	4.00	235.00	239.00	239.00
Fairfield, Hyde	520 Sept. 7,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	31	1	-----	77.50	77.50	77.50
Richland, Beaufort	638 Aug. 25,	'27	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	34	34	1	-----	85.00	85.00	85.00
			28	31	32	5	1	3	10	6	6	5	\$28.00	\$1525.00	\$1553.00	\$1553.00

4—HALIFAX DISTRICT—Halifax and Northampton Counties

Royal W. Hart, Halifax	2 Oct. 12,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	37	7	-----	\$ 92.50	\$ 92.50	\$ 92.50
King Solo'n Northampton	56 Oct. 28,	'27	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	89	90	1	2.00	225.00	227.00	227.00
Roanoke, Halifax	203 Aug. 1,	'27	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	85	86	1	3.00	215.00	218.00	218.00
Seaboard, Northampton	378 Sept. 15,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	58	58	1	3.00	145.00	145.00	145.00
Potecasi, Northampton	418 Oct. 25,	'27	3	4	4	1	3	1	2	112	111	1	3.00	277.50	280.50	280.50
Enfield, Halifax	447 Oct. 31,	'27	1	1	4	1	1	3	2	142	143	1	-----	357.50	357.50	357.50
Scotland Neck, Halifax	470 Nov. 1,	'25	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	92	91	1	1.00	227.50	228.50	228.50
Rich Square, Northampton	488 Oct. 15,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	74	74	1	1.00	185.00	186.00	186.00
Royal Hart, Halifax	497 Oct. 31,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	96	98	2	-----	245.00	245.00	245.00
Widow's Son, Halifax	519 Oct. 29,	'27	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	139	143	4	1.00	357.50	358.50	358.50
Pendleton, Northampton	524 Oct. 10,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	60	58	2	-----	145.00	145.00	145.00
			11	16	19	12	1	8	11	5	9	9	\$11.00	\$2472.50	\$2483.50	\$2483.50

5—GREENVILLE DISTRICT—Pitt County

Sharon, Pitt	78 July 6,	'27	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	96	91	5	5.00	\$ 227.50	\$ 232.50	\$ 232.50
Greenville, Pitt	284 Oct. 21,	'27	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	108	104	4	3.00	260.00	263.00	263.00
Temperance, Pitt	389		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	28	6	-----	70.00	70.00	70.00
Grifton, Pitt	452 Sept. 15,	'27	1	6	6	1	3	1	1	60	65	5	-----	162.50	162.50	162.50
Grimesland, Pitt	475 Nov. 1,	'25	1	4	4	1	2	1	1	83	82	1	-----	205.00	205.00	205.00
Ayden, Pitt	498 Aug. 31,	'27	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	70	69	1	-----	172.50	172.50	172.50
Farmville, Pitt	517 Oct. 24,	'27	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	122	121	1	2.00	302.50	304.50	304.50
Winterville, Pitt	523 Sept. 23,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	67	66	1	-----	165.00	165.00	165.00
Bethel, Pitt	589 Sept. 27,	'27	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	70	71	1	1.00	177.50	178.50	178.50
			11	7	9	11	14	7	12	2	7	6	\$11.00	\$1742.50	\$1753.50	\$1753.50

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

6—KINSTON DISTRICT—Greene, Lenoir and Wayne Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Status												Amount Due From Initiations	Amt't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due		
			Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Present Membership	Decrease						Increase	
St. John's, Lenoir	4	Oct. 13,	27	3	7	5	6	1	--	9	5	3	1	228	223	5	--	\$ 3.00	\$ 557.50	\$ 560.50	\$ 560.50
Jerusalem, Greene	95	Oct. 13,	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	48	47	1	--	--	117.50	117.50	117.50
Wayne, Wayne	112	Aug. 15,	27	14	19	18	7	1	--	--	--	1	3	165	190	25	--	14.00	475.00	489.00	489.00
Radiance, Greene	132	Oct. 3,	27	3	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	47	48	--	1	3.00	120.00	123.00	123.00
Mount Olive, Wayne	208	July 20,	27	6	6	5	2	--	--	2	2	3	1	83	83	--	--	6.00	207.50	213.50	213.50
Lenoir, Lenoir	233	July 13,	27	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	67	66	1	--	4.00	165.00	169.00	169.00
Rountree, Lenoir	243	July 18,	27	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	42	41	1	--	1.00	102.50	103.50	103.50
Pleasant Hill, Lenoir	304	Sept. 24,	27	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	63	62	1	--	1.00	155.00	156.00	156.00
Harmony, Wayne	340	Sept. 26,	27	1	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	84	84	--	--	1.00	210.00	211.00	211.00
Home, Wayne	613	Oct. 29,	27	1	1	1	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	42	40	2	--	1.00	100.00	101.00	101.00
Goldsboro, Wayne	634	Oct. 8,	27	5	5	6	9	1	--	--	3	2	2	165	176	11	--	5.00	440.00	445.00	445.00
Victory, Lenoir	642	Aug. 3,	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	44	42	2	--	--	105.00	105.00	105.00
				39	46	39	24	3	--	14	17	11	7	1078	1102	13	37	\$39.00	\$2755.00	\$2794.00	\$2794.00

7—NEW BERN DISTRICT—Carteret, Craven and Pamlico Counties

St. John's, Craven	3	Oct. 29, '27	1	1	—	—	3	—	3	2	1	134	132	2	—	\$ 1.00	\$ 330.00	\$ 331.00			
Franklin, Carteret	109	Oct. 26, '27	2	1	1	2	—	—	3	1	—	148	146	2	—	2.00	365.00	367.00			
Bayboro, Pamlico	331	July 22, '27	7	8	8	1	—	—	2	1	3	75	81	6	—	7.00	202.50	209.50			
Mount Vernon, Pamlico	359	Oct. 10, '27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	67	—	—	—	167.50	167.50			
Ocean, Carteret	405	Oct. 27, '27	6	7	8	1	—	—	1	1	—	5	105	112	7	6.00	280.00	286.00			
Vanceboro, Craven	433	Nov. 1, '27	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	53	3	—	3.00	132.50	135.50			
Rainbow, Pamlico	479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	19	1	—	—	47.50	47.50			
Doric, Craven	568	Sept. 3, '27	1	2	2	2	—	—	10	2	3	311	308	8	—	1.00	757.50	758.50			
Ionic, Craven	583	Oct. 29, '27	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	33	34	1	—	—	85.00	85.00			
			22	24	24	5	4	—	13	8	8	12	948	947	13	17	\$20.00	\$2367.50	\$2387.50	\$2386.50	\$238.00

8—JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT—Jones and Onslow Counties

Zion, Jones-----	81	Sept. 22,	'27	1	4	5	1	1	2	77	80	3	1.00	\$	200.00	\$	201.00	\$	201.00	
*LaFayette, Onslow-----	83	Aug. 6,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	2	87	87	1	1.00	\$	217.50	\$	218.50	\$	216.00	
Pollockville, Jones-----	175	Oct. 31,	'27	2	2	2	8	1	8	37	31	6	2.00	\$	77.50	\$	79.50	\$	79.50	
Sea Side, Onslow-----	429	Sept. 8,	'27	1	1	1	3	1	1	53	50	3	1.00	\$	125.00	\$	126.00	\$	126.00	
Maysville, Jones-----	547	Oct. 3,	'27	1	2	2	1	1	1	40	41	1	---	\$	102.50	\$	102.50	\$	102.50	
Richlands, Onslow-----	564	Oct. 14,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	50	1	1.00	\$	125.00	\$	126.00	\$	126.00	
				6	9	12	1	1	11	7	1	345	339	10	4	6.00	\$	847.50	\$	853.50
																	\$	851.50		

9—CLINTON DISTRICT—Duplin and Sampson Counties

Hiram, Sampson-----	98	Dec. 22,	'27	5	5	6	5	1	2	2	1	163	169	---	---	6	5.00	\$	422.50	\$	427.50	\$	427.50
Belmont, Duplin-----	108	Sept. 13,	'27	---	---	---	---	---	4	1	---	46	42	4	---	---	---	---	105.00	\$	105.00	\$	105.00
Mill Creek, Sampson-----	125	Sept. 20,	'27	---	---	2	---	1	---	3	1	52	50	2	---	---	---	---	125.00	\$	125.00	\$	125.00
Siloam, Sampson-----	178	Dec. 1,	'27	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	18	11	---	---	---	---	45.00	\$	45.00	\$	45.00
Mingo, Sampson-----	206	Sept. 22,	'27	3	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	59	61	---	---	2	3.00	152.50	155.50	\$	155.50	\$	155.50
Rehoboth, Duplin-----	279	Aug. 22,	'27	6	6	5	---	---	1	1	---	61	64	---	---	3	6.00	160.00	166.00	\$	166.00	\$	166.00
Coharie, Sampson-----	379	Oct. 19,	'27	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	49	50	---	---	1	1.00	125.00	126.00	\$	126.00	\$	126.00
Warsaw, Duplin-----	522	Oct. 31,	'27	2	---	---	2	---	1	2	---	86	85	1	---	---	2.00	212.50	214.50	\$	204.50	\$	\$10.00
Roseboro, Sampson-----	585	Oct. 31,	'27	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	74	77	---	---	3	---	192.50	192.50	\$	192.50	\$	192.50
Wallace, Duplin-----	595	Sept. 19,	'27	3	3	3	---	---	7	1	---	99	94	5	---	---	3.00	235.00	238.00	\$	238.00	\$	238.00
Warren, Duplin-----	639	Oct. 20,	'27	3	2	1	---	---	1	---	---	34	34	---	---	---	3.00	85.00	88.00	\$	88.00	\$	88.00
Benlville, Duplin-----	658	Oct. 18,	'27	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	25	23	2	---	---	---	57.50	57.50	\$	57.50	\$	57.50
Garland, Sampson-----	664	Aug. 4,	'27	4	4	4	1	---	---	---	---	37	42	---	---	5	4.00	105.00	109.00	\$	109.00	\$	109.00
				27	22	25	11	2	21	13	9	2	814	809	25	20	\$27.00	\$2022.50	\$2049.50	\$2039.50	\$	\$10.00	

10—WILMINGTON DISTRICT—Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Pender Counties

St. John's, N. Hanover-	1	Oct. 1,	'27	10	10	12	5	--	1	10	6	5	6	566	561	5	--	\$10.00	\$1402.50	\$1412.50	\$1412.50
King Solomon, Pender--	138	Nov. 7,	'27	3	6	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	78	83	--	5	3.00	207.50	210.50	210.50
Fair Bluff, Columbus---	190	Sept. 12,	'27	6	5	5	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	82	87	--	5	6.00	217.50	223.50	223.50
Lebanon, Columbus---	207	Oct. 31,	'27	2	4	4	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	94	97	--	3	2.00	242.50	244.50	244.50
Pythagoras, Brunswick---	249	Aug. 9,	'27	5	5	4	1	--	2	1	--	--	1	139	142	--	3	5.00	355.00	360.00	360.00
Wilmington, N. Hanover-	319	Aug. 16,	'27	6	5	5	1	--	1	1	2	3	203	204	--	1	6.00	510.00	516.00	516.00	
Orient, N. Hanover---	395	Sept. 9,	'27	3	3	4	3	--	3	4	1	232	232	--	--	--	3.00	580.00	583.00	583.00	
Tabor, Columbus---	563	Oct. 8,	'27	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	62	63	--	--	--	1.00	157.50	158.50	158.50	
Waccamaw, Columbus---	596	Sept. 15,	'27	1	1	1	1	--	2	--	--	2	56	57	--	5	1.00	142.50	143.50	143.50	
Chadbourn, Columbus---	607	Oct. 25,	'27	2	3	3	5	--	2	1	--	1	60	65	--	5	2.00	162.50	164.50	164.50	
Atkinson, Pender---	612	Sept. 1,	'27	3	2	2	2	--	2	1	--	1	53	54	--	1	3.00	135.00	138.00	138.00	
				42	39	46	19	1	3	18	14	11	16	1625	1645	5	25	\$42.00	\$4112.50	\$4154.50	\$4154.50

*Credit given for overpayment 1926—\$2.50

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

11—LUMBERTON DISTRICT—Bladen, Robeson and Scotland Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid											Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase Decrease	Amount Due From Initiations	Amt of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
			Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected								
St. Albans, Robeson	114	Nov. 1, '27	5	4	3	2	1	—	3	1	3	1	189	198	1	—	\$ 5.00	\$ 470.00	\$ 475.00	\$ 475.00
Laurinburg, Scotland	305	Oct. 13, '27	1	3	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	93	100	7	1.00	250.00	251.00	251.00	—
King Solomon, Robeson	313	Nov. 1, '27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	38	1	—	95.00	95.00	95.00	—
Rowland, Robeson	335	Nov. 1, '27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	82	—	1.00	205.00	206.00	206.00	—
Maxton, Robeson	417	Oct. 31, '27	2	1	1	1	—	—	4	—	1	1	87	80	7	2.00	200.00	202.00	202.00	—
St. Paul's, Robeson	474	Oct. 21, '27	2	1	1	1	—	—	7	3	1	—	106	97	9	2.00	142.50	144.50	144.50	—
Red Springs, Robeson	501	Oct. 19, '27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	94	1	—	235.00	235.00	235.00	—
Scotland, Scotland	514	Sept. 15, '27	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	56	54	2	1.00	135.00	136.00	136.00	—
Fairmont, Robeson	528	Sept. 30, '27	1	1	3	3	—	—	7	2	—	—	113	110	3	1.00	275.00	276.00	276.00	—
Parkton, Robeson	541	Oct. 31, '27	3	3	3	3	—	—	9	—	1	1	49	42	7	3.00	105.00	108.00	108.00	—
Proctorville, Robeson	643	Oct. 18, '27	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	32	30	2	—	75.00	78.00	78.00	—
Bladen, Bladen	648	Dec. 21, '27	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	43	40	3	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	—
Bladenboro, Bladen	660	July 13, '27	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	23	22	1	2.00	55.00	57.00	57.00	—
			21	19	21	13	1	—	41	13	9	6	1005	977	136	8	\$21.00	\$2342.50	\$2363.50	\$2363.50

12—ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT—Moore and Richmond Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid											Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase Decrease	Amount Due From Initiations	Amt of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
			Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected								
Carthage, Moore	181	Oct. 13, '27	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	77	77	—	—	\$ 2.00	\$ 192.50	\$ 194.50	\$ 194.50
Eagle Springs, Moore	477	Jan. 17, '28	3	3	3	3	—	—	5	3	—	—	66	61	5	8.00	152.50	155.50	155.50	—
Southern Pines, Moore	484	Aug. 8, '27	6	6	6	6	—	—	5	1	—	1	115	116	1	6.00	290.00	296.00	296.00	—
Rockingham, Richmond	495	Oct. 31, '27	3	4	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	136	138	2	3.00	345.00	348.00	348.00	—
Robersdel, Richmond	507	Dec. 15, '27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	34	2	—	85.00	85.00	85.00	—
Hamlet, Richmond	532	Oct. 18, '27	13	14	14	2	1	2	—	2	4	6	221	230	9	13.00	575.00	588.00	588.00	—
Roman Eagle, Moore	550	Sept. 30, '27	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	64	3	2.00	160.00	162.00	162.00	—
Elisee, Moore	555	Sept. 13, '27	4	5	5	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	30	33	3	4.00	82.50	86.50	86.50	—
Glendon, Moore	610	Aug. 15, '27	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	29	1	1.00	72.50	73.50	73.50	—
Ellerbe, Richmond	641	Sept. 23, '27	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	33	3	2.00	82.50	84.50	84.50	—
Elberta, Moore	654	Oct. 24, '27	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	32	2	2.00	80.00	82.00	82.00	—
			38	39	42	10	1	8	11	14	8	7	880	847	7	724	\$38.00	\$2117.50	\$2155.50	\$2155.50

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

15—RALEIGH DISTRICT—Wake County

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase	Decrease	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Hiram, Wake	40	Aug. 4, '27	19	17	17	8	1	1	9	1	5	1	291	302	11	0	\$19.00	\$755.00	\$774.00	\$774.00	
Neuse, Wake	97	Aug. 6, '27	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	52	55	3	0	0	137.50	137.50	137.50	
Holly Springs, Wake	115	Nov. 1, '27	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	40	3	0	2.00	100.00	102.00	102.00	
White Stone, Wake	155	Oct. 25, '27	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	64	63	1	0	3.00	157.50	160.50	160.50	
Rolesville, Wake	156	Nov. 12, '27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	34	1	0	0	85.00	85.00	85.00	
Mount Pleasant, Wake	157	Oct. 29, '27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	29	12	0	0	72.50	72.50	72.50	
Cary, Wake	198	Sept. 21, '27	1	1	3	2	2	1	11	1	1	1	52	57	5	0	0	142.50	142.50	142.50	
Wm. G. Hill, Wake	218	Aug. 18, '27	19	17	22	6	3	1	13	10	2	3	571	577	6	0	19.00	1442.50	1461.50	1461.50	
Wm. T. Bain, Wake	231	Sept. 13, '27	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	31	32	1	0	0	80.00	80.00	80.00	
Anchor, Wake	234	Sept. 3, '27	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	81	81	0	0	0	72.50	72.50	72.50	
Fuquay, Wake	258	Oct. 28, '27	5	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	57	56	1	0	0	207.50	207.50	207.50	
Green Level, Wake	277	Oct. 10, '27	5	4	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	128	124	4	0	5.00	310.00	315.00	315.00	
Wake Forest, Wake	282	Dec. 6, '27	6	6	6	5	1	1	6	3	2	3	182	183	1	0	6.00	457.50	463.50	463.50	
Raleigh, Wake	500	Oct. 18, '27	7	9	9	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	77	84	7	0	7.00	210.00	217.00	217.00	
Wendell, Wake	565	Oct. 21, '27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	69	64	5	0	1.00	160.00	161.00	161.00	
Apex, Wake	584	Aug. 20, '27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	55	0	0	0	137.50	140.50	140.50	
Zebulon, Wake	609	Oct. 28, '27	3	5	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	52	30	2	0	3.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	
Sunrise, Wake	615	Oct. 31, '27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	30	2	0	0	75.00	75.00	75.00	
			73	71	79	83	6	1	156	81	17	8	1882	1895	13	0	\$73.00	\$4737.50	\$4810.50	\$4810.50	

16—SMITHFIELD DISTRICT—Johnston County

Fellowship, Johnston	84	Oct. 19,	'27	11	10	10	4	2	5	6	3	--	110	112	2	\$11.00	\$	280.00	\$	291.00	\$	291.00
Archer, Johnston	165	Oct. 26,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	--	1	1	1	37	36	1	1.00	90.00	91.00	91.00	91.00		
Granite, Johnston	191	Oct. 28,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	--	1	1	1	51	50	1	--	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00		
Kenly, Johnston	257	Aug. 11,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	44	3	--	1.00	110.00	111.00	111.00	111.00		
Selma, Johnston	320	Oct. 11,	'27	3	5	5	1	1	13	2	--	85	75	10	--	3.00	187.50	190.50	190.50	190.50		
Relief, Johnston	431	Oct. 31,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65	64	1	--	1.00	160.00	161.00	161.00	161.00		
Polenta, Johnston	450											20	20		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Four Oaks, Johnston	478	Oct. 13,	'27	4	3	2					2	33	33	29	4	--	4.00	167.50	171.50	171.50	171.50	
Mill Creek, Johnston	480	Dec. 29,	'27				3	1			--	37	37	37	--	--	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	
St. Patrick's, Johnston	617	Oct. 6,	'27	2	4	4				2	--	35	37	--	2	2.00	92.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	
Little River, Johnston	620	Dec. 27,	'27	1	1	1				1	--	28	29	--	--	--	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	
Perfection, Johnston	628	Nov. 1,	'27	7	6	6	2	2	1	2	--	49	54	--	5	7.00	135.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	
				30	30	29	8	2	--	23	15	11	--	427	617	20	\$80.00	\$1492.50	\$1522.50	\$1522.50	\$1522.50	

17—WILSON DISTRICT—Nash and Wilson Counties

Morning Star, Nash	85	Oct. 31,	'27	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	84	84	5	6.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00
Joseph Warren, Wilson	92	Aug. 31,	'27	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	72	77	5	6.00	192.50	198.50	198.50	198.50
Mount Lebanon, Wilson	117	July 22,	'27	6	3	4	1	1	4	1	1	1	179	179	5	6.00	447.50	453.50	453.50	453.50
Central Cross, Nash	137	Nov. 15,	'27	17	15	11	8	1	1	1	1	1	269	275	6	17.00	687.50	704.50	704.50	704.50
Corinthian, Nash	230	Oct. 31,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	46	1	1.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
Toisnot, Wilson	298	Nov. 29,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	45	1	1.00	112.50	113.50	113.50	113.50
Hatcher, Wilson	310	Oct. 19,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	24	2	3.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Rockville, Nash	411	Oct. 31,	'27	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	64	64	5	3.00	160.00	163.00	163.00	163.00
Spring Hope, Nash	431	Oct. 13,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	75	5	1.00	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50
Rodgers, Nash	525	Oct. 27,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57	56	1	1.00	140.00	141.00	141.00	141.00
Lucama, Wilson	527	Oct. 31,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	24	1	1.00	60.00	61.00	61.00	61.00
Mount Pleasant, Nash	569	Sept. 27,	'27	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	42	46	4	1.00	115.00	116.00	116.00	116.00
Castalia, Nash	619	Oct. 27,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57	55	2	2.00	137.50	139.50	139.50	139.50
Bailey, Nash	633	Oct. 15,	'27	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1120	1119	17	\$38.00	\$2797.50	\$2835.50	\$2835.50	\$2835.50

18—TARBORO DISTRICT—Edgecombe and Martin Counties

Concord, Edgecombe	58	Aug. 1,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	116	2	\$ 1.00	\$ 260.00	\$ 291.00	\$ 291.00	\$ 291.00
Skewarkee, Martin	90	Oct. 14,	'27	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	94	98	1	3.00	232.50	232.50	232.50	232.50
Stonewall, Martin	296	July 19,	'27	3	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	107	99	8	3.00	247.50	250.50	250.50	250.50
Conoho, Martin	399	Aug. 31,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	41	13	1.00	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50
Maclesfield, Edgecombe	541	Oct. 31,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	35	3	1.00	87.50	88.50	88.50	88.50
David Bell, Edgecombe	587	Oct. 18,	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	30	3	1.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Queen City, Edgecombe	602	Oct. 8,	'27	10	11	6	3	1	1	3	2	2	216	219	3	11.00	547.50	558.50	558.50	558.50
				15	15	16	4	1	21	6	8	4	647	633	22	8	\$16.00	\$1598.50	\$1598.50	\$1598.50

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

19—HENDERSON DISTRICT—Franklin, Vance and Warren Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Joh'ton-Caswell, Warren	10	Oct. 13, '27	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	92	87	5	2.00	217.50	219.50	219.50	219.50
Franklin, Franklin	123	Sept. 16, '27	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	95	93	2	2.00	232.50	234.50	234.50	234.50
Sandy Creek, Franklin	185	Nov. 1, '27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59	59	0	1.00	147.50	147.50	147.50	147.50
Henderson, Vance	229	Oct. 7, '27	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	188	187	1	1.00	467.50	468.50	468.50	468.50
Youngsville, Franklin	377	Nov. 1, '27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	77	76	1	1.00	190.00	191.00	191.00	191.00
Henry F. Grainger, Vance	412	Oct. 27, '27	4	7	7	3	3	7	7	1	1	3	105	108	3	4.00	270.00	274.00	274.00	274.00
Louisburg, Franklin	413	Jan. 19, '27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	46	1	1.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
Evening Star, Franklin	589	Aug. 25, '27	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	51	49	2	1.00	122.50	122.50	122.50	122.50
Vaughan, Warren	604	Oct. 31, '27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	21	1	1.00	140.00	141.00	141.00	141.00
J. H. Mills, Vance	624	Oct. 26, '27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	58	56	2	1.00	172.50	176.50	176.50	176.50
Norlina, Warren	630	Nov. 5, '27	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	70	69	1	4.00	172.50	176.50	176.50	176.50
			16	19	22	8	8	12	13	18	4	864	851	16	3	\$16.00	\$2127.50	\$2143.50	\$2143.50	\$2143.50

20—OXFORD DISTRICT—Granville County

Adoniram, Granville	149	Dec. 14, '27	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	44	1	---	\$ 110.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 110.00
Berea, Granville	204												34	34		---	---	---	---
Shiloh, Granville	250	Dec. 31, '27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	28	1	---	57.50	57.50	57.50
Granville, Granville	350	Oct. 31, '27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39	35	4	---	87.50	87.50	87.50
Tally Ho, Granville	393	Oct. 29, '27	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	55	51	4	3.00	127.50	130.50	130.50
Oxford, Granville	396	Oct. 8, '27	6	7	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	154	152	2	6.00	380.00	386.00	386.00
Creedmoor, Granville	499	Aug. 10, '27	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	8	8	55	40	15	---	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
			9	9	11	7	1	2	25	8	7	1	402	379	25	2	\$ 9.00	\$ 862.50	\$ 871.50
																	\$ 871.50	\$ 871.50	\$ 871.50

*1927 Returns not in

21—DURHAM DISTRICT—Alamance, Durham, Orange and Person Counties

Eagle, Orange	71 Aug. 27	7	7	5	—	—	—	2	5	2	1	150	146	4	—	7.00	\$	365.00	\$	372.00	\$	372.00
Person, Person	113 July 23	27	3	4	1	—	—	—	3	2	4	86	85	1	—	3.00	—	212.50	—	215.50	—	215.50
Knap of Reeds, Durham	138 July 15	27	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	57	1	—	1.00	—	142.50	—	143.50	—	143.50
Eno, Durham	210 Aug. 27	27	11	15	14	1	—	3	2	6	4	176	176	—	—	11.00	—	440.00	—	451.00	—	451.00
Oaks, Alamance	255 Oct. 31	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	35	1	—	—	—	87.50	—	87.50	—	87.50
Bingham, Alamance	272 Oct. 31	27	6	9	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	119	129	10	—	6.00	—	322.50	—	328.50	—	328.50
Durham, Durham	352 Sept. 30	27	22	24	24	13	—	—	22	7	5	435	488	—	—	22.00	—	1220.00	—	1242.00	—	1242.00
University, Orange	408 Sept. 23	27	7	8	8	3	—	—	4	2	—	193	198	—	—	7.00	—	495.00	—	502.00	—	502.00
Bula, Alamance	409 Nov. 1	27	16	15	16	6	3	—	—	2	2	176	197	—	—	16.00	—	492.50	—	508.50	—	508.50
Thos. M. Holt, Alamance	492 Oct. 31	27	1	3	3	1	—	—	11	3	1	60	49	11	—	1.00	—	122.50	—	123.50	—	123.50
Elon, Alamance	549 Aug. 6	27	7	5	4	4	—	—	2	2	2	77	79	—	—	7.00	—	197.50	—	204.50	—	204.50
		81	91	89	31	3	3	40	34	23	21	1616	1639	18	41	\$81.00	\$	\$4097.50	\$	\$4178.50	\$	\$4178.50

22—REIDSVILLE DISTRICT—Caswell and Rockingham Counties

Dan River, Rockingham	129 Jan. 4	28	4	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	3	78	74	4	—	4.00	\$	185.00	\$	189.00	\$	189.00
Leakville, Rockingham	136 Sept. 12	27	2	3	2	—	—	—	1	4	3	215	208	7	—	2.00	—	520.00	—	522.00	—	522.00
Reidsville, Rockingham	384 July 18	27	13	13	1	—	—	—	4	2	1	148	155	—	—	13.00	—	387.50	—	400.50	—	400.50
John A. Graves, Caswell	494 Dec. 12	27	4	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	69	71	—	—	2	—	177.50	—	181.50	—	181.50
Caswell, Caswell	539 Oct. 10	27	2	1	4	1	—	—	—	2	3	43	43	—	—	2.00	—	107.50	—	109.50	—	109.50
Wentworth, Rockingham	567 July 28	27	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	20	—	—	1	—	50.00	—	54.00	—	54.00
Rockwell, Rockingham	600 Oct. 24	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	40	38	2	—	—	—	95.00	—	95.00	—	95.00
		29	23	23	7	—	—	1	10	10	12	612	609	13	10	\$29.00	\$	\$1522.50	\$	\$1551.50	\$	\$1551.50

23—GREENSBORO DISTRICT—Davidson and Guilford Counties

Greensboro, Guilford	76 Jan. 16	28	17	17	21	9	—	—	8	5	5	579	596	—	—	17	\$17.00	\$1490.00	\$	\$1507.00	\$	\$1507.00
Thomasville, Davidson	214 Oct. 31	27	16	16	15	3	—	—	10	5	1	144	146	—	—	2	16.00	365.00	—	381.00	—	381.00
Tobasco, Guilford	271 Sept. 6	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	68	66	2	—	—	165.00	165.00	—	167.50	—	167.50
Numa F. Reid, Guilford	344 Dec. 3	27	24	25	27	6	1	—	4	8	21	421	448	—	—	27	24.00	1120.00	—	1144.00	—	1144.00
Denton, Davidson	404 Oct. 12	27	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	3	1	76	73	3	—	—	2.00	182.50	—	184.50	—	184.50
Stokesdale, Guilford	428 July 25	27	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	84	86	—	—	2	4.00	215.00	—	219.00	—	219.00
Lexington, Davidson	473 Aug. 31	27	6	8	8	3	—	—	2	1	5	217	225	—	—	8	6.00	562.50	—	568.50	—	568.50
Corinthian, Guilford	542 Sept. 23	27	25	18	19	7	3	—	—	6	6	430	447	—	—	17	25.00	1117.50	—	1142.50	—	1142.50
Revolution, Guilford	552 Oct. 21	27	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	3	1	164	163	1	—	—	3.00	407.50	—	410.50	—	410.50
Guilford, Guilford	656 July 8	27	12	12	11	18	—	—	—	—	—	97	126	—	—	29	12.00	315.00	—	327.00	—	327.00
		109	103	108	48	6	1	13	32	20	33	2250	2376	6	102	\$109.00	\$	\$5940.00	\$	\$6049.00	\$	\$6051.50

*Overpaid \$2.50

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

24—ASHEBORO DISTRICT—Montgomery and Randolph Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number		Date Dues Paid		Initiated											Present Membership											Total Amount Due		Amount Paid	Balance Due
					Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Decrease	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues											
Blackmer, Montgomery	127	Aug. 22,	'27	3	4	5	2	--	--	2	2	2	--	--	69	70	--	1	\$ 3.00	\$175.00	\$178.00	\$178.00	\$178.00							
Hanks, Randolph	128	Oct. 15,	'27	--	--	--	3	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	45	46	--	1	--	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00							
Deep River, Randolph	164	Oct. 18,	'27	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	1	--	--	41	32	9	--	--	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00							
Balfour, Randolph	188	Oct. 31,	'27	2	4	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85	88	--	3	2.00	220.00	222.00	222.00	222.00							
Randleman, Randolph	209	Aug. 23,	'27	6	6	8	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37	43	6	6.00	107.50	113.50	113.50	113.50								
Montgomery, Montgomery	209	Aug. 10,	'27	6	4	4	--	1	--	1	1	3	4	--	98	95	3	--	6.00	237.50	243.50	243.50	243.50							
Star, Montgomery	437	Oct. 15,	'27	5	6	5	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	59	64	--	5	5.00	160.00	165.00	165.00	165.00							
Marietta, Randolph	444	Nov. 11,	'27	2	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	64	66	--	2	2.00	165.00	167.00	167.00	167.00							
Carolina, Randolph	546	Aug. 12,	'27	3	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43	43	--	3	3.00	107.50	110.50	110.50	110.50							
Biscoe, Montgomery	577	Aug. 12,	'27	4	4	3	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	2	48	49	--	1	4.00	122.50	126.50	126.50	126.50							
				31	33	31	9	1	2	12	10	10	2	589	596	12	19	\$31.00	\$1490.00	\$1521.00	\$1521.00	\$1521.00	\$1521.00							

25—SALISBURY DISTRICT—Cabarrus, Rowan and Stanly Counties

Stokes, Cabarrus	32	Dec. 16,	'27	5	8	9	8	1	--	2	2	5	204	218	--	14	\$ 5.00	\$545.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
Fulton, Rowan	99	Aug. 8,	'27	8	5	8	4	3	--	3	2	4	299	300	--	1	8.00	750.00	758.00	758.00
Pee Dee, Stanly	150	Oct. 12,	'27	3	4	4	3	--	2	1	3	--	74	75	--	1	3.00	187.50	190.50	190.50
Scotch-Ireland, Rowan	154	July 11,	'27	6	6	5	3	--	1	1	--	--	75	81	--	6	6.00	202.50	208.50	208.50
Eureka, Rowan	288	Aug. 3,	'27	3	1	1	1	--	1	--	3	1	115	113	2	--	3.00	282.50	285.50	285.50
Patterson, Cabarrus	307	Aug. 13,	'27	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	31	--	2	--	77.50	77.50	77.50
Stanly, Stanly	348	Nov. 1,	'27	8	10	8	6	--	--	2	2	3	193	203	--	10	8.00	507.50	515.50	515.50
Big Lick, Stanly	476	Sept. 12,	'27	2	5	5	1	--	1	2	2	--	55	56	--	1	2.00	140.00	142.00	142.00
Spencer, Rowan	543	Aug. 5,	'27	2	3	3	3	--	2	2	6	--	177	179	--	2	2.00	447.50	449.50	449.50
Andrew, Jackson, Rowan	576	Oct. 15,	'27	6	5	6	1	--	--	2	2	7	215	218	--	3	6.00	545.00	551.00	551.00
Midland, Cabarrus	618	Sept. 29,	'27	2	2	2	--	--	1	1	--	--	43	43	--	--	2.00	107.50	109.50	109.50
Connon Mem., Cabarrus	626	Sept. 7,	'27	6	6	7	7	--	--	2	--	3	136	148	--	12	6.00	370.00	376.00	376.00
Yadkin Falls, Stanly	637	June 29,	'27	7	8	10	2	--	2	1	1	1	80	88	--	8	7.00	220.00	227.00	227.00
Keller Mem., Rowan	657	Oct. 28,	'27	2	2	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	23	24	--	1	2.00	60.00	62.00	62.00
	60	65	72	87	1	2	10	21	18	17	18	17	177	216	\$60.00	\$4442.50	\$4502.50	\$4502.50	\$4502.50	

26—MONROE DISTRICT—Anson and Union Counties

Kilwinning, Anson	64 Oct.	31,	'27	1	1	5	2	1	186	179	7	---	---	\$	447.50	\$	447.50	\$	447.50
Carolina, Anson	141 Oct.	12,	'27	1	2	---	1	1	34	36	---	2	---	1.00	90.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	
Monroe, Union	244 July	18,	'27	12	9	14	15	4	8	224	237	13	12.00	592.50	604.50	604.50	604.50	604.50	
Beaver Dam, Union	276 Oct.	10,	'27	1	1	---	---	2	1	77	75	2	---	1.00	187.50	188.50	188.50	188.50	
Bethel, Anson	372 Oct.	31,	'27	1	1	---	---	1	1	47	45	2	---	---	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	
Waxhaw, Union	562 Oct.	31,	'27	3	4	---	---	2	2	76	76	---	3.00	190.00	193.00	193.00	193.00	193.00	
St. Timothy, Union	575 Oct.	27,	'27	---	---	---	---	1	---	35	34	1	---	---	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	
Meadow Branch, Union	578 Oct.	31,	'27	1	1	---	---	3	2	53	50	3	---	---	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	
Lilesville, Anson	582 Sept.	21,	'27	1	1	---	---	1	---	40	40	---	---	---	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Unionville, Union	632 Oct.	27,	'27	2	1	2	---	7	---	47	42	5	---	2.00	105.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	
	19	19	24	18	1	---	16	25	7	9	319	814	20	15	\$19.00	\$2035.00	\$2054.00	\$2054.00	

27—CHARLOTTE DISTRICT—Mecklenburg County

Phalanx, Mecklenburg	--	31 Oct.	24,	'27	25	27	27	11	--	16	7	7	3	723	731	--	8	\$25.00	\$1827.50	\$1852.50	\$1852.50
Mecklenburg, Mecklen.	---	176 Aug.	12,	'27	4	4	1	--	1	1	--	1	--	58	61	--	3	4.00	152.50	156.50	156.50
Long Creek, Mecklenburg	205 Sept.	20,	'27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	56	1	--	--	140.00	140.00	140.00
Excelstior, Mecklenburg	261 Sept.	7,	'27	24	25	25	17	--	10	7	5	6	--	705	725	--	20	--	1812.50	1836.50	1836.50
Oraighead, Mecklenburg	366 Aug.	27,	'27	1	2	2	1	1	5	3	--	--	--	78	74	4	--	1.00	185.00	186.00	186.00
Pineville, Mecklenburg	455 Oct.	11,	'27	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	51	52	1	--	1.00	130.00	131.00	131.00
Matthews, Mecklenburg	461 Aug.	12,	'27	1	1	1	1	--	3	1	2	1	83	80	3	--	1.00	200.00	201.00	201.00	
Joppa, Mecklenburg	530 Oct.	24,	'27	36	35	35	10	10	5	4	4	4	568	594	26	--	36.00	1485.00	1521.00	1521.00	
Williams, Mecklenburg	538 Aug.	6,	'27	2	2	2	1	--	3	1	--	--	55	54	1	--	2.00	135.00	137.00	137.00	
Paw Creek, Mecklenburg	659 Aug.	6,	'27	5	5	5	3	--	2	--	1	30	36	--	6	--	5.00	90.00	95.00	95.00	
				99	102	102	45	3	--	48	26	21	15	2408	2463	9	64	\$99.00	\$6157.50	\$6256.50	\$6256.50

28—GASTONIA DISTRICT—Gaston and Lincoln Counties

Lincoln, Lincoln	137 Oct.	5,	'27	4	7	5	4	--	2	3	2	2	169	171	--	2	\$	4.00	\$	427.50	\$	431.50	\$	431.50
Gaston, Gaston	263 Aug.	13,	'27	--	1	1	2	--	4	2	--	--	97	93	4	--	--	232.50	232.50	232.50	232.50	232.50	232.50	232.50
Rock Springs, Lincoln	341 Sept.	16,	'27	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	47	48	--	1	1.00	120.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	
Gastonia, Gaston	369 Oct.	7,	'27	23	32	28	10	--	19	9	9	7	560	561	--	1	23.00	1402.50	1425.50	1425.50	1425.50	1425.50	1425.50	
South Fork, Gaston	462 Sept.	30,	'27	1	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	107	107	--	--	1.00	267.50	268.50	268.50	268.50	268.50	268.50	
Cherryville, Gaston	505 Oct.	31,	'27	10	9	7	1	--	4	5	--	--	153	152	1	--	10.00	380.00	390.00	390.00	390.00	390.00	390.00	
Whetstone, Gaston	515 Oct.	31,	'27	2	3	4	2	--	2	2	--	--	81	86	--	5	2.00	215.00	217.00	217.00	217.00	217.00	217.00	
Mount Holly, Gaston	544 Oct.	31,	'27	3	3	2	2	--	1	1	3	2	89	88	1	--	3.00	220.00	223.00	223.00	223.00	223.00	223.00	
Lowell, Gaston	590 Oct.	14,	'27	8	5	5	5	--	1	1	1	100	108	--	8	--	8.00	270.00	278.00	278.00	278.00	278.00	278.00	
Belmont, Gaston	627 Oct.	21,	'27	5	5	5	1	--	5	--	1	2	120	120	--	--	5.00	300.00	305.00	305.00	305.00	305.00	305.00	
				57	66	59	27	2	37	24	16	14	1523	1534	6	17	\$57.00	\$3835.00	\$3892.00	\$3892.00	\$3892.00	\$3892.00	\$3892.00	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

29—STATESVILLE DISTRICT—Alexander and Iredell Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
County Line, Iredell	224	Oct. 13, '27	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	21	19	2	---	47.50	47.50	\$	47.50
Wilson, Iredell	226	Oct. 31, '27	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	30	26	4	---	65.00	65.00	\$	65.00
Lee, Alexander	253	Aug. 6, '27	3	1	2	---	---	---	7	4	2	---	127	116	11	3.00	290.00	293.00	293.00	---
Hunting Creek, Iredell	299	Sept. 14, '27	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23	23	---	---	57.50	57.50	57.50	---
Campbell, Iredell	374	Sept. 19, '27	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	1	---	36	32	4	---	80.00	80.00	80.00	---
Grassy Knob, Iredell	471	Oct. 26, '27	---	---	---	1	---	---	3	1	2	---	65	60	5	---	150.00	150.00	150.00	---
Statesville, Iredell	487	Sept. 21, '27	8	9	5	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	206	218	12	8.00	545.00	553.00	553.00	---
Mooreville, Iredell	496	Oct. 31, '27	5	6	6	3	---	---	---	4	1	---	135	139	4	5.00	347.50	352.50	352.50	---
Snow Creek, Iredell	571	Sept. 28, '27	2	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	30	29	1	2.00	72.50	74.50	74.50	---
Stony Point, Alexander	593	July 14, '27	5	6	5	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	78	83	5	5.00	207.50	212.50	212.50	---
Harmony, Iredell	651	Oct. 18, '27	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	31	31	---	1.00	77.50	78.50	78.50	---
			24	25	26	11	---	---	14	20	9	2	782	776	27	121	\$24.00	\$194.00	\$1964.00	\$1964.00

30—WINSTON-SALEM—Davie, Forsyth and Stokes Counties

Mocksville, Davie	134	Aug. 1, '27	1	1	3	---	---	---	---	2	2	1	117	116	1	---	1.00	290.00	\$	291.00	\$	291.00
Winston, Forsyth	167	Oct. 28, '27	25	18	14	12	---	---	---	6	5	9	677	692	15	25.00	1730.00	1755.00	1755.00	---	---	
Farmington, Davie	265	Sept. 14, '27	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	46	47	1	1.00	117.50	118.50	118.50	---	---	
Salem, Forsyth	289	Oct. 24, '27	11	15	15	4	---	---	---	1	3	6	302	317	15	11.00	792.50	803.50	803.50	---	---	
Walnut Cove, Stokes	629	Oct. 31, '27	5	7	7	---	---	---	8	---	---	---	80	84	4	5.00	210.00	215.00	215.00	---	---	
			43	42	40	16	---	---	3	9	10	16	1222	1256	1	185	\$43.00	\$314.00	\$3183.00	\$3183.00	---	

31—ELKIN DISTRICT—Surry County

Rockford, Surry	251	Dec. 1, '27	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22	21	1	---	---	52.50	\$	52.50	\$	52.50
Granite, Surry	322	Oct. 31, '27	6	4	4	2	1	---	---	5	3	2	218	217	1	6.00	542.50	548.50	548.50	---	---	
Copeland, Surry	390	Nov. 22, '27	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	59	56	3	1.00	140.00	141.00	141.00	---	---	
Dobson, Surry	402	Jan. 4, '28	3	3	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	51	51	---	3.00	127.50	130.50	130.50	---	---	
Rockyford, Surry	450	Oct. 31, '27	2	1	---	---	---	---	4	3	---	---	49	42	7	2.00	105.00	107.00	107.00	---	---	

Elkin, Surry	454	Sept. 27	'27	5	4	1	1	2	3	1	2	133	132	1	5.00	330.00	335.00	335.00
Rusk, Surry	456	July 15	'27	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	53	48	5	---	120.00	120.00	120.00
Pilot, Surry	493	Aug. 30	'27	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	99	97	2	---	242.50	242.50	242.50
State Road, Surry	540	Oct. 29	'27	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	36	35	1	---	87.50	87.50	87.50
Zephyr, Surry	553	Nov. 21	'27	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	50	45	5	---	112.50	112.50	112.50
Ararat, Surry	558	July 13	'27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	23	1	---	57.50	57.50	57.50
Round Peak, Surry	616	Aug. 31	'27	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	74	73	1	2.00	182.50	184.50	184.50
				19	16	15	3	1	17	19	11	2	868	840	28	\$19.00	\$2100.00	\$2119.00

32--YADKINVILLE DISTRICT--Yadkin County

Yadkin, Yadkin	162	Oct. 31	'27	1	1	1	1	2	8	5	2	63	50	13	---	\$ 1.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 126.00
Jonesville, Yadkin	227	Nov. 8	'27	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	2	43	37	6	---	1.00	93.50	93.50
Harmon, Yadkin	420	Dec. 19	'27	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	21	22	1	---	1.00	55.00	56.00
Boonville, Yadkin	421	Oct. 27	'27	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	25	24	1	---	---	60.00	60.00
Baltimore, Yadkin	424	Oct. 11	'27	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	48	48	---	3.00	120.00	123.00	123.00
West Bend, Yadkin	434	Aug. 1	'27	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	2	22	23	---	4.00	57.50	61.50	61.50
Oak Grove, Yadkin	557	Sept. 27	'27	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	30	25	5	---	---	62.50	62.50
				10	9	9	2	5	15	7	7	252	229	25	2	\$10.00	\$ 572.50	\$ 582.50

33--WILKESBORO DISTRICT--Wilkes County

Liberty, Wilkes	45	Oct. 22	'27	1	1	1	1	2	40	40	---	---	\$ 1.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 101.00
Moravian, Wilkes	353	Sept. 13	'27	1	1	1	1	1	63	61	2	---	---	152.50	152.50
Liberty Grove, Wilkes	407	Aug. 19	'27	1	2	1	1	1	110	111	---	1	1.00	277.50	278.50
Millers Creek, Wilkes	415	Oct. 29	'27	1	1	1	1	6	49	43	6	---	---	107.50	107.50
Clingman, Wilkes	440	Sept. 27	'27	1	1	1	1	6	61	53	8	---	---	132.50	132.50
Trap Hill, Wilkes	483	Sept. 22	'27	1	1	1	1	5	46	41	5	---	1.00	102.50	103.50
Bugaboo, Wilkes	490	Nov. 14	'27	1	1	1	1	3	38	35	3	---	---	87.50	87.50
Sulphur Springs, Wilkes	560	Aug. 9	'27	1	1	1	1	6	63	56	7	---	---	140.00	140.00
Ronda, Wilkes	566	Oct. 21	'27	1	1	1	1	1	26	26	---	---	---	65.00	65.00
Mount Pleasant, Wilkes	573	Sept. 27	'27	1	1	1	1	1	44	44	---	---	1.00	110.00	111.00
Summit, Wilkes	580	Dec. 30	'27	3	3	3	3	28	25	28	---	3	3.00	70.00	73.00
Roaring Gap, Wilkes	599	Oct. 14	'27	1	1	1	1	1	34	34	---	---	---	85.00	85.00
Mount Pisgah, Wilkes	623	Oct. 31	'27	1	2	2	2	3	36	34	2	---	1.00	85.00	86.00
				8	9	10	3	1	27	6	10	1	635	\$1515.00	\$1523.00
												4	\$ 8.00	\$1523.00	\$1523.00

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

34—JEFFERSON DISTRICT—Alleghany and Ashe Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Membership Present	Decrease	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Jefferson, Ashe	219	Oct. 31, '27	1	1	1	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	113	115	--	2	\$ 1.00	\$ 287.50	\$ 288.50	\$ 288.50	
Scottsville, Ashe	385	Oct. 26, '27	4	2	2	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	38	35	3	--	4.00	87.50	91.50	91.50	
Sparta, Alleghany	423	Oct. 31, '27	1	2	2	--	--	--	2	2	2	--	108	106	2	--	1.00	265.00	266.50	266.50	
Piney Creek, Alleghany	432	Nov. 30, '27	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	--	75	71	4	--	--	177.50	177.50	177.50	
Crumpler, Ashe	467	Sept. 9, '27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	1	56	53	3	--	--	132.50	132.50	132.50	
Helton, Ashe	594		1	1	2	--	1	--	18	6	--	--	86	65	21	--	1.00	162.50	163.50	132.00	\$31.50
			7	6	5	1	--	--	23	10	9	1	1476	1445	33	2	\$ 7.00	\$1112.50	\$1119.50	\$1088.00	

35—BOONE DISTRICT—Avery and Watauga Counties

Watauga, Watauga	273	Dec. 13, '27	1	1	1	--	--	--	13	1	1	--	107	93	14	--	\$ 1.00	\$ 232.50	\$ 233.50	\$ 233.50	
Snow, Watauga	363	Oct. 11, '27	3	2	1	--	--	--	8	2	2	--	118	113	5	--	3.00	282.50	285.50	285.50	
Elk, Watauga	373	Sept. 10, '27	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	58	--	1	1.00	145.00	146.00	146.00	
Ashler, Watauga	451		3	2	2	1	--	--	2	4	--	--	57	54	4	--	2.00	135.00	137.00	134.50	\$ 2.50
Blowing Rock, Watauga	458	Oct. 31, '27	1	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	1	--	51	46	5	--	1.00	115.00	116.00	116.00	
Linville, Avery	489	Dec. 19, '27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	82	81	--	--	--	202.50	202.50	--	
Cranberry, Avery	598	Sept. 14, '27	2	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	93	94	--	1	2.00	235.00	237.00	237.00	
Plumtree, Avery	648	Aug. 16, '27	1	--	--	6	--	--	1	1	--	--	44	48	--	4	1.00	120.00	121.00	121.00	
			12	8	8	7	--	--	24	9	4	3	609	587	22	6	\$11.00	\$1467.50	\$1478.50	\$1476.00	\$ 2.50

336—HICKORY DISTRICT—Burke, Caldwell and Catawba Counties

Locality	Date	27	26	6	6	6	6	2	152	163	11	6,000	\$	407.50	\$	413.50	\$	413.50
Catawba Valley, Burke	217 Oct. 12							1	--	--	--	--						
Catawba, Catawba	248 Sept. 21							2	1	1	10	10,000		417.50		427.50		427.50
Hibriten, Caldwell	262 Sept. 19							1	1	221	238	7	5,000		570.00		575.00	
Hickory, Catawba	343 Oct. 28							3	1	222	230	8	8,000		575.00		583.00	
Shawnee, Catawba	382 Sept. 29							42	41	1	--	--		102.50		103.50		103.50
Cookville, Catawba	502 Sept. 13							1	51	52	1	2,000		130.00		132.00		132.00
Malden, Catawba	592 Dec. 30							59	72	13	12	12,000		180.00		192.00		192.00
Riverside, Catawba	606 Aug. 17							72	81	9	6,000		202.50		208.50		208.50	
		50	56	52	22	1	--	4	7	6	7	976	1034	159	\$50.00	\$2585.00	\$2635.00	\$2635.00

37—SHELBY DISTRICT—Cleveland County

[illegible]

338—HENDERSONVILLE DISTRICT—Henderson, Polk and Transylvania Counties

[illegible]

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued
39—ASHEVILLE DISTRICT—Buncombe County

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase	Decrease	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Mt. Hermon, Buncombe	118	Aug. 17, '27	35	33	33	12				50	16	12	509	788	21		\$35.00	\$1970.00	\$2005.00	\$2005.00	
Blackmer, Buncombe	170	Nov. 1, '27	5	4	4	4							81	89		8	5.00	222.50	237.50	227.50	
Vance, Buncombe	293	Jan. 4, '28	1	1	1	1			4				80	73		7	1.00	132.50	133.50	182.50	
Hiltmore, Buncombe	446	Oct. 8, '27	9	9	9	1	1			8	12	1	187	178		9	9.00	445.00	454.00	454.00	
Hominy, Buncombe	491	Oct. 29, '27	4	6	5	2				6	7	1	73	66		7	4.00	165.00	169.00	169.00	
Barnardsville, Buncombe	511	Oct. 26, '27	3	8	3					4	1		24	22		2	3.00	55.00	58.00	58.00	
Ottolay, Buncombe	533	Jan. 13, '28	2	1						1	1		46	45		1	2.00	112.50	114.50	114.50	
Swannanoa, Buncombe	561	Aug. 22, '27	2	1	3					3	1	1	53	51		2	2.00	127.50	129.50	129.50	
Jno. A. Nichols, B'combe	650	Aug. 27, '27	4	4	4	3				3	1		75	73		3	4.00	195.00	199.00	199.00	
Black Mt., Buncombe	663	Dec. 3, '27	6	6	6	1							30	37		7	6.00	92.50	98.50	98.50	
W. Asheville, Buncombe	665	Oct. 22, '27	14	16	14	9				1		3	81	103		22	14.00	257.50	271.50	271.50	
			85	183	183	32	1		26	79	20	17	1539	1530	49	40	\$85.00	\$3825.00	\$3910.00	\$3910.00	

40—SPRUCE PINE DISTRICT—Mitchell and Yancey Counties

Burnsville, Yancey	192	Oct. 31, '27	1	1								4	159	155	4		\$ 1.00	\$ 387.50	\$ 388.50	\$ 388.50	
Bakersville, Mitchell	357	Aug. 25, '27				1	6			1			70	78		6		190.00	190.00	190.00	
Bald Creek, Yancey	397	Jan. 16, '28	3	4	5	2	3		10		3		165	162		3	3.00	405.00	408.00	408.00	
Bee Log, Yancey	548	Sept. 10, '27								3			69	64		5		160.00	160.00	160.00	
Vesper, Mitchell	554	Oct. 31, '27		2	4					8	1	1	103	97		6		242.50	242.50	242.50	
			4	7	9	3	9		21	2	10		566	554	18	6	\$ 4.00	\$1385.00	\$1389.00	\$1389.00	

411--WAYNESVILLE DISTRICT--Haywood and Madison Counties

[illegible]

42—SYLVA DISTRICT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties

[illegible]

43—MURPHEY DISTRICT—Cherokee, Clay and Graham Counties

[illegible]

*1926 Returns

44—RUTHERFORDTON DISTRICT—McDowell and Rutherford Counties

	4,	27	2	1	13	--	8	2	3	--	152	153	--	1\$	2.00	\$	382.50	\$	384.50	\$	384.50
Western Star, Rutherford	91 Aug.																				
Myrcie Tie, McDowell	237 Dec.	5,	27	12	8	3	8	5	2	5	214	218	--	4	12.00	\$	545.00	\$	557.00	\$	557.00
Forest City, Rutherford	381 Oct.	31,	27	1	1	5	--	5	2	1	119	118	1	--	2.00	\$	295.00	\$	297.00	\$	297.00
Joppa, McDowell	401 Oct.	4,	27	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	64	65	--	1	3.00	\$	162.00	\$	165.00	\$	165.00
Henrietta, Rutherford	460										48	48	--								
Caroleen, Rutherford	510			1	1	1	--	2	--	--	68	67	1	--	1.00	\$	167.50	\$	168.50	\$	167.50
Hollis, Rutherford	535 Nov.	1,	27	--	--	--	6	3	1	92	46	37	9	--			92.50	\$	92.50	\$	92.50
Cliffside, Rutherford	572 Oct.	19,	27	--	1	1	3	--	4	--	58	58	--	--	--		145.00	\$	145.00	\$	145.00
		20	15	16	25	2	1	14	20	13	--	769	764	11	6	\$20.00	\$1789.50	\$1809.50	\$1808.50	\$1808.50	\$1.00

RECAPITULATION OF ABSTRACT OF RETURNS

District	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Amount of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
1	23	29	28	10	1	2	10	3	10	10	847	861	7	21	\$ 26.00	\$ 2152.50	\$ 2178.50	\$ 2178.50	---
2	10	10	12	5	---	---	9	10	8	4	569	557	16	4	10.00	1392.50	1402.50	1402.50	---
3	28	31	32	5	---	2	3	10	6	6	592	610	5	23	28.00	1525.00	1553.00	1553.00	---
4	11	16	19	12	---	---	8	11	13	5	991	989	11	9	11.00	2472.50	2483.50	2483.50	---
5	11	7	9	11	---	1	14	7	12	2	710	697	19	6	11.00	1742.50	1753.50	1720.50	\$ 33.00
6	39	46	39	24	3	---	14	17	11	7	1078	1102	13	37	39.00	2755.00	2794.00	2794.00	---
7	22	24	24	5	4	---	13	8	8	12	943	947	13	17	20.00	2367.50	2387.50	2364.50	23.00
8	6	9	12	1	---	---	11	7	1	---	345	339	10	4	6.00	847.50	853.50	851.00	---
9	27	22	25	11	2	---	21	13	9	2	814	809	25	20	27.00	2022.50	2049.50	2039.50	10.00
10	42	39	46	19	1	3	18	14	11	16	1625	1845	5	25	42.00	4112.50	4154.50	4154.50	---
11	21	19	21	13	1	---	41	13	9	6	1005	977	36	8	21.00	2342.50	2363.50	2363.50	---
12	38	39	42	10	1	3	11	14	8	7	830	847	7	24	38.00	2117.50	2155.50	2155.50	---
13	19	21	23	13	---	---	20	16	15	4	948	938	30	15	19.00	2332.50	2351.50	2351.50	---
14	26	23	22	10	2	---	17	9	7	6	838	839	24	25	27.00	2097.50	2124.50	2121.50	3.00
15	73	71	79	33	6	1	56	31	17	8	1882	1895	26	39	73.00	4737.50	4810.50	4810.50	---
16	30	30	29	8	2	---	23	15	11	---	627	617	20	10	80.00	1492.50	1522.50	1522.50	---
17	38	35	35	18	1	1	12	18	24	10	1120	1119	17	16	38.00	2797.50	2835.50	2835.50	---
18	15	15	16	4	1	---	21	6	8	4	647	633	22	8	16.00	1582.50	1598.50	1598.50	---
19	16	19	22	8	---	---	12	13	18	4	864	851	16	3	16.00	2127.50	2143.50	2143.50	---
20	9	9	11	7	1	2	25	8	7	1	402	379	25	2	9.00	862.50	871.50	871.50	---
21	81	91	89	31	3	3	34	21	23	21	1616	1639	18	41	81.00	4097.50	4178.50	4178.50	---
22	29	23	23	7	---	---	10	10	10	12	612	609	13	10	29.00	1522.50	1551.50	1551.50	---
23	109	103	108	48	6	1	13	32	20	33	2280	2876	6	102	109.00	5940.00	6049.00	6051.50	---
24	31	33	31	9	1	2	10	10	10	8	589	596	12	19	81.00	1490.00	1521.00	1521.00	---
25	60	65	72	37	1	2	12	10	21	18	1718	1777	2	61	60.00	4442.50	4502.50	4502.50	---
26	19	19	24	18	1	---	16	25	7	9	819	814	20	15	19.00	2085.00	2054.00	2054.00	---
27	99	102	102	45	3	---	48	26	21	15	2408	2463	8	64	99.00	6157.50	6256.50	6256.50	---
28	57	66	59	27	2	---	37	14	16	14	1523	1584	6	17	57.00	3835.00	3892.00	3892.00	---
															24.00	1940.00	1964.00	1964.00	---

RECAPITULATION OF ABSTRACT OF RETURNS—Continued

30	43	42	40	16	1	3	9	10	16	1222	1256	1	35	43.00	3140.00	3183.00	3183.00	---
31	19	16	15	3	1	17	19	11	2	868	840	28	---	19.00	2100.00	2119.00	2119.00	---
32	10	9	9	2	5	15	7	7	---	252	229	25	2	10.00	572.50	582.50	582.50	---
33	8	9	10	3	1	27	6	10	1	635	606	33	4	8.00	1515.00	1523.00	1523.00	---
34	7	6	5	5	1	23	10	9	1	476	445	33	2	7.00	1112.50	1119.50	1088.00	31.50
35	12	8	8	7	---	24	9	4	3	609	587	28	6	11.00	1467.50	1478.50	1478.50	2.50
36	50	56	52	22	1	4	7	6	7	976	1094	1	59	50.00	2585.00	2635.00	2635.00	---
37	20	25	24	15	1	19	14	10	15	861	858	21	18	20.00	2145.00	2165.00	2165.00	---
38	14	17	16	12	1	7	3	5	11	471	485	7	21	14.00	1210.00	1224.00	1224.00	---
39	85	83	83	32	1	26	79	20	17	1539	1530	49	40	85.00	3625.00	3910.00	3910.00	---
40	4	7	9	3	9	21	2	10	---	566	554	18	6	4.00	1385.00	1389.00	1389.00	---
41	25	25	25	13	4	26	19	7	7	918	908	25	15	25.00	2270.00	2295.00	2289.50	5.50
42	19	17	21	5	2	26	16	8	6	717	693	28	4	19.00	1732.50	1751.50	1751.50	2.50
43	8	7	9	14	3	8	7	8	5	496	499	13	16	8.00	1150.00	1158.00	1158.00	---
44	20	15	16	25	2	14	20	13	---	769	764	11	6	20.00	1789.50	1809.50	1808.50	1.00
13571383142263770328196724873384139941518781900\$1359.00\$103339.50\$104698.50\$104588.50\$109.50																		

*Credit given for \$2.50 overpaid in 1926

**Overpaid \$2.50

RECAPITULATION OF ABSTRACT OF RETURNS

District	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Amount of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
1	23	29	28	10	1	2	10	3	10	10	847	861	7	21	\$ 26.00	\$ 2152.50	\$ 2178.50	\$ 2178.50	---
2	10	10	12	5	---	---	9	10	8	4	569	557	16	4	10.00	1392.50	1402.50	1402.50	---
3	28	31	32	5	---	---	3	10	6	6	592	610	5	23	28.00	1525.00	1553.00	1553.00	---
4	11	16	19	12	---	---	8	11	13	5	991	989	11	9	11.00	2472.50	2483.50	2483.50	---
5	11	7	9	11	---	1	14	7	12	2	710	697	19	6	11.00	1742.50	1753.50	1720.50	\$ 33.00
6	39	46	39	24	3	---	14	17	11	7	1078	1102	13	37	39.00	2755.00	2794.00	2794.00	---
7	22	24	24	5	4	---	13	8	8	12	943	947	13	17	20.00	2367.50	2387.50	2364.50	23.00
8	6	9	12	1	---	---	11	7	1	---	345	339	10	4	6.00	847.50	853.50	851.00	---
9	27	22	25	11	2	---	21	13	9	2	814	809	25	20	27.00	2022.50	2049.50	2039.50	10.00
10	42	39	46	19	1	3	18	14	11	16	1625	1845	5	25	42.00	4112.50	4154.50	4154.50	---
11	21	19	21	13	1	---	41	13	9	6	1005	977	36	8	21.00	2342.50	2363.50	2363.50	---
12	38	39	42	10	1	8	11	14	8	7	830	847	7	24	38.00	2117.50	2155.50	2155.50	---
13	19	21	23	13	---	---	20	16	15	4	948	938	30	15	19.00	2332.50	2351.50	2351.50	---
14	26	23	22	10	2	---	17	9	7	6	838	839	24	25	27.00	2097.50	2134.50	2121.50	3.00
15	73	71	79	23	6	1	56	31	17	8	1882	1895	26	39	73.00	4737.50	4810.50	4810.50	---
16	30	30	29	8	2	---	23	15	11	---	627	617	20	10	80.00	1492.50	1522.50	1522.50	---
17	38	35	35	18	1	1	23	18	24	10	1120	1119	17	18	38.00	2797.50	2835.50	2835.50	---
18	15	15	16	4	1	---	21	6	8	4	647	633	22	8	16.00	1582.50	1598.50	1598.50	---
19	16	19	22	8	---	---	12	13	18	4	864	851	16	3	16.00	2127.50	2143.50	2143.50	---
20	9	11	11	7	1	2	25	8	7	1	402	379	25	2	9.00	862.50	871.50	871.50	---
21	81	91	89	31	3	3	40	34	23	21	1616	1639	18	41	81.00	4097.50	4178.50	4178.50	---
22	29	23	23	7	---	---	1	10	10	12	612	609	13	10	29.00	1522.50	1551.50	1551.50	---
23	109	103	108	48	6	1	13	32	20	33	2280	2376	6	102	109.00	5940.00	6049.00	6051.50	---
24	31	33	31	9	1	2	10	10	10	2	589	596	12	19	81.00	1490.00	1521.00	1521.00	---
25	60	65	72	37	1	2	12	10	21	18	1718	1777	2	61	60.00	4442.50	4502.50	4502.50	---
26	19	19	24	18	1	---	16	25	7	9	819	814	20	15	19.00	2085.00	2054.00	2054.00	---
27	99	102	102	45	3	---	48	26	21	15	2408	2463	9	64	99.00	6157.50	6256.50	6256.50	---
28	57	66	59	27	2	---	37	24	16	14	1523	1534	6	17	57.00	3835.00	3892.00	3892.00	---
															24.00	1940.00	1984.00	1964.00	---

RECAPITULATION OF ABSTRACT OF RETURNS—Continued

30	43	42	40	16	1	3	9	10	16	1222	1256	1	35	43.00	3140.00	3183.00	3183.00	---
31	19	16	15	3	1	17	19	11	2	868	840	28	---	19.00	2100.00	2119.00	2119.00	---
32	10	9	9	2	5	15	7	7	2	252	229	25	2	10.00	572.50	582.50	582.50	---
33	8	9	10	3	1	27	6	10	1	635	606	33	4	8.00	1515.00	1523.00	1523.00	---
34	7	6	5	5	1	23	10	9	1	476	445	33	2	7.00	1112.50	1119.50	1088.00	31.50
35	12	8	8	7	---	24	9	4	3	609	587	28	6	11.00	1467.50	1478.50	1476.00	2.50
36	50	56	52	22	1	4	7	6	7	976	1034	1	59	50.00	2585.00	2635.00	2635.00	---
37	20	25	24	15	1	19	14	10	15	861	858	21	18	20.00	2145.00	2165.00	2165.00	---
38	14	17	16	12	1	7	3	5	11	471	485	7	21	14.00	1210.00	1224.00	1224.00	---
39	85	83	83	32	1	26	79	20	17	1539	1530	49	40	85.00	3825.00	3910.00	3910.00	---
40	4	7	9	3	9	21	2	10	---	566	554	18	6	4.00	1385.00	1389.00	1389.00	---
41	25	25	25	13	4	26	19	7	7	918	908	25	15	25.00	2270.00	2295.00	2289.50	5.50
42	19	17	21	5	2	26	16	8	6	717	693	28	4	19.00	1732.50	1751.50	1751.50	2.50
43	8	7	9	14	3	8	7	8	5	496	499	13	16	8.00	1150.00	1158.00	1158.00	---
44	20	15	16	25	2	14	20	13	---	769	764	11	6	20.00	1789.50	1809.50	1808.50	1.00
1357 1383 1422 637 70 32 819 672 487 338 41399 41518 781 900														\$1359.00	\$103339.50	\$104698.50	\$104588.50	\$109.50

*Credit given for \$2.50 overpaid in 1926

**Overpaid \$2.50

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MASONIC REVIEWS

1928

Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence



Prepared for
The Grand Lodge of North Carolina
A. F. and A. M.
By
J. EDWARD ALLEN
Warrenton, N. C.

1928

PRESS OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE
OXFORD, N. C.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Hereinafter we present to the Masonic fraternity of North Carolina notations of such parts of the contents of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges, as one might hope will prove interesting to the North Carolina reader. We have deliberately omitted mention of the greater part of what was read, believing that discriminating selection is to be preferred to any attempt at inclusiveness. Our comment is for the stimulation which it may afford to the reader's thought, but is not intended to serve for him as any pre-formed opinion. We are happy when the reader thinks carefully and disagrees with us.

There runs through the books of the year a sort of continuity of thought, in which are found certain matters of frequent repetition, though not necessarily of salient importance. We mention a few of these.

DUAL MEMBERSHIP appears to be claiming much space. The action of New York in permitting Dual membership in 1927 will perhaps set others to thinking. The reason for authorizing dual membership is found in some figures which we gather from another book, showing that seventeen per cent of all members in that jurisdiction are non-resident. These figures may be taken as applicable to the country at large. This means that there are some five hundred and fifty thousand non-resident, and therefore, more or less inactive, Masons in the United States. It is these among whom the greatest losses occur. For their benefit New York now permits dual membership, along with Virginia, Massachusetts and two or three other states, which have observed that the non-resident dislikes to withdraw from his "mother lodge."

THE PROBLEM OF THE MASONIC TUBERCULAR is receiving much attention. What can Masonry do for him? What is our duty? Is Masonry to provide institutions for the relief of all of the sick people of its membership if these are without funds? Or have we not

almost reached the fraternity's limit of ability to support institutions of relief and education? These questions must be answered, and are being answered—in wide different ways.

MASONIC TRIALS BY TRIAL COMMISSION rather than by the use of the whole lodge as a jury, are coming to be considered far more satisfactory, and to preserve the ends of Masonic justice better, than the older method of lodge trial. The Trial Commission is chosen in different ways in different jurisdictions; but the purpose of the plan in all cases is the same—to achieve the best result with the least trouble and difficulty.

RESTRICTIONS UPON MASONIC TEMPLE building programs to the end that mistakes of architectural planning and of financial planning may be prevented are in many jurisdictions made a Grand Lodge function. Masonic Temples in these may not be built until all plans and financing have been approved by the proper officials of the Grand Lodge. Many lodges are strangled by debt and handicapped by poorly planned buildings, both of which handicaps are unnecessary if expert advice is made available.

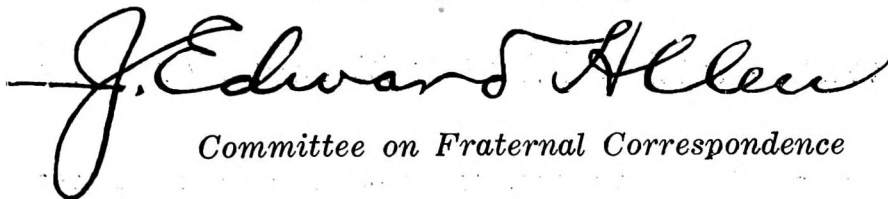
AUTOMATIC EXPULSION OF MASONS IN PENITENTIARIES or otherwise serving sentences for felony or acts of moral turpitude is recently provided for in the Masonic Codes of several Grand Lodges. Others fix the penalty when the facts are made part of the record still making the procedure completely judicial. It is thought that there are too many Masons in good standing in penal institutions.

THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE, having violated American ideas of territorial sovereignty, is punished therefor in that fraternal relations with her have been severed by practically every Grand Lodge in America.

THE YORK GRAND LODGE OF MEXICO, though using as official a foreign language, has been recognized

by practically every English-speaking Grand Lodge which recognizes any sort of Mexican Masonry. Texas is the last to recognize her, so far as we have heard.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. Edward Allen". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Committee on Fraternal Correspondence

WILLIAM C. LYON: MASONIC AUTHOR

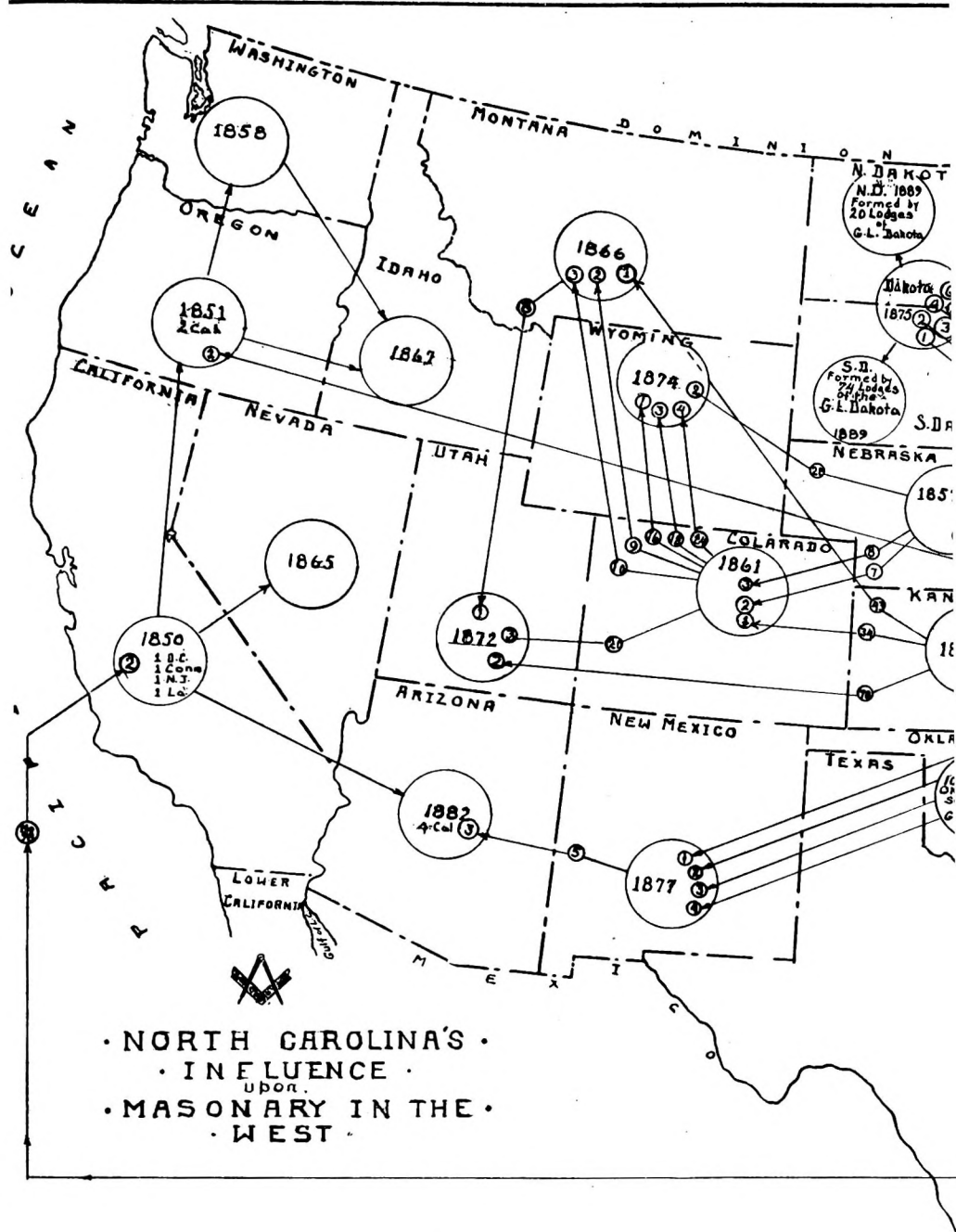
North Carolina's former citizens who have been borrowed by other states continue to do her honor. Our Brother W. C. Lyon, formerly of the Raleigh Times, but now residing in the state of Washington, has written an essay which he calls "The Covered Wagon of Freemasonry" and which was published recently in the New York *Masonic Outlook*, an exceedingly well edited Masonic journal. By permission of that magazine we reprint the article in this volume. It serves to direct attention to the influence of North Carolina, prominent among other states in the Masonic occupation of the great west. We are indebted to the Board of General Activities of the Grand Lodge of New York for permission to use this copyright material.

WILLIAM C. LYON: MASONIC AUTHOR

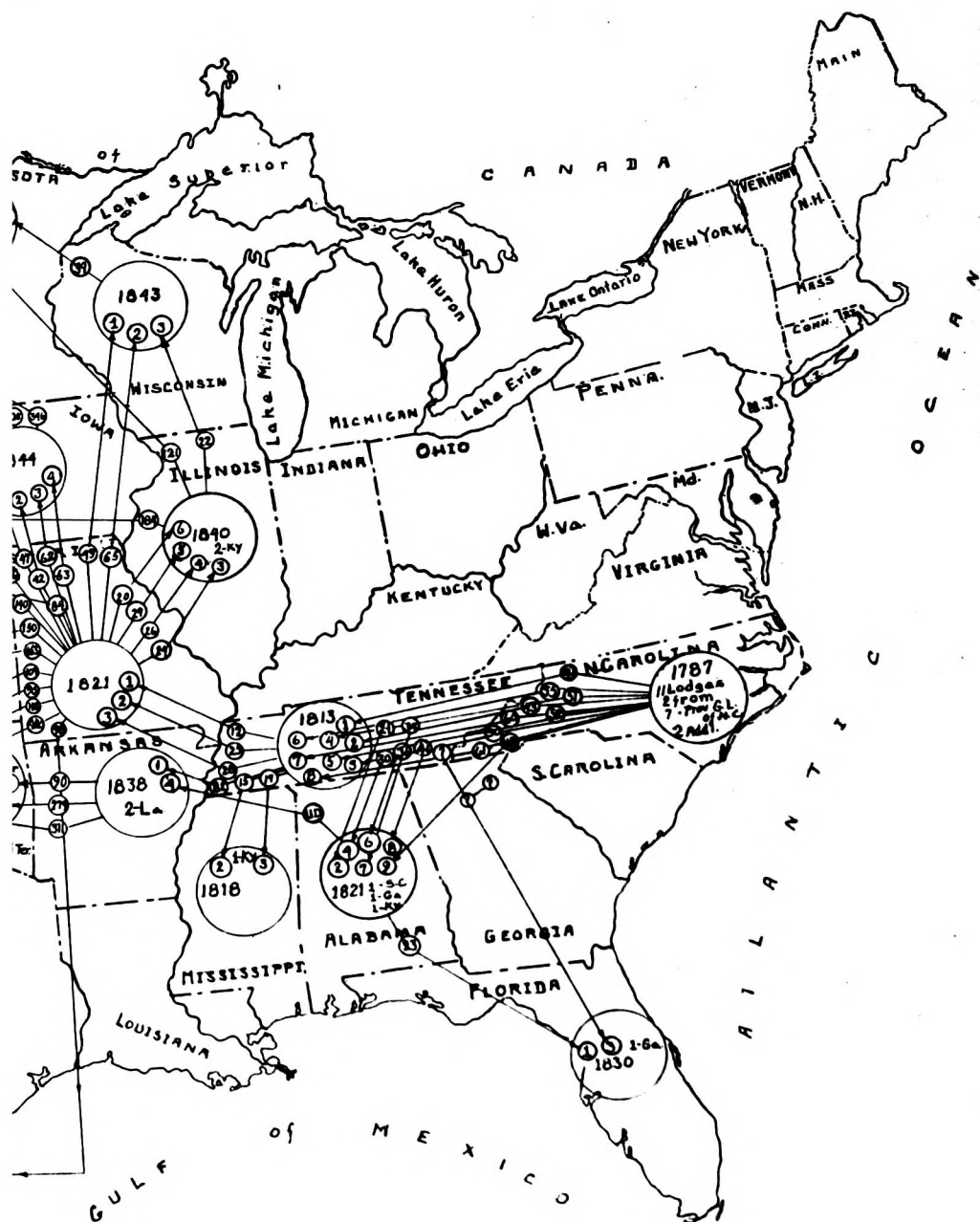
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Warrenton N.C. from Maps prepared by Geo. B. Clark, Denver Col. and W. C. Lyon, New York



THE COVERED WAGON OF FREEMASONRY

BY WILLIAM C. LYON, IN (N. Y.) MASONIC OUTLOOK
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It is a lazy summer afternoon in 1735. Near the banks of the beautiful Cape Fear River, fanned by delicious sea breezes, huge live-oaks gracefully shade avenues of deep sand along which an occasional ponderous but ornate coach, manned with a black coachman and footman, lumbers along drawn by two big horses, encumbered with silvery trappings.

Seated majestically, albeit uncomfortably, behind the black men rides a short, pudgy, pink-faced man with powdered wig, clad in tight-fitting velvet knickerbockers, silken knee hose, broad-toed shiny shoes with high heels.

It is the earliest of the Southern Gentlemen, himself the descendent of the Charles's, aristocrats of the earliest settlers among the original American colonies. A dozen of him are making a slow but stately progress to the ancient town of Brunswick, to assemble with the brethren of Solomon Lodge, whose charter has but recently arrived from England, duly issued by the authority of Thomas Thynne, Grand Master.

Such is the beginning of the movement of Freemasonry which, in the nearly two centuries that lie between, has carried it always in the vanguard of development of a great and prosperous nation. Solomon Lodge remains but a tradition. Even its actual location is lost. The Grand Lodge records in London tell of the charter to "the Masons settled in the Cape Fear Section."

With its passing also went the glory that was Brunswick's, for it was but a few more years until it began to be overshadowed by the settlement farther up the Cape Fear, known first as New Liverpool, later as Newton and then, by act of the provincial parliament, changed to Wilmington.

Some of the brethren a little later joined others assembled at Wilmington and sought and received a charter from the Grand Lodge of England, dated June 27, 1754, as Saint John's Lodge, No. 213. A third of a century later Saint John's Lodge became Saint John's

nation grew to its full powers, one finds Freemasonry has been wound inseparably in the folds of the flag.

As those earlier pioneers had gathered at Halifax under what Masons of today might call questionable authority, their followers with more definite authority gathered again in the home of one of the brethren. This was in an upper room of a little inn in the town of Knoxville kept by Samuel A. Love, a member of the Craft. That another gathering of Masons convened. A dispensation had been issued by the Grand Master of North Carolina, Colonel William Polk—who served throughout the Revolution, then fresh in the minds of those present as a member of the staff of the immortal Washington—authorizing the Lodge to work.

Presiding over this meeting as Master named in the dispensation was the Governor of the State, John Sevier whose name likewise stands among the immortals in the stirring revolutionary days. Among those who attended this meeting also is found the young judge, Andrew Jackson, who had journeyed eastward from Nashville to hold court. This young Lodge, there organized with the dawn of the century, stands today as the oldest Lodge working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

Even before the Lodge had been organized at Knoxville efforts were under way toward organization of a Lodge at Greeneville, another important Tennessee town. It seemed to be the desire of the leaders of the Craft of the day to have a Masonic Lodge in every town where the courts assembled. The movement for a Lodge at Greeneville met delays until after the organization had been perfected at Knoxville. Then Colonel Polk named three members of the Lodge at Knoxville as Master and Wardens to found a Lodge and start it on its way at Greeneville.

Again the Craftsmen gathered in the home of one of their number, Daniel Harrison. Only one of the designated officers in the dispensation was present, George W. Campbell, who had been named Master. But Judge Jackson was there. He was named by the Master and Senior Warden *pro tem*. The ancient records show that Andrew Jackson offered a motion to designate two brethren to prepare by-laws for the government of the Lodge.

The Lodge at Greeneville received a charter at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge and functioned until about the time of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, when it expired. After a few years another Lodge was organized in its place, and in the second Lodge, in 1851, another Tennessean, who became president of the United States, Andrew Johnson, was made a Mason.

A little more than a decade after the gathering at Knoxville that created the Lodge there, another assembly of Masons sent a petition to Grand Master Robert Williams of North Carolina with the request that the Grand Lodge authorize or "set up" an independent Grand Lodge in Tennessee. It was the first time such a request had been made and it caused some stir apparently among Grand Lodge officials. Grand Master Williams sent back a letter to the Tennessee brethren asking that they defer further action until they should again hear from him.

He referred the request to a committee of Grand Lodge members and, following the communication of the Grand Lodge of 1812, as a result of the unanimous approval of the Grand Lodge, Grand Master Williams issued what has come to be known as "The Great Charter," authorizing the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. It is the only Grand Lodge in existence to receive a charter as such. Other Grand Lodges have been organized throughout the Masonic world with the full consent and acquiescence of other Grand Lodges, but Tennessee stands unique as the possessor of a charter duly issued.

Under this charter the Grand Lodge of Tennessee organized at Knoxville, December 27, 1813, and immediately thereafter moved its seat, with the removal of the capital, to Nashville, where it has remained continuously since.

While the brethren were carrying Masonry westward through Tennessee the pioneer spirit was working slightly farther toward the north. Chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1805, Western Star Lodge, at Kaskaskia, in Indiana Territory, later came to be known as the "Mother Lodge of the Mississippi Valley." With the first steps toward the forming of the Territory of Missouri in the area of the Louisiana Purchase came the vanguard of Freemasonry.

In 1807 James Milnor, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, issued the first charter for a Lodge west of the Mississippi, to be known as Louisiana Lodge and to be erected at Sainte Genevieve in the territory of Louisiana. The next year the same Grand Master received a request from a number of Masons assembled in the town of St. Louis for another Louisiana Lodge. This petition named General Meriwether Lewis, who had headed the great Lewis and Clark expedition across into the Oregon country and to the Pacific Northwest, as Master of this Lodge. General Lewis had been private secretary to the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, and was a member of a Lodge in Virginia. His name was one to conjure with. The Grand Master lost little time in issuing this dispensation erecting St. Louis Lodge, No. 111, at St. Louis.

The erection of these two early Lodges in Missouri had the effect of assisting Freemasonry across the Mississippi River, but it might also be said to have merely piled it up on the west shore and left it. As had been the case with the earliest Lodges in both North Carolina and Tennessee, the pioneers withered and died, leaving the seed to generate for the future.

Other travelers toward the West crossed the river into the new Missouri territory. Among them were members of Lodges from Tennessee. With these, early members who had sought to organize a Lodge at St. Louis joined in a petition to the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. Lodge No. 12 on the roll of the Tennessee Grand Lodge was located at St. Louis. In 1819 the Grand Lodge of Tennessee chartered Lodges at Herculanum and St. Charles. Barely had these got well under way when the first and oldest Lodge at St. Louis invited the two youngest ones to assemble in convention and organize a Grand Lodge for Missouri. The convention was held in St. Louis in February, 1821. Preliminary plans were laid and the convention reconvened in April; on the twenty-third of the month the Grand Lodge was organized, with only three Lodges, Missouri, No. 1, of St. Louis; Joachim, No. 2 of Herculanum; and Hiram, No. 3, of St. Charles.

Thomas Fiveash Riddick, named as the first Grand Master of Missouri, is also known as the father of the public school system of the State. He issued a dispensation as his first official act erecting a Lodge at Louis-

ana, which became Lodge No. 4. The fraternity grew pace in Missouri and, during the first quarter of a century of its existence, became a powerful fraternal institution with more than seventy-five Lodges, building toward the erection of subsequent Grand Lodges throughout the Western States as they in turn became integral parts of the Union.

Among the pioneers who followed the trail first blazed by that great soldier-Mason, General Meriwether Clark, several, like the earlier pioneers, were members of the craft. They seemed to have been among the firsts in everything. In what has been said to have been the first newspaper published west of the Rocky Mountains, at Oregon City, just outside the limits of what is now Portland, Oregon, there appeared, February 5, 1846, a notice reading as follows:

MASONIC NOTICE

The members of the Masonic Fraternity in Oregon Territory are respectfully requested to meet at the City Hotel, in Oregon City, on the 21st. inst., to adopt some measures to obtain a charter for a Lodge.

Joseph Hull,
Peter G. Stewart,
William P. Dougherty.

The call brought out seven Master Masons and a petition was prepared to be sent back to the Grand Lodge of Missouri requesting a charter for a Lodge at Oregon City. Mr. Dougherty, proprietor of the little hotel in which the Masons gathered, was given the duty of despatching the petition to the Grand Lodge of Missouri. He sent the petition back over the trail to his agent at St. Louis, Missouri, and the charter was issued creating Multnomah Lodge, No. 84, under the date of October 6, 1846. It was the first Lodge authorized on the Pacific Coast.

The migration to the coast by that time had not become the stampede which developed a couple of years later, and it was more than a year after the Grand Lodge had issued the charter to Multnomah Lodge before Mr. Dougherty's agent found a suitable messenger to whom he cared to entrust the document. Over the famous Oregon Trail, along with other covered wagons, finally made its way. In a group of five men headed for Cali-

for California it travelled as far as Fort Hall, historic fork of the trail, one branch of which went to California and the south; the other to Oregon, the Columbia River, Puget Sound and Vancouver Island, all names out of the mysticism of a far land. At Fort Hall the charter was handed over to other friends, and three years after the meeting which had sent the petition for a charter, the document was delivered in Oregon City.

Joseph Hull had been named as Master on the charter, and William P. Dougherty as Senior Warden. Mr Dougherty was not to be found in Oregon when the time came for the first convening of the Lodge he had sought to build. The cry of gold had sounded from California and hordes of men were sweeping across the continent. Oregon pioneers were nearest the discovery and Dougherty had jumped with others to the vicinity of Sutter's Creek.

With the hordes that swept across the mountains, plains and deserts into California in "forty-eight" and "forty-nine" went many Masons. Some carried with them charters authorizing the erection of Lodges. Several Lodges from various jurisdictions were organized within a few months. These assembled in convention in a short time and a Grand Lodge of California was organized in 1850. The same year the new California Grand Lodge constituted a second Lodge in Oregon, at Portland, and in July, 1851, the third Lodge was constituted at Lafayette.

In less than three weeks a call went out for the assembling of a convention to organize a Grand Lodge in Oregon. The three Lodges responded; representatives gathered in the hall of Multnomah Lodge, and on September 15, 1851, a constitution was adopted and Berryman Jennings was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon.

The second charter issued for a new Lodge by the new Oregon body created Olympia Lodge, No. 5, at Olympia on Puget Sound. It held its first meeting July 2, 1853. Shortly afterwards Olympia became the seat of government of the new Territory of Washington. In 1854 a second Lodge in Washington was chartered at Steilacoom and on July 12, 1858, the Grand Lodge chartered the third and fourth Lodges in Washington at Grand Mound and Vancouver.

In December, 1858, representatives of the four Lodges in Washington assembled in the hall of Olympia Lodge, No. 5, and created the Grand Lodge of Washington. A constitution was adopted December 8, 1858, and the delegates elected Thomas F. McElroy as Grand Master.

Thus, in less than a century after Montfort's first commission followed the rather irregular gatherings in the private homes at Halifax of the colonials, Freemasonry had gone with the vanguard of pioneers across the continent and planted the Square and Compass, with the Stars and Stripes, in every forward movement.

As the covered wagon carried the pioneers who carved a great empire out of the West, it carried also the pioneers of Freemasonry. In fact, a close search of the archives of these builders seems to reveal the fact that they were in most cases the same men. There were not two sets of pioneers. It was one group establishing free government and Freemasonry—synonymous!

From the Grand Lodge of North Carolina early went Lodges of Alabama and Mississippi. Tennessee chartered Lodges in the neighboring Southern States also. Missouri, in her first half century, created Lodges that eventually aided in the establishment of sovereign Grand Lodges in most of the Western states. Tennessee aided organization to the Northwest and Southwest, so that we have a particularly strong tie of Masonic kinship among the States in America.

Since the first cry of gold came from the Klondike in 1897, the Grand Lodge of Washington has chartered eleven Lodges in the one remaining territory on the American continent—Alaska. It gives Alaska many more Lodges than those earlier pioneers considered adequate for the establishment of a Grand Lodge—more Lodges, and I think I may safely say they represent more individual Masons per Lodge, than the earlier brethren boasted; more even than North Carolina had after the revolution when it planted the family tree of so many American Grand Lodges; more than Tennessee organized with, more than three times what Missouri or Oregon organized with.

It may be that the Covered Wagon of Freemasonry has come to the end of its journey. From here on they can travel by air! Radio takes the place of the Pony Express!

SECTION ONE

Jurisdictions Within The United States of America

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ALABAMA—1926

OLIVER DAY STREET; OUTSTANDING MASON

This book is in a great measure the reflection of the personality of Grand Master Oliver Day Street, widely known Masonic author and scholar. Judge Street is easily the outstanding Mason of his state. A member of the minority political party and several times active in its councils and as its candidate, he is yet held in the highest esteem by Masons of all parties. His book on the symbolism of the degrees, and his investigations of foreign Masonry, are equally monumental in their fields.

We are quoting from the exordium of his address, to the end that the reader may appreciate his point of view.

Another thing I should like to impress upon them is that all the wisdom or knowledge of Masonry is not contained in any one head or number of heads. It often happens that those who are least conspicuous in assemblages like this could offer the most useful suggestions but for the supposition on their part that the talkative ones know it all. To each member and delegate I wish to say the floor is yours at all proper times and for all proper purposes. Give us the benefit of your views. Do not hesitate for fear they may not prove acceptable. Grand Lodges have been known to reject what is good. So, if you have any grist, do not hesitate to put it in the mill and meanwhile let us all hope that the turn out will be good. What I am trying to get home to you is that this is your Grand Lodge as well as ours.

Still I am not sure that we are doing our duty by those we are receiving. Are we impressing upon them the lessons which Masonry seeks to teach? Are we making it the chief end and aim of Masonry to develop each individual Mason into the very best man possible or are we being distracted by the many reform movements and enterprises commendable in themselves which we see Grand Lodges and Masonic bodies undertaking? Good as these other things are, we should never lose sight of the fact that the chief purpose of Masonry and the chief apology for its existence is to take the living stone in its crude and unpolished state and make of it a stone fit to go into the erection of that house not made with hands. In other

words, its chief work is making men. Masonic homes, Masonic schools, Masonic relief work, educational projects *et cetera* are at best only incidental.

It seems to be the habit of grand masters to place their fingers on the public pulse and then inform the Craft of the worst symptom they think they can find. If I had to venture an opinion as to the most discouraging one I find it would not be the increase in murders, highway robberies, bootlegging, or crime in general. It would be the disposition so prevalent and conspicuous everywhere to do the least and poorest work for the most pay. The prevailing watch-word is "Get by." Interest in an employer's business or pride in the quality of one's own work is with a very large and increasing percentage of the people wholly lacking. The idea is to do just enough to keep from getting fired. There is constantly increasing clamor for shorter hours and fewer days' work, not in order to give more time for self-improvement but more time for idleness and joy-riding, and other frivolities, not to say in many instances for dissipation and vice. The experiences of mankind have crystallized into two aphorisms which condemn utterly this indolent and shirking spirit. They are "Idleness is the devil's work-shop" and "There is no excellence without great labor." There is nothing in the Bible truer than those sayings. Modern prophets who think differently are not wiser than all the sages of the past. God knew how to keep us out of devilment, how to keep us progressing and that is by keeping us at work. The man or nation that falls into idleness is going to fall behind in the race of progress.

This slovenly, lazy, frivolous, or indifferent spirit just described gets no encouragement from Masonry. Most of its symbols are implements of labor; its very name is a synonym of labor. It says much for the beauty and dignity as well as utility of labor, but nowhere has a word of approval for idleness or for a disposition to slight one's work. Young man, young brother, at a time when every one else seems bent on pleasure, there could be no more favorable time for you to work.

KU KLUX FLOGGINGS DENOUNCED

Alabama has within the past months achieved certain notoriety as a result of certain flogging episodes. There is before the writer at this moment a copy of Judge Street's official letter to the lodges upon this subject, from which we quote the following very effective language:

Like a seal, as it were, to the great promises and guaranties which our Federal constitution gives us, it declares that no man shall be denied the equal protection of the law.

Yet, we see individuals and organizations and associations of men under one specious pretense or another denying to their fellowmen what our constitution pledges them and what they themselves would be quickest to invoke for themselves. We see them do to others as they would not be done by, and no good Mason will do that. We see them doing what neither President Coolidge nor any other President our country has ever had would dare do, what our Supreme Court would not for a moment tolerate, what neither Congress nor any legislature nor all the legislatures in this country combined can do.

We see self-constituted bodies of men arrogating to themselves authority to administer justice according to their peculiar ideas; we see unknown judges and unknown executioners, sitting at unknown places, at unknown times, with unknown witnesses, trying unknown defendants, who know neither their accusers, nor the charges nor the witnesses against them. We see these ignorant, false pretenders denying men a trial by a jury of their peers, denying them the right to a trial by a legally constituted tribunal, denying them the right to know the charges against them, denying them the right to have witnesses or to be represented by counsel. In short, denying them life, liberty and property without due process of law, violating every constitutional guaranty that they would vociferously demand for themselves. And strange to say, all of this is done in the name of "Americanism" and patriotism and even in the name of religion. No Mason who understands and prizes his Masonic obligations will ever be a party to such mockeries of both patriotism and Americanism or to such shameful blasphemies against religion.

One of their excuses for all this is that the courts fail sometimes to punish the guilty. In blind protest, therefore, against the imperfections of government they would override, discredit, and destroy those most fundamental principles whose soundness and wisdom have been proved for a thousand years. They forget that they are creating a Frankenstein that may turn upon its creators and destroy them. There is no safety except in the doctrines which Masonry has taught for ages, namely, obedience to law ourselves and a patient submission to its administrations by the legally constituted authorities.

MULTUM IN PARVO—TABLOID NEWS

The book contains several very suggestive items of minor importance, as for instance the inferential statement that no man may be Master of a lodge and Grand Chaplain at the same time; the withdrawal of recognition of the Grand Orient of France; commendation of the Masonic Service Association, without recommendation to join; a statement from the specialist of Johns Hopkins Hospital that the tubercular would better be hospitalized near home than permitted to wander out to New Mexico; a modified physical perfection law; decision that lodge Chaplains should pray to Almighty God and, out of respect to Jews, omit reference to Jesus Christ; plain reference to the value of a Grand Lodge Charity Fund as a supplement to the Masonic Home; and a refusal to let Masonry meddle in the politics of foreign countries, this being in reply to somebody's request that he do something about Mussolini.

Brother Fred Wall in writing the Foreign Correspondence does this writer the honor of quoting Brother Cash's facetious compliment to him; and we note that Brother Wall's work is of an exceedingly high order.

We read this book while our train was speeding southward toward New Orleans, as we were en route to San Diego, California, and thence to the General Grand Chapter in Denver. Perhaps some of our notes were lost, which may account for the queer nature of this review. We shall give a different one next time.

ARIZONA—1927

WE VISIT ARIZONA

We read this book while traveling from El Paso to Tucson, Arizona, one afternoon in September. The setting as the panorama unfolded itself along the lines of the Southern Pacific, and the quaint beauty of Douglas and Tucson, were quite appealing; and at length, when we read in the book that at a certain special function of the Grand Lodge Bro. Harold Bell Wright was orator of the day, it seemed that romance and fraternity had joined hands. Soon the world seemed to be not so large as it has seemed; for two of our college associates reside in Tucson, and then, too, we happened to discover the following in the Grand Lodge Proceedings, about the meeting in Chicago, Nov. 17, 1926, under auspices of the Masonic Service Association:

"A Survey of Symbolic Freemasonry Throughout the World." This was discussed and a committee is at work on a most interesting but little-thought-of subject. Arizona should be especially interested in this and I hope our own leaders who are most familiar with Masonry in Mexico will be consulted. It is contemplated that only facts will be presented such as legitimacy of each Grand Lodge in the world with a brief history thereof. Now legitimacy is an enticing subject to begin with and committee seems to have found that the yardstick used by Grand Lodges in recognizing other Grand bodies is not the same. This feature will be set forth as well as the official titles some of which are quite unique.

The report referred to was given by this scribe, and is the anticipated author of the "Survey" referred to.

MASONRY CHANGES MIND AND SOUL

There is in the book an excellent oration by W. Bro. Clott, from which we quote the following excellent thoughts concerning the subject, "Why Masonry?":

WHAT DOES MASONRY DO FOR A MAN?

So Masonry in the preparation of its members is not content to prepare the heart of man alone. It goes a step further and trains the mind of men. It must dispel ignorance and superstition and bigotry. The second degree, therefore, which is but a skeleton of the wisdom transmitted in the past, deals, you may say, with the mind, and the Fellow Craft Mason, if he has been duly and truly prepared and has made the necessary proficiency in his degree, is a moral man, a man of knowledge, a man whose reason prevents the impulse of the heart from leading him in the way of fanaticism and bigotry.

Many men, some of them Masons, feel that when man's heart is right and his mind trained, he is all that a man needs to be. Yet even then Masonry does not regard him as prepared to be a Mason.

In our Third and most important Degree, Masonry goes further and deals with the soul of men. And in this degree,—more than in any other, the spiritual aspect of Masonry becomes uppermost. The Mason has here impressed upon him the lesson of the Supreme Being that we know as God, and the lesson of an immortal soul. The man who is raised to the degree of a Master Mason is indeed prepared to become a Mason, yet his labor has just begun.

There seems to be a general idea that there are certain secrets in Freemasonry that are not revealed to a Master Mason, that there is a wealth of information, of secrets and of motives that is reserved for the select, for Past Masters or Masons in the higher Degrees.

There is a secret in Freemasonry that comes to some and that is not written in books, but it is not reserved for those who take a certain Degree or are given a certain position or standing in the Lodge; it is a secret that is free and open to all. It is intangible, something that cannot be given; it is something that must be acquired. It is acquired by "the subjugation of the human that is in man by the divine, the conquest of the appetites and passions by the moral sense and the reason, and continued effort, struggle and warfare of the spiritual against the material and the sensual."

That secret comes to man when he realizes that the scene of our daily lives is in fact spiritual, that although the Supreme Being who put us in this world could have so arranged the lives of men that neither work nor misfortune nor unhappiness would be present. He placed us in a world where work and trouble do exist; that what-

ever the Great Design may be, in our daily lives we are trained in the lessons of charity, of fortitude, of temperance and of justice; that our every act leaves its consequences behind us.

The book contains no Masonic Reviews.

ARKANSAS—1926

While we read in the Alabama book that Grand Lodge refused to express sympathy with the Italians persecuted by Mussolini, here we find just that being done; all of which teaches that Masonry has no national or international strangle-hold upon the acts of its local leaders, or local gatherings.

ROSENBAUM AND HEMPSTEAD—REMARKABLE MASONS

Indeed, this is a rather "different" book. The Grand Master presiding is, if we make no mistake, an evangelist; and he lets loose from time to time his evangelistic tendencies as he delivers his annual address. Quite a considerable space is devoted to the horrors of alcoholism. Charles E. Rosenbaum, of Little Rock, long a leader in the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, is proclaimed "the biggest Mason in the world" (he being present at the proclamation); and we are solemnly advised that when another certain son of Arkansas was born "the angels named him Fay Hempstead"; that "they began to sing their fraternal anthems at the window of his soul. He caught the inspiration from their song, seized the pen of opportunity and began to write, and today he bears the title of Poet Laureate of Freemasonry"; and adds, "today he sits before us (i. e. in the Grand Secretary's chair) one of the greatest and most intellectual Masonic athletes in the world." While agreeing with the gist of his thought, we nevertheless conclude that he created a situation which was in some elements rather grotesque.

THE WHOLE STATE WAS GOING TO BUILD THIS \$1500 HALL

There are certain episodes not without interest. One lodge did not own its lodge-room, had to move because the landlord sold the hall and desired to beg a contribution of all of the lodges of the state which would help th

odge to build its own hall. Said lodge had a thousand dollars in cash, and thought it could get some five hundred more by such an appeal; and with the \$1500.00 could build a creditable Masonic Hall. Of course the Grand Master did not permit this foolish procedure. If every lodge not owning a hall were to beg for gifts to build, from the other lodges here in North Carolina, there would not be enough owning lodges to give a dollar apiece to the others. This writer's county is dotted with fifteen hundred dollar lodge-halls at this present time, all owned by colored people and each as ornamental as a roadside billboard neglected for five years.

MEXICAN POLITICS

The Foreign Correspondent's report is of a couple of pages, chiefly about political conditions in Mexico; Calles, the church, etc., are duly explained. We have observed that the attitude of the Valle de Mexico people concerning these matters is widely different from that of the work Grand Lodge folks of Mexico; in the latter group are a number of people whom Calles' policies have not benefited, but the reverse. The native protestant Mexicans, on the contrary, are better pleased with Calles' plans and activities.

WHOSE LIQUOR?

Some man in some Arkansas town was tried in federal court for possessing liquor, and paid a fine. His lodge didn't do anything about it. Being required by the Grand Master to try him, they acquitted him. An appeal was taken to Grand Lodge. "The papers being complete", this comes up next time.

CALIFORNIA—1927

AUTOMATIC EXPULSIONS FOR CRIMINALS

We find in this book, which came to us after the Review of California, 1926, had been set in type, just three items which we think our readers will wish us to bring to their attention. First, we quote in full the new California law which provides for the automatic expulsion of a Mason convicted of crime involving moral turpitude. It is long, but it will be worth while to read it:

Sec. 192. When the charge is for an offence which is the subject of proceedings in courts of the land the Masonic trial may, in the discretion of the Master, be deferred until such proceedings are concluded. In the event any Mason who is a member of a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California shall suffer a final judgment of conviction and be imprisoned in pursuance thereof for any of the following enumerated crimes, to-wit: Arson; abduction; assault with intent to commit rape; bigamy; bribery; burglary; counterfeiting; embezzlement; extortion; forgery; theft; infamous crime against nature; kidnapping; lewd and lascivious conduct; incest; murder of first or second degree; obtaining money or property by false pretenses; perjury; rape; robbery; seduction; sex perversion; sodomy; subornation of perjury; treason; using mails to defraud; violation of Harrison Narcotic Act; or conspiracy to commit any of the above enumerated crimes; or shall be adjudged an habitual criminal, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Lodge of which such Mason is a member, upon learning of such conviction, to procure, at the expense of his Lodge, two certified copies of such final judgment of conviction, one of which certified copies shall be filed in the records of the Lodge. Thereupon, fifteen days' notice of the action to be taken shall be given to such Mason by registered mail, forwarded to his last known place of address. At the next stated meeting, after fifteen days from the mailing of such notice shall have elapsed, the Master shall announce to the Lodge the fact that such certified copy of a judgment of conviction has been filed and that the required notice thereof has been given; thereupon, the Mason so convicted shall stand expelled from all the rights

and privileges of Masonry, and it shall be so noted in the minutes. The Secretary shall transmit to the Grand Secretary a copy of the record of such minutes, a certified copy of the final judgment of conviction, and a statement of the giving of the required fifteen days' notice, which shall constitute the record required by section 207. Acquittal in said courts or the refusal of a Grand Jury to indict for an offense, is no bar to a Masonic trial.

Whenever it shall appear by the record of conviction from another Masonic jurisdiction, recognized by us, that a member of one of our Lodges, resident in such jurisdiction, has been suspended or expelled for un-Masonic conduct in such jurisdiction while a resident thereof, it shall be the duty of the Junior Warden of the Lodge in this jurisdiction of which he is a member to prefer charges against him for the acts and conduct alleged in the charges preferred in the foreign jurisdiction and of which he was there convicted, and the same proceedings shall thereupon be had as in ordinary cases; provided that the record of conviction of the foreign jurisdiction shall be received on the trial as prima facie evidence of the guilt of the brother of such acts and conduct.

EXPULSION OF MEMBERS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Sec. 192a. In the event any Mason who is a member of a Lodge under a foreign jurisdiction shall suffer a final judgment of conviction in the State of California, and be imprisoned in pursuance thereof, of any of the crimes enumerated in Section 192, or shall be adjudged an habitual criminal, it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary, upon learning of such conviction, to procure two certified copies of such final judgment of conviction. Thereupon, thirty days' notice of the action to be taken shall be given to such Mason by registered mail, forwarded to his last known place of address. Upon the expiration of thirty days from the mailing of said notice, the Grand Secretary shall transmit one certified copy of such final judgment of conviction to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction of which the Lodge to which such convicted Mason belongs is constituent, and shall file other certified copy of such conviction, together with a statement of the notice given, in the records of the Grand Lodge, whereupon such convicted Mason shall automatically stand expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry in this jurisdiction.

SUPPORTING VIGOROUSLY THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL

Second, there is to be an addition to the per capita tax of twenty cents per year for five years, until California's quota for the George Washington Masonic National Memorial be paid. Since there are nearly 130,000 Masons in California, this will help the worthy cause very much; and moreover, it will assist in stimulating interest in the project all along the Pacific Coast.

Third, we note that the Grand Lodge of Vienna is recognized, which action follows that of North Carolina to the same effect three years ago.

Thus it is that in two of the three matters quoted California and North Carolina see eye to eye; and we quote the first in order that our people may think of seriously.

THE BEST TOPICAL REPORT

Our good friend Jesse Whited gives us a most excellent topical report. He is the best topical reviewer in the Masonic world today. We confess that our work tends to become more and more of the topical sort; that is, we omit the little inconsequential matters, and center our attention upon a few matters which are capable of stimulating the thought of our readers.

COLORADO—1927

A MASONIC HOME FARM

The Grand Lodge of Colorado has had presented to in trust during the year a magnificent gift, of some 60 acres of land near Denver, to be used when possible as a site for a Masonic Home. The Grand Lodge seems at the present to have formulated no definite plans for its use. It is known as "University Ranch," and will for a season be used by the donor.

MASONRY MUST NOT WORK ON SUNDAY

Aside from the above-mentioned piece of good news, the book before us contains but little for review. There is a reference to Sunday Masonic picnics which we are persuaded is not properly printed, but which seems to indicate that certain groups of Colorado Masons have thought to hold such Sunday picnics in the name of Masonry. One sees several divergent views as to the Sabbath as reflected in Masonic law and custom in the several Grand Lodges. For instance, the cornerstone of the Louisiana Grand Lodge Temple was laid and the dedication later occurred on Sunday; President Harding laid a cornerstone for a Masonic building in Alaska (under the Grand Lodge of Washington) on Sunday; but the vast majority of the Grand Lodges expressly prohibit such practices. To a church a cornerstone-laying is a religious ceremony; to a Masonic lodge it is labor. In all events, a picnic ought to be more secular pleasure, and should not link the name of Masonry with a desecration of the Sabbath day.

WHEN IS MASONRY OVER DRAMATIZED?

Denver is the only city of which we at present know, containing two Scottish Rite Cathedrals. The sessions of the General Grand Council and the General Grand Chapter were held in the Colorado Consistory building last September. We find a reference in this book to the

granting of a dispensation to certain lodges to do degree work in one of these—"the No. One Bodies" is the name given to it—and the Grand Master declares that the work was "over-dramatized." He afterward notified the Denver lodges that they should in the future do their degree work in their own halls, because the tendency toward this "over-dramatization" was uncontrollable in other quarters than the regular lodge rooms. We were told in Denver that one of the Scottish Rite bodies was largely of Jewish membership. Whether this was true or what bearing, if any, it had upon the case, we do not know. Certain it is, however, that to clothe the Symbolic degrees in the habiliments of the highly dramatized Scottish Rite work might give rise to impairing incongruities if not carefully restrained.

We read with interest the work of Brother Stanley C Warner as Correspondent. He in some manner was caused to refrain from mention of this scribe's 1926 report, which should have reached him with the book of North Carolina Proceedings. Perhaps it did not do so, and therefore he did not do so. We assure him that we did do so in 1926, even as now.

CONNECTICUT—1927

TERRITORIAL INVASION ADMITTED

They don't do things right in Connecticut. If we live up to the reputation which was hitched to us by a certain foreign Correspondent, we shall have to get busy and reform the Masonic System of Connecticut in accordance with our views. "What do you mean?", some reader asks. Here's what we mean: the Grand Master pre-ding tells us with engaging frankness that he visited Sawcatuck Lodge, Westerly, R. I.—"This is my Home-odge," says he. Now we wondered whether he regarded himself, while on this official visit, as the Grand Master of Rhode Island or of Connecticut. We hope friend George Kies will take the necessary steps to give this matter proper adjustment before it becomes our duty to review the next volume of Connecticut's proceedings. You see, George Kies is the Grand Secretary, and as such knows how to do everything that needs to be done in Masonry.

KEEP INDIGENT SICK PEOPLE AWAY FROM THE SOUTHWEST

The Grand Master attended the Grand Master's Conference, the Masonic Service Meetings, and the Masonic tuberculosis meeting, in Chicago, in 1926; and thereafter became dissatisfied with the administration of the Affairs of the Masonic Tuberculosis Association. It seems that donations thereto, intended for Tubercular relief, were being used exclusively for the maintenance of an organization for publicity. We cannot disagree with the Grand Master. It seems inevitable that some means for affording relief to our brethren afflicted with tuberculosis must eventually be involved; but it seems also equally certain that to this date no satisfactory solution of the problem has been reached. The most that has come out of it so far, is publicity to the fact that a great

number of people go to the Southwest and there become charity-cases, whereas the most of these would have been much better cared for and had a better chance of recovery if they had never left the home environment. It has further been brought out that a large percentage of these were Masons; and that the lodge back home either did not know the need for aid to these cases or neglected them.

WHAT TO DO WITH MASONIC TUBERCULAR CHARITY CASES?

We somewhat doubt the advisability of instituting an elaborate program of institutional care for these people at the expense of the Masonic fraternity. No matter how much we sympathize with such unfortunate people we must realize that cures in such cases are very slow processes, and it will not be difficult for such an undertaking to go far beyond the ability of Masonry to support. Then, too, we are aware of other causes of suffering among our people, which to those concerned are equally as urgent. What shall we do for the thousands who have cancer? This illustration might be multiplied. In the end, Masonry will become an institution which men will seek to join as protection against all sorts of misfortune. Add to this numerous other agencies doing similar work for social relief, and we foresee the pauperization of a large percentage of our population. The problem is a large one, and in its solution it must be treated as such.

DELAWARE—1926

HOW TO CANCEL A DIMIT

Our good friends of the Grand Lodge of Delaware transacted their business with faultless dispatch in 1926 and left but little for the Reviewer to make a noise about. All that we find is of very minor sort. For instance, some man got a dimit to become a charter member somewhere in California, and they did not make him a charter member or any other sort of member, whereupon he desired to have his dimit canceled. Can a dimit be canceled? We do not know the process. He'll have to see that dimit, in Delaware or elsewhere, or else remain nonaffiliate. We're glad this is the law. We note that it is recommended that the Bible be presented to the candidate. This strikes us as good Masonry. The Candidate ought to have the Great light, the Rule and Guide. As it now stands we do not recollect that Masonry gives a candidate a book anywhere except where, in the Scottish Rite, he gets the "Morals and Dogma" of Pike—and nine out of ten who get this do not know what it is about.

WHAT IS THE MORAL EFFECT OF STUDENT LOANS?

It is noted that the Grand Lodge of Delaware has been presenting scholarships to certain classes of students. It is recorded in this book that these students are told that these should be refunded if, when and as it is found possible to do this. We think these aid funds ought to be in the form of loans outright, with facilities for follow-up work, not to effect the return of the money so much as to prevent the moral deterioration of the beneficiary. Student aid is worth while only in terms of its moral effect upon the student. Honorary scholarships are good; but the most of the scholarships of which we know are not too far removed from a tendency to supererogate the recipients. Many loans, on the contrary, are without means of following up the beneficiaries, and here arises a subtle temptation to postpone repayment.

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This is the beginning of a moral breakdown and leads to an unwillingness to meet just obligations. In this event, it were far better that the "beneficiary" had never received aid, for he becomes potentially delinquent in his duties involving integrity. But loan funds when properly administered are vastly beneficial.

YORK OF MEXICO GROWS IN FAVOR

We note at length that Delaware has recognized the York Grand Lodge of Mexico. As this is being written, there has come to the writer a letter advising that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the York G. L. is now in receipt of a cable advising that the Grand Lodge of Texas has extended recognition to the York Grand Lodge and has withdrawn recognition from the Valle de Mexico. So far as we now remember, the Valle de Mexico, the rival, in a way, and the supplanter in a rather definite way, of the York Grand Lodge, is not at this date recognized by a single American Grand Lodge.

We congratulate Past Grand Master Thomas J. Day upon the excellent Correspondence Report which he has condensed into brief compass, and thank him for his kindly mention of North Carolina.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1927

HAVE WE REACHED THE LIMIT IN FEES AND DUES?

The first item which claims our attention is an attempt to raise the fees for the degrees from \$55.00, to \$65.00, which was unsuccessful. We seem to observe that the peak has been reached in fees and dues, and we are now returning toward a sane equilibrium in such matters. They were too low some years ago, and thereafter they became too high.

HOW THEY BECOME GRAND MASTERS

Next we observe a recommendation that the "official line" be reduced in length. It takes a man ten years to become Grand Master after he has been "started"; and in the main he has only ceremonial duties to perform. We are minded to quote what the Grand Master says about the matter:

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS

Our Constitution provides that all officers of the Grand Lodge shall be elected separately, by ballot. In practice, the eleven positions constituting the Grand Lodge line are usually filled by advancing brethren from lower positions, and by selection from members of the Grand Lodge for vacancies at the foot of the line. Ordinarily a brother beginning at the foot of the line must serve ten full years before becoming Grand Master. I am convinced that this practice serves no useful purpose, but that, on the contrary, it is a positive detriment, because many brethren possessing the highest qualifications for the office of Grand Master are unwilling to devote ten years to filling subordinate positions before reaching that office. Unlike a lodge, there are no exacting duties other than attendance required of Grand Lodge officers below the rank of Junior Grand Warden, and none of those officers would as of right act as Grand Master in case of the absence of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens. During my eleven years service in the line, four brethren, any one of whom would have filled the office of Grand Master with distinction,

have entered the Grand Line, and after a service of one year or less, have declined advancement. I am of the opinion that the elective line should begin with the position of Junior Grand Warden. The brother would then ordinarily serve three years before becoming Grand Master, which is sufficient time for him to become familiar with the duties of the position.

At the May, 1916, communication, the Constitution was changed so as to provide that only the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer should be elected. All other officers were to be appointed by the Grand Master, except that the provision as to appointment should not apply to line officers below the rank of Junior Grand Warden until the incumbents of those positions had passed out of the elective line. It was the expectation of many who favored the change that brethren appointed to the subordinate positions would serve but one year and would not be advanced, so that in electing a Junior Grand Warden no brother would be entitled to preference by reason of having advanced through the line of appointive positions. This expectation was not realized. Brethren appointed at the foot of the line were advanced by succeeding Grand Masters, so that a Grand Master was in effect designating the brother who should succeed him ten years hence. Three years ago the Constitution was again changed so as to provide that all officers shall be elected. I recommend a return to the provision adopted in May, 1916, but with the added provision that any brother who has served under appointment as Senior Grand Deacon, Junior Grand Deacon, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Pursuivant, Senior Grand Steward, or Junior Grand Steward, shall not be eligible for appointment to any of the said positions until after the expiration of one year from the end of the term for which he was previously appointed. This would require an entirely new personnel in those positions each year, and would prevent advancing the line. The position of Grand Marshal is not included in the provision, as it may be found advisable to continue the same brother in that position from year to year.

In North Carolina, only the last four officers in the line are elective. Below these, the Deacons and the Steward, the Grand Marshal, the Grand Sword Swallower and the Grand Pussyfoot, all are in line, but by appointment. But here, as in the District, it takes the full ten years to pass along the line. Here, every Grand Master appoints one

nore of his own successors, although the organic law anticipates that all Grand Masters and Grand Wardens shall be elective. Cases are on record in which, for reasons that never saw the light of public explanation, a "line officer" was not given advanced appointment by a new Grand Master; but after the passing of some years, another Grand Master restored him. But in the main our system has not wrought damage to the Grand Lodge; within the past twenty years, the percentage of unfit Grand Masters has been happily small. And it should be emphasized that our present system exists by specific approval of the Grand Lodge; for that body could elect an outsider as Junior Grand Warden, or anything else, any time it saw fit, if the prevailing system were displeasing. There is little vote-hunting. As near unanimity as one can often approach is found in our elections. Other Grand Lodge Reviewers rail at us for permitting "the rules to be suspended and Bro. X cast the entire ballot of this Grand Lodge for Bro. C. as Junior Grand Warden"; but if any one man present should object, it would not be done. Our regulations permit the practice with unanimous consent. So we seem to be living happily and prosperous. What more could be desired?

TABLOIDS AGAIN

Several minor items are now to be mentioned before we refer to Brother Baird's work as Reviewer: first, a system of transfer of membership such as North Carolina uses successfully, is recommended for the District; the Masonic Service Association program is recommended, including the Survey Committee of which this scribe happens to be secretary; next, the Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge confers the Past Master's degree upon the several installed Masters; and at length it is noted that henceforth no lodge is to be named for any living person, which ought to be a law everywhere.

Past Grand Master Baird is one of the best of the Reviewers. In fact, we seldom find cause for disagreement with him. May he live long and review often!

SOME CAROLINIANS IN WASHINGTON

We saw a number of North Carolina names in the book, (it contains the full roster) there being three together in the rolls of Lodge No. 17 who are North Carolinians, being Past Master G. Manson Foote, formerly of this scribe's home town, and two other brethren also named Foote, from a distant part of the Old North State. Our best wishes always go to those of our citizens whom we have loaned to other parts of this great country. And we have seen North Carolinians come up to greet us from Miami, Florida, to San Diego, California, and from Vancouver, B. C., to Saint John, New Brunswick; each with happy memories of the home left behind, the Old North State.

FLORIDA—1927

SOME LESSONS FORM THE HURRICANE

The first item which attracts our attention in this book is suggested by the very destructive hurricane of September, 1926. Vast sums of money were needed for relief and for rehabilitation, and the needs were met by contributions from the entire country. Many organizations entered the field, and sought in their own way and by their own peculiar machinery, to relieve distress. At the same time, the winter tourist season was soon to begin, and certain groups were fearful lest the reports of distress and of damage should deter many who should otherwise plan to go to the winter resort as usual. Therefore propaganda was disseminated to the effect that the damage had been greatly exaggerated. This writer in person saw posters conveying this information on the walls of railroad waiting rooms. A visit to Florida in the early part of the following March led this writer to the conclusion that the seriousness of the situation could not have very greatly exaggerated. But the item in the Proceedings which made the greatest impression upon us was the following:

Resolved and Suggested to all members of the Masonic Orders, that in future, in like cases and circumstances where relief is needed, that all contributions for such relief be made to and handled by the Masonic Fraternities, it being the experience in this territory that this has been the only source of real help, aid and assistance extended to the sufferers, without undue and unnecessary embarrassments and humiliations.

WHY MASONIC RELIEF WAS BEST

“The only source of real help without undue and unnecessary embarrassments and humiliations,” constitutes in implication a strong indictment of that which prevails without the fraternity and its relief circles. The truth is, we suspect, that the provision of relief, both in-

side the fraternity and outside, is necessarily to match the class of people whom it is sought to relieve either outside or inside. Inside the fraternity, the personnel is intelligent, unselfish and reasonably free from grasping tendencies in such a crisis. Therefore those affording relief can do so to people of this kind. Outside the fraternity, there are many people whose high ambition is to get something for nothing and to "beat the others to it"; who are willing to impose on those who are able to afford relief, and who are sufficiently unscrupulous to lie in order to obtain everything available by hook or by crook. Hence the necessity for restrictions which to honest people with finer feelings are "undue and unnecessary embarrassments and humiliations." The resolution is well stated.

TRIAL BY COMMISSION RECOMMENDED

We note a recommendation by the Grand Master looking toward trial by commission. Fully a dozen Grand Lodges have witnessed this kind of recommendation the past year. The idea that the system of lodge trial, in which the whole lodge sits as jury in the trial of a brother is seriously defective, has grown to become almost unanimous.

SOME MASONIC HEROES BESMIRCHED BY MODERN WRITERS

The Grand Orator presents a study of George Washington, from which study we quote:

Never before have I been so thoroughly convinced that our great struggle for freedom could not have been won but for the fact that Washington was a Christian and a Mason. Calumniators may endeavor to besmirch the character of the Father of this country, but their efforts will prove futile, as illustrated in the laconic reply of President Coolidge to an ardent admirer of Washington who approached the President and, greatly agitated, asked his opinion regarding certain slanderous statements current in the press. Looking out of the window, the President answered: "The Monument still stands." The great Memorial which the Masons of the United States are erecting will serve to perpetuate still further "the

attributes of self-denial, love of country and of fellow-men which were typified in the life and work of the great Mason, the Master Builder of our Nation, George Washington."

The parting words of his aged mother on his last visit to her before proceeding to New York to be inaugurated as first President of the United States, bear undying testimony to the careful training that she had given him and to her grasp of her son's mission: "Almighty God has selected you as an instrument of great blessing to this nation. Mother's prayers and benediction will always accompany you, and may Heaven's blessing continue to abide with you." The passage in Micah 6:8 upon which Washington took the oath of office impresses every thoughtful Mason and reader with his daily dependence upon divine Providence: "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

To this writer it is a bit queer that, in this age of cynicism, when it is not unnatural to find the materialistic view of every national hero brought to the front, the chief targets of this abuse are George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, both loyal Masons. Are these the outstanding men of the country, so conspicuous that none others are worthy of such broadsides? To the number we add Warren G. Harding, so recent as to be practically contemporaneous. But what explanation is offered for the absence of Lincoln from the galaxy of national heroes so distinguished as to merit the attention of these pot-boiler writers of "human" pictures of the famous? Or Robert E. Lee? Or Theodore Roosevelt? Why are these Masons singled out? We do not know.

We are next impressed with the same Grand Orator's statement, in his oration, of the place of the Bible in modern society. We are impelled to quote an extract as follows:

THE SECOND GREAT MASONIC AFFIRMATION IS THE DIVINITY OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES

It is the first great light of Masonry.

The Bible occupies the place of primacy on the Masonic altar.

On it rests the Square and Compass which without basic religious authority would be meaningless symbols.

Reverence for the Holy Bible is a landmark of Masonry.

Should it ever disappear from our altars or our lives there would not be left much land for Masonry to mark.

Since the foundation of our government the Masonic Order has striven to make the Bible a source of power in the Republic.

There was a time when no name shone more brightly in the esteem of the American people than the name of Thomas Paine.

He was marked by them and not without reason in the galaxy of noble men who clustered about the central, sovereign form of Washington. Franklin, the wise counsellor; Greene, Knox and Schuyler, the brave soldiers; LaFayette and Steuben, the noble allies from Europe; Hamilton, the shrewd organizer; Morris, the generous financier; Jefferson, the able statesman, were not more well known and revered than Thomas Paine, the writer, with his sharp and patriotic pen. And so it might have been to this day. We should now be revering his memory and perpetuating his fame to future generations with gratitude and praise but for the fact that he tried to make this nation an infidel people.

The one fact has overturned his monument, blackened his reputation and consigned his name to infamy forever.

How often the Bible has been defeated and destroyed! What efforts have been made to extinguish the blaze of the first great light that glows on every Masonic altar! Lucian in the 2nd century, Celsus in the 3rd, Porphyry in the 4th, down to Bolingbroke and Semler in the 18th and Strauss and Renan in the 19th, all have witnessed an attack on the Bible claiming to be triumphant.

Yet the tide recedes, leaving the
coast line the same,
the clouds depart and the stars
are shining still.

Thomas Paine said, "I have gone through the Bible as a woodsman goes through the forest with his axe.

"I have cut the law givers, prophets, evangelists and apostles down.

"The priests may stick them in the ground again but they can never make them grow."

Voltaire said in 1742, "A hundred years from now there will be no such thing as Christianity. Crush the Monster."

I heard Charles Bradlaugh when I was a boy boasting that he had proved God did not exist.

I heard Robert Ingersoll lecture for \$300.00 per night on "The Mistakes of Moses." Perhaps he has been dead long enough to have discovered the mistakes of Ingersoll.

So it has been and so it will be to the end. Errors and errorists will rise, flourish and pass away.

But, "He that sitteth in the Heavens shall laugh, the Lord shall hold them in derision."

It remains to express our appreciation of the excellent work done by the Foreign Correspondent, Brother Hubbell, and to congratulate him upon the well merited recognition which his work has received throughout the land.

GEORGIA—1927

DANIEL HAS A SEPARATE BOOK

The Proceedings come to us in two volumes, the first being the record of the acts of the Grand Lodge and the second, the very excellent work of Raymund Daniel, Deputy Grand Master and Foreign Correspondent. The former, though less interesting, becomes the special object of our review for a season.

WHY SHOULD A LODGE USE AN ILLEGAL "KEY"?

There are certain minor matters which we may notice in passing; for instance, it is held by the Grand Master that a Masonic Hall may be rented to the Ku Klux Klan for its regular meetings; it is recommended by him that all lodges having fewer than thirty members be required to consolidate with other lodges (we can't find the disposition of this); and it is recommended that Grand Lodge prohibit "the use of keys or exposures by lodges."

This last is a new wrinkle. We had thought that keys or "exposures" are of two classes; first, those prepared for a gullible public to read and learn (?) what the secrets are, if it can. We have two of this kind in our library, and we believe the public is welcome to all that it can get from either or both. The other class of "keys" which one sees in these latitudes is the ritual of "colored masonry". We have read several of these. They are better than the other sort. But we had not thought of any southern lodge as being anxious to get into this class—and no disrespect is intended to the colored race, but it is intended that the reader shall understand that such Masonry is spurious and clandestine. We did know of one white Mason in our District, some years ago when this writer was District Deputy Grand Master, who was tried for visiting a negro lodge, and sentenced to suspension therefor.

THEY DID NOT CHANGE THE NAME

We note next some other matters of interest. The corporate name of the old Grand Lodge is "The Grand Lodge of Georgia"; and nothing more. It is recommended that, for the purpose of securing safety, this be changed. Grand Lodge does not acquiesce, feeling that the Legislature of Georgia will never permit its rights to be abridged or violated. This is exactly the same case as the name of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, whose name is legally just as we have given it. There is no distinguishing word in the name. But somehow we do not feel any urge to change it. As a usual case, the Masonic members of the Grand Assembly could control that body if they cared to attempt to do so.

WHAT IS THE GREATEST WORK OF MASONRY?

We next note certain matters pertaining to the Masonic Charities. The following paragraph holds our attention:

Quite naturally our Institutional Work is the greatest undertaking of our Craft. This work includes the Masonic Home and its associated departments, our Masonic Relief Fund for the Aged and Indigent, the Alto Tubercular Cottage for Little Children, the Student Loan Fund and the program for the Director of Masonic Welfare. When we read and learn of the marvelous efforts and accomplishments along these lines of other jurisdictions, there comes the keen regret and sharp disappointment that our Grand Lodge is so far behind in comparison. Grand Jurisdictions of a less number of lodges and members are doing far greater work than we are. Through the Masonic Home Messenger, I have placed the comparative results before you, my Brethren, and in each instance our Grand Jurisdiction suffers by the comparison.

Is he correct? Is the institutional work of Masonry the "greatest undertaking of our craft?" We are not persuaded that this is the case. True, this institutional work is indeed the most spectacular work in which Masonry is now engaged; but we are of the opinion that the greatest work of Masonry is, and always has been, the shaping of the thoughts of Masons. By this process, and

not by institutions alone, do we make profanes to become Masons. By this yardstick we are able to measure the force and the power of Masonry. When is Masonry most powerful? Not when it numbers most of great visible institutions of brick and stone, but when it can so influence its devotees that they will think and act the spirit and the truths of Masonry in daily life. If there were today in these United States three and a quarter million of Masonry-minded men, we should know that the fraternity had reached its earthly millennium. But alas, its influence is far too weak upon many thousands of those who profess its name and wear its jewelry.

THE HOME ATMOSPHERE MUST PERVADE THE INSTITUTIONS

Then we note another allusion to the Masonic institutions of Georgia. It is found in the report of the Welfare Director, who is none other than the distinguished Charley Bass, and is in part as follows:

POLICY

Your Executive Committee and I, as your Director of Masonic Welfare, know that it was your wish and desire that ours should not be an Institution; but a Home.

The great problem with every Institution is to get away from the Institutional atmosphere, to send out children as normal, ordinary children, not handicapped with the routine or system of an Institution or embarrassed by the idea that they are different from other children; to bridge the gap between orphanages and normal homes and enable the child to start out in the world on an equal footing and with the same ease as the boy or girl out of the ordinary home. This, you are doing more successfully than ever before; and more so than most like Institutions.

You have accomplished this by sending the children to school and church in the city of Macon and thus enabling them to mix and mingle on common ground with other children and get out of the constant atmosphere of the Institution, as they would should they go to school and religious exercises constantly out at the Home.

The standard as to culture, training and comfort is high and has by some been criticized. I am aware that we have children at the Home enjoying opportunities and comforts they never would have had in their own

homes; but the standard of living aimed at is not what the most unfortunate might have had but what the most fortunate enjoyed.

To those who criticize on this line or begrudge our children anything we do for them I would remind them, that do what we may, we can never supply them the loss a mother's love or a father's tender care.

Brother Bass is correct. Every means that it is possible to use, looking toward de-institutionalizing the institution, is a desirable policy. The Baptist Orphanage of North Carolina has a dining room and kitchen in connection with every cottage, for this purpose. The greatest problem in such institutions is that of the social adjustment of the children. Where the social life is most meagre, the social readjustment on reaching the age of eighteen to twenty, is most difficult, and most pregnant with possibility of disaster. If the difficulties attendant upon such a program are not insurmountable this writer believes that children from institutions should attend the public schools because this writer believes the public schools of his state are the best social adjustment media that can be found within its borders. He believes further than the children of the rich who could afford private schools, and the children of the day laborer who can scarcely afford any at all, ought equally to attend these same public schools, for their own good and for the good of the state in the next generation.

There are other matters of interest in this exceptionally interesting book; but we have already written at too great length.

IDAHO—1927

THEY LEFT US NOTHING TO DO

The two hundred and odd Masons who attended the sixtieth Annual of the Grand Lodge of Idaho last September got down to work with speed, transacted business with assurance and despatch, failed to tell us in the Proceedings about any of the motions and resolutions which were introduced but failed of passage, hinting that they were many; and then packed their kits and went home with a new set of officers. What can one find in such a book that can be called "Reviewer's Meat"?

WHAT IS THE IDAHO "KEY"?

Well, to make the story as short as it is, we observe that the doctrine of physical perfection is adhered to in Idaho with such fidelity that a man with a left arm off at the elbow is ineligible. We observe that Idaho Masonry has a "key," which is intrusted to the lodge as such for its officers. We don't know what the said "key" looks like at this distance, and nobody showed us a copy while we were in Idaho a couple of years ago.

Then we observe that lodge secretaries and treasurers, together with the banks on which their funds are deposited, are protected by blanket bond. A couple of banks failed, and the bonding company canceled this part of the bond. Two more failed before a new bond could be perfected. The new company reserved the right to examine the banks before it will guarantee lodge funds in them. One would conclude that this is not an unreasonable stipulation.

SECRETARIES SHOULD BE SEASONED MATERIAL

The position of the secretary comes in for the following from the Grand Secretary:

It is a serious mistake to elect a Secretary from among the new members. The Secretary, like the Master should be a Mason of experience. A few Lodges have

elected Secretaries who have been Masons but a few months, and almost invariably they have had to regret it later. A very few Lodges are using the office of Secretary as the beginning step in a line of promotion that is expected to lead to the Master's chair. This also is a mistaken idea. There may be something said in its favor, but the preponderance of argument is against it. The office is too important to be made simply a period of preparation for higher stations. To attempt to train a new Secretary every year is too costly an experience. Better start the line of promotion from some other station.

In which we do not disagree at all.

The new Reviewer is Brother Percy Jones, to whom we extend a welcome to the Reviewers' Table, together with congratulations upon the high quality of his work.

ILLINOIS—1927

WHY IS MASONRY SECRET?

One of the most striking utterances which we have found in the Masonic books of recent years, is found in the oration delivered by Brother Preston Bradley, Grand Orator, before the Grand Lodge. In the course of his remarks he came to point out why Masonry is a secret order, and the question is answered thus:

Have you ever thought of why we are a secret body? Have you ever given any thought of why we are a secret body? Have we any moral lessons that the world doesn't have, or doesn't know? Every moral truth of Masonry, every human being in the world ought to know. Do you think we are a craft to establish our own individual righteousness and let all the rest of the world go to pieces? Have you ever thought of why we are a secret body? In the first place, it isn't because we have any secrets. You know that too. It isn't because we have got a lot of secrets. What are our secrets? A few words, grips, passes and signs. Why are we a secret body? In the first place, every man in this room is a picked man. Now you first choose Masonry, and then Masonry chooses you, and every man on the platform, and in the auditorium is a picked man. That means that there were certain elements that entered into your choice. No fool can be a Mason; some Masons are foolish, but no fool can be a Mason. One of the questions, of course, is, do you believe in a Supreme Being? In an unsectarian, undogmatic way, is that matter left to you? No man is big enough to tell another man what God is. You have to experience what God is, in your own soul. That matter gives you certain qualities, certain specifications. It means that you come with a character. It is not the business of Masonry to make character. It is the business of Masonry to preserve character. We are not a reform school. And no man ever, in my judgment, ought to be admitted to Masonry to make him a better man. Masonry isn't in that business. If you want moral reformation, you will find it in a great agency in human society that is in the business of reformation—the Church. The Church says, whosoever will may come. Masonry says—if you can get

by the ballot box. Consequently, these two institutions are antagonistic to each other, and because of that truth, and because we are selected, we keep our work upon a secret basis in order to preserve that selection, that we might be worthy custodians of a great ideal. Do you know if you were to open your ranks to the world, Masonry would not survive a hundred years? If you were to throw open the lodge doors to the public, you wouldn't live ten years, and the ideals you are fighting to preserve would perish. That's what Masonry means to me. I have had only one ambition, for God's sake, for humanity's sake, let's dedicate ourselves at the altar of our craft, that we may have a renaissance in our hearts of what Masonry is, and that in the presence of all disorder, and all decay, and all dissolution and all tragedy of temporary life, there shall be one star in the world's horizon that shall never fade, because of our loyalty and devotion to the sacred and fundamental law, which if obeyed, will guarantee peace and prosperity, not only to every man, but to the entire world.

There are three or four matters of the minor kind which will prove to be interesting to the North Carolina reader. First it is noted that the Grand Lodge of Illinois does not lay the cornerstones of churches. Cases have arisen, we are told, in which this practice causes embarrassment to the Grand Lodge, and it was discontinued.

ELEVEN PERCENT RESIDE OUTSIDE ILLINOIS

Then the Grand Secretary presents figures which show that eleven per cent of the members of Illinois lodges reside outside of the state of Illinois. Since there can perhaps be found no greater reason for migration in and from Illinois than in the average state, we accept these figures as correct for purposes of calculation—eleven per cent, or one out of nine, Masons, resides outside of the state in which they hold membership.

We note that much money is handled by the Grand Lodge of Illinois. So great is the volume of business in his office that the Grand Treasurer is bonded in the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, the largest that we have found in all Masonry.

IS THE PHYSICAL MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE MORAL?

The Grand Master has found a serious item of inconsistency in the laws respecting the qualifications of candidates, which he thus mentions:

It is unfortunate that under present conditions the Grand Lodge has almost entire control over the physically disqualified petitioners for the degrees, in the fact that lodges are not permitted to receive petitions of this kind; but when the equally if not more important question of mental and moral fitness is under consideration the Grand Lodge has no way of retaining control. The result is that the law keeps out a great many good men who would make excellent Masons but who are physically disqualified, while the membership elects a great many to receive the degrees whom the Grand Lodge, if it could be consulted, would not consider eligible.

This strikingly reminds us of an utterance of similar purport to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina several years ago. Only—we cannot discover how he thinks as he states, that the admission of maimed men will raise the moral standards. Are maimed men of higher moral standards than those who are whole? Records show that a vast percentage of those apprehended and punished for infractions of the penal code of the government and of the states are men who are physically imperfect,—that there is a greater incidence of crime among this class than among the strong and the whole.

We extend our congratulations to Brother Elmer E. Beach upon (1) having his salary doubled; and (2) giving us such Foreign Correspondence Reports as amply to justify such treatment.

INDIANA—1927

WHAT CAN WE DO?

We are compelled to make a clean breast of it and confess to Fraternal Correspondent Elmer F. Gay, of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, that we failed to find a vast deal of material in the Proceedings of his Grand Lodge for 1927 that would lend itself very well to our purpose as provocative of interest for North Carolina readers. To be sure, we read the book and briefed it one evening on the Southern Pacific train between Tucson, Arizona, and Mexicali, Mexico, and our powers of concentration may possibly have been slightly lowered by virtue of the setting; but we scarcely think this proved fatal. The book simply records a smoothly-conducted year's work which is free from those ripples which one writes of in reviews.

WE DO NOT APPROVE

True, there is an Oration quoted in the book. It has some excellent passages. But the opinions expressed therein are not entirely in accord with our own always. For instance, the third paragraph declares that "today we (i. e. the United States of America) are scorned and repudiated."—"We tremble for our security". While admitting that isolated excerpts do not always foreshadow continued thought, yet they are of themselves significant to the extent that we question the wisdom of those above quoted. Then he says, "Speculative Masonry, however, was before the dawn of time"; which, while suggesting a line of thought, is not sufficiently near accuracy to warrant its expression in the exact phrases quoted. He then discourses at some length upon the Christian Era, introducing the subject as follows:

And so, since the truth of Speculative Masonry must be revealed and fulfilled, the Great Builder of the Universe sent a Grand Master, who entered into the Holy Place of a three years' ministry and thirty years of perfect

life, and who drew upon the trestle board of that life all the designs ever needed by any workmen upon this heavenly house. By the plan drawn by the Nazarene man knows his part in the will of God and his tasks in the building of the everlasting house and kingdom.

Thereafter, the context is not nearly so close to dangerous ground as one might anticipate of a discourse on Jesus to an audience of Masons of all faiths. Taken altogether, the oration is distinctly stimulating.

SOME HOME MISSIONARY WORK NEEDED

We next note some of those interesting small matters. For instance, the Grand Master commends the George Washington National Masonic Memorial Association to the Grand Lodge, reminding the brethren that Indiana has contributed some thirty-two per cent of its quota and will do more. We recommend that those Hoosiers who believe in this worthy enterprise set out to convert a few others of their fellow Hoosiers who, sitting in high places in certain of the bodies of the Masonic system, who are found to be writing in the official publications of their Rite these words:

"George Washington was not a great Mason".

"A memorial to Washington the man is one thing but a costly memorial to Washington the Mason is a joke".

We suggest that the Grand Master expend some of his powers in the specific task of converting that Hoosier who puts lines into his books, if perchance he can see him in summer, since such efforts would have to be exerted in Florida if in winter. We've got the original documents before us, with names and so forth. You see, this scribe reviews the books of four Grand Bodies of the Masonic system.

DISCIPLINE FOR SOJOURNERS

Another interesting item in the book is a statement that a certain member of an Indiana lodge while living in California was expelled from Masonry there by a California lodge. He now desires restoration. It is correctly held that this man must get restoration at the

hands of the lodge which took jurisdiction and expelled him. We commend in the highest terms any lodge which is so firmly grounded in Masonic purpose and principles that when it sees a member of a distant lodge deporting himself in a manner prejudicial to the good name of Masonry, it is willing to discommode itself sufficiently to rid the fraternity of the blot which locally is thus found upon it; and we believe its every act should receive commendation and ratification. Too many with their names on Masonic rolls—mind you, we did not say too many Masons—deport themselves in unseemly manner when distant from the restraints of home environments and controls.

WHY THE YORK OF MEXICO IS PREFERRED

We observe that the York Grand Lodge of Mexico is recognized. At this writing every Grand Lodge in this country with the possible exception of New Mexico, which recognizes anything in Mexico, recognizes the York body. North Carolina does the same; and yet, this is a body of foreigners using as official a foreign language, while there is a body of native Mexicans using the Spanish in the same territory, which none of us recognize. The story is too long for present telling, except to say that this is striking proof of the preference of Anglo-Saxons for the Anglo-Saxon brand of Masonry, in spite of complicating circumstances which in other conditions would be given most serious consideration. The Latin is commonly regarded as being too highly volatile in his temperament, too emotional and unwilling to conform to majority rule, to make an ideal type for the government of a Masonic Grand Lodge. This characteristic at bottom was the cause of the Mexican schism.

ORPHANAGE TEACHERS ARE PAID BY PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS

We note finally, that the local Public School District furnishes teachers for the Masonic Home school of Indiana, at public expense. No orphanage ought to have to

maintain its wards and in addition, to do at the expense of its private supporters what the state does for all other children at public expense. Sometimes it is not temporarily expedient to make full use of public school facilities in such cases, of course. Here in North Carolina, the last General Assembly made it possible for the Oxford Orphanage to obtain public funds for educational uses which would ultimately cost the local district nothing but would eventually come directly from the State Equalizing Fund. We believe in this case it is declared that to make use of such funds would require conformity with the curricula of the public schools, which is understood to be objected to. A decade of experience with this curriculum fails to reveal to us anything dangerous therein, either to Orphans or to others; but, since we are not of the Board of Directors of the Orphanage, we are perfectly willing to leave the administration of the affairs of that institution to those who are and accept their judgment cheerfully. This is, be it understood, with the reservation that in the writing of the Reviews, statements of facts and comments thereon are not to be construed to be "meddling" in anything whatsoever.

The book closes with the Reviews by Past Grand Master Gay, following his picture. His work is, as usual, extremely well done.

IOWA—1927

ARRIVED 1834, HE DECORATES THE INTERIOR OF DES
MOINES

The biographical sketch which accompanies the portrait of the presiding Grand Master, Harry M. Belt, informs us that he was born in Ohio in 1865, and came to Iowa from Kansas in 1834. We are further informed that he resides in Des Moines "where for the past several years he has been one of the city's prominent interior decorators." Our recollections of Des Moines do not seem to bear out the implied criticism of that city, that it has to have the services of a whole force of interior decorators. The writer of that sketch evidently is a firm believer in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, which teaches that as our souls shall after dissolution of the body be received into some new enveloping animal individual, so before the birth of that human individual known as such in the brief span called life, the selfsame soul was encased within the physical walls of some other living animal organism from which the soul transferred itself at birth into the features and personality of him whom mortals know. We desire to raise the question here which we hope some Iowan may answer: from what did Harry M. Belt's soul migrate at his birth in 1865? It is presumed that the Belt proto-vehicle was marked as such as it came to Iowa in 1834 and we desire description.

"It has been said that some members grow under responsibility; others merely swell," the biographer declares; and adds that none of Harry's friends ever put him in the "swelled list." He also adds, continuing this subject, "Should war be waged between Freemasonry and its foes, Harry would not emerge from the conflict with medals, but with scars." While the entire inference in this statement is not as clear as we should like, a part

of it at least, is a noble thought. The author's final words of eulogy are, in referring to the soon-to-be Past Grand Master, "Harry—just a friend."

THEY WITHDRAW FROM THE M. S. A.—TRIAL BY COMMISSION

Harry made some interesting recommendations in his address. He recommended, by inference, that Iowa withdraw from the Masonic Service Association, which after much discussion, was done. He recommended that a system of Trial by Commission be instituted. Inasmuch as much of the North Carolina Trial Code was modeled after that of Iowa, this is exceptionally interesting to us. It is in line with the recommendations in many other Grand Jurisdictions.

SHOULD ATTACHED ORGANIZATIONS BE PROSCRIBED?

Then, he quotes with approval the edict of Grand Master Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, prohibiting Masons from associating themselves with organizations which henceforth may be formed, making lodge membership in Masonry a prerequisite. No action was taken on either of these recommendations, nor upon his further recommendation that Iowa begin the institution of the Grand Representative system. It is a very simple way that Iowa has of dealing with such recommendations—it simply ignores them. Why not? Iowa has a new Masonic Sanitarium, just being completed. The contractor just at its completion went into bankruptcy. Such a situation could have been very trying except that the committee on Sanitarium administered the trust in their custody with great fidelity and intelligence.

ABOUT SWITZERLAND AND EGYPT

It is recorded that the Grand Lodge Alpina of Switzerland is accorded recognition. This Grand Body formed from two existing bodies about 1845, appears to this writer to be as deserving as any Masonic Body in all of Continental Europe. It is furthermore recorded that the schismatic Scottish Rite Grand Lodge of Egypt

sought recognition. This was formed as a result of the determination of an overwhelming majority of the members of the Grand Lodge to elect Prince Mohamed Aly as Grand Master in place of Idris Bey, whereupon the Idris Bey faction pulled a regular Mexican stunt of forming a Grand Lodge of their own. Something can be said of course, for both sides. But Iowa was already recognizing the National Grand, and will not recognize the newcomer. North Carolina also recognizes the National Grand, or Mohamed Aly, Body, as does the Grand Lodge of England.

MEMORIAL VERSES

The book contains two fine selections of verse, both in connection with the description of the life and works of Henry Rothert, Superintendent of the Iowa school for the deaf for 30 years. They are as follows:

“Like a cradle gently rocking, rocking,
Silent, peaceful, to and fro,
Like a mother’s sweet looks dropping
On the little face below,
Hangs the green earth swinging, turning,
Noiseless, jarless, safe and slow—
Falls the light of God’s face bending
Down and watching us below.

“And as tender babes that suffer
Toss and cry, and will not rest
Are the ones the tender mother
Holds the closest, loves the best,
So when we are weak and restless
By our sins weighed down, distressed,
Then it is our Heavenly Father,
Holds us closest, loves us best!”

“Have you heard of the golden city
Mentioned in the legends old?
Everlasting light shines o’er it,
Wondrous tales of it are told.
Only righteous men and women
Dwell within its gleaming walls;
Wrong is banished from its borders,
Justice reigns supreme o’er all.

"We are builders of that city;
All our joys and all our groans
Help to rear its shining ramparts,
All our lives are building-stones.
But the work that we have builded,
Oft with bleeding hands and tears,
And in error and in anguish,
Will not perish with the years.

"It will be at last made perfect
In the universal plan;
It will help to crown the labors
Of the toiling hosts of man.
It will shine and last transfigured
In the final reign of right;
It will merge into the splendors
Of the City of the Light. "

It needs not to be stated that one of the gems in the Masonic literature of the year is the Correspondence Report of Past Grand Master Louis Block. His heart and his intellect are as big as his avoirdupois, which is considerable, and his work is always a classic.

KANSAS—1927

AN OFFICER OF THE GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER

John William Neilson, the presiding Grand Master, is also an officer of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, and in that capacity was in attendance upon the triennial sessions of that body in Denver, Colorado, last September. They advanced their officers so fast in the Denver Convocation that we really do not know which office he now holds; but ere long he will be General Grand High Priest, of course.

We quote the following thoughtful statement from the exordium of his address:

The art of Masonry is the practice of Masonry, the science of Masonry is the knowledge of Masonry. Operative and speculative Masons acquire skill as the physician acquires skill in his practice, or as a painter or musician attains mastery of his art.

SUPERVISION OF TEMPLE FINANCING NEEDED

When he comes to discuss the subject of building Masonic Temples, he thus speaks:

Perhaps the most serious trouble, arising in our lodges the past year or two, is the result of improper and inadequate plans for financing their undertakings and in addition to the Architect's plans being passed upon, I believe the manner of financing new temples should be under the observation and with the approval of the Grand Master.

Unsatisfactory results have followed the issuance of life memberships in return for funds advanced to finance building projects.

At least the certificate plan should be adopted rather than the blanket mortgage plan, for by the former plan all feel a personal interest in the undertaking and consider their stock as an investment for their own personal good and for the good of the Fraternity in their locality.

There is much of serious importance in this statement. Many good Masons are out of their element entirely when they seek to work out such plans of financing. Many

others let their zeal get the better of their cool judgment. As a result, Temples are built which it is extremely difficult ever to pay for.

ALL N. P. D. SUSPENSIONS IN JANUARY OR FEBRUARY

In this book we have an opportunity to observe how certain things are done in Kansas. For instance, if a lodge seeks to suspend a brother for nonpayment of dues this must be done at a certain time or not at all, as we here see from a letter written by the Grand Secretary to the lodges:

Therefore, any action taken toward the suspension of a brother must be within ninety days from the date of your Annual Communication. Any attempted suspension by a lodge based on a Second Notice issued later than sixty days after your Annual Communication, is illegal and all such names will be ordered restored to the rolls and back dues paid.

The matter would have been clearer to the Reviewer if in the letter there had been some explanation of the reasons for the requirement that order for the initiation of action against the n. p. d. brother must begin within 60 days after the last December meeting. One wonders why Kansas writes this into its laws, making all the year except January and February a closed season against n. p. d's.

Kansas is another of the states in which Trial by Commission is a part of the penal code of the Grand Lodge. The statutes covering the matter are in the manuscript printed in the book.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kansas usually carry the text of a Masonic address intended to be used in all lodges during the year. This year it is Brother McCulloch, and is on Symbols. We do not find that this lends itself so well to quotation as some others have in the past, and shall not therefore quote it this time.

WILSON SAYS KANSAS IS "ABSOLUTELY INDEPENDENT AND ALOOF"

The Reviewer of Kansas is Grand Secretary Albert K. Wilson. His foreword contains some explanation of certain characteristics of Kansas Masonry. For instance, his Grand Lodge takes but little or no part, if we remember correctly, in the memorial to George Washington, the Mason, on Shooters' Hill, Alexandria, Va. The following is the explanatory paragraph to which we allude:

In the early history of Masonry in this jurisdiction we were pestered with what we termed the carpet-bagging Mason. This individual was nothing more or less than an ordinary book agent, selling to the members such of his wares as appealed to the purchaser. This class has long since passed away; however, there has grown up in recent years another class who are not selling books, but by word of mouth are striving to induce Grand Lodges to become subscribers to or join a self-constituted organization or association upon payment of a certain amount of money, but preferably the placing of an assessment upon its membership. These brethren in most instances are self-invited guests, some of whom have been honored in their own jurisdictions with the highest office within the gift of their brethren.

Speaking for our own jurisdiction, such brethren, in deference to their rank have been granted the floor of our Grand Lodge, but with a distinct understanding that they could not offer their wares to our brethren. By this means our Grand Lodge has remained absolutely independent and aloof, not giving countenance to any of these educational, relief or memorial organizations or associations.

It is of course recognized that the Grand Lodge of Kansas is autonomous and that it is competent to determine all matters of its own government. He goes further in the next paragraph, and questions the right of a Grand Lodge to assess its members for the purposes, for instance, of the Washington Memorial or the M. S. A. While his own Grand Lodge may not possess such a right, it is accepted as existing, at least in North Carolina and other states. Brother Wilson quotes Reviewer Humphrey of Oklahoma, who writes of efforts to administer tonics to certain Grand Lodges weak on the Service Association.

HE THINKS THE GRAND MASTERS' CONFERENCES ARE QUESTIONABLE

Reviewer Wilson sees grave questions around the propriety of the Grand Masters' Conferences recently held. He seems to find in the act of attending these, a sort of compromise of the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge whose officers participate. He says that:

If we are really sovereign and independent then why should any self-constituted organization even presume to discuss matters over which each Grand Lodge, in its sovereignty and independence, has undisputed right and control?

Inasmuch as the Grand Master of North Carolina has attended each of these, and this scribe has not been far away, it would seem not inappropriate that this scribe express his disagreement with the thought there expressed. An illustration of our view is given. This writer is in complete control of the educational system of a certain city and the county wherein it is situated. No other man, in charge of neighboring counties or cities, has anything on earth to do with what we do in our particular public functions and execution of laws. Each knows this. Each of our neighbors therefore refrains from seeking to interfere with our work. And yet this writer, in his capacity as a public official, attends a conference of neighboring officials of like kind, every so often. We ask the question by way of offering analogy: Does this conference bring to pass any danger of compromise of the sovereignty of our county? Declaring that this writer has undisputed right to control matters in his jurisdiction in the sovereignty and independence of that jurisdiction of all that is done in any other county, is it not possible that something may be gained by interchange of views between us executives? The question is answered without reservation; we know beyond doubt that there is great advantage from such interchange of views. We know that the work of each of the men in charge of territorial jurisdiction, supreme in his own jurisdiction is conducted with greatly accentuated efficiency by virtue of studying problems together.

THE VIEWS OF KANSAS AND NORTH CAROLINA DIFFER

Yea verily, while according to Kansas the privilege of conducting her affairs as suits her best, we suggest to our North Carolina reader that the policies which are outlined as being those of Kansas in such matters would speedily be classed as untenable and extreme if one should attempt to put them into practice in North Carolina. The concluding words of the introduction referred to above are here quoted as suggesting a danger which it would require much effort on somebody's part to cause the North Carolina Mason to regard as other than fanciful:

In these meetings it was always emphasized that these gatherings did not contemplate, either directly or indirectly, the formation of a sovereign or supreme Grand Lodge. Notwithstanding the fact that such assurance has been made a part of the minutes of these meetings we find the subjects discussed at each gathering tend more and more toward the formation of a central power or control of Ancient Craft Masonry. This is particularly emphasized by the fact that at the last conference it was stated that annual meetings of this kind would bring about a better understanding of our "interjurisdictional problems." In the sovereignty and independence of Grand Lodges the term "interjurisdictional problems" is unknown, as the comity between Grand Lodges absolutely precludes anything of this kind. In the practice of this comity one Grand Lodge respects the laws and decisions of another Grand Lodge, though not bound by the law of precedence to do so—"its source is a sentiment of reciprocal regard founded on identity of position and similarity of institutions."

BOOK OF LAST CLIPPING

He raises the question, "Is there such a thing as an "interjurisdictional problem"? He avers that the comity between jurisdictions precludes anything of this kind. It seems to us that the use of the word "comity" in itself is an admission of the possibility that at some time, and for some purpose, interjurisdictional comity may require some more or less general interchange of views, and conference.

Summing the matter up, this scribe gives to his North Carolina readers the quotations above, showing the views of the Kansas writer, to the end that this North Carolina reader may form his own conclusions about the matter at the same time pointing out the fact that we are only consistent in our disagreement with the view expressed for our Grand Masters have found much satisfaction in participation in the Masonic Service Association, the George Washington Masonic Memorial Association, and the Grand Masters' Conferences. It is not necessary to add that North Carolina is as intolerant of any gesture toward a General Grand Lodge as Kansas or any other shade of view that one may mention.

KENTUCKY—1926

A MEMORABLE PERIOD IN KENTUCKY

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky is just now emerging from the acutely chaotic conditions consequent upon the levying of an assessment of \$20.00 per member payable in five years, for the rebuilding of the Orphanage. Some of the lodges raised an awful rumpus about it at first, and some still aver that they cannot pay; but in the main the case is understood and suspensions, still far too high, are growing fewer. This is not the first time that Kentucky has gone through the same sort of an experience; for when Bernard G. Witt was Grand Master, some 30 years or more ago, the charters of some sixty lodges were taken up on account of a similar assessment levied by the Grand Lodge. Grand Master Holland notes the suspensions, and recommends that not a single one of these suspended because they do not pay the five dollars per year to the orphanage fund, shall ever be reinstated until this obligation is paid in full.

WHO OWNS MASONRY?

Naturally there is some unpleasantness; a few unnecessary letters are written, wherein lodges seek to tell the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary "what they think of the Grand Lodge;" but of course good officers of size and breadth know what to do with such. There comes up incidentally, however, the question, "Wherein does the title to Symbolic Masonry lie?" The answer is not hard to find. In the state, the people as a whole are the final owners; but in Masonry, the Grand Lodge is the proprietor of the system and all things therein contained. It owns Symbolic Masonry, the degrees and their working, and has a right to direct the conduct of the lodges so far as it may choose to do so for the good of the cause. In North Carolina, the Grand Lodge is the present Grand Officers, Past Grand Masters, and the Master and War-

dens of the particular lodges for the time being. These own Symbolic Masonry in North Carolina; so the reader can see that his interests are in theory well represented. The Grand Chapter owns Capitular Masonry, the Grand Encampment exercises much control over the Grand Commanderies of the United States; and the Supreme Council of Active Thirty-Third Degree Masons owns the Scottish Rite, being self-perpetuating and autonomous.

HOW LONG IS A MONTH?

We have found a number of small matters of interest in the book. Grand Master Hardwick is appealed to by certain creditors who cannot obtain payment of accounts due by lodges. Such a condition is a disgrace to Masonry, but yet it exists. He is called upon to give a definition of a "lunar month", and does so to the queen's taste straight from the dictionary—29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes and 3 seconds. He ought to have said 2.7 seconds which would have been correct! He also rules that Entered Apprentices and Fellowcrafts are liable for dues; that the Grand Master will give rulings in actual conditions only, and not in any moot cases, and recommends that the Grand Master receive a salary in future. \$ much for the Grand Master's grind.

SEVERAL GRAND LODGES RECOGNIZED

There is a report recommending the recognition of the Grand Lodge of France, which is duly adopted. This is the organization which, if we are informed correctly, is largely Jewish, and not the organization originally fostered, a few years ago, by English influence in France. Brother John H. Cowles, head of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, and a Past Grand Master of Kentucky, offers a resolution that recognition be extended to seven bodies, among which are the schismatic body in Greece, the Roumanian body not recognized by New York, and the Grand Lodge of Italy. All are duly recognized, the only investigation of their cases being that reported by Brother Cowles, who had made personal visits to each of the countries. We fear that, since Br

ther Cowles is in the hands of his Scottish Rite friends while traveling, his information may sometimes reveal one side of a given situation more clearly than the other; and this observation has particular reference to the Egyptian situation.

YORK OF MEXICO RECOGNIZED BY ANOTHER

The York Grand Lodge of Mexico is also recognized. Thus another is added to the list which in the year includes some half-dozen doing the same thing. Be it said in passing that the York Grand Lodge of Mexico is no child of the Scottish Rite. We recognized this body several years ago, of which fact Past Grand Master Clarke, Reviewer, will please take notice. Brother Clarke's reviews are, as usual, delightful to read.

LOUISIANA—1927

IS MASONRY REGARDED AS A SORT OF INSURANCE?

Is there danger that Masonry will come to be regarded as a sort of insurance against all sorts of things? The following extract from the Grand Master's Address suggests the query, and is quite pertinent:

A PREVAILING CONDITION

During the year the matter of relief has required much attention and added considerably to the duties of your Grand Master. Many of our membership appeared to be imbued with the idea that the moment adverse conditions are apparent that they have only to call upon their lodges to find a ready response. I do not mean to convey the idea that the unfortunate should not be assisted, but merely to correct an erroneous impression that Masonry carries any of the features of a Sick Benefit Association and that the moment one of our brethren meets with misfortune, he should feel that the lodge is his only recourse.

Our membership should not be limited to the affluent, but greater care should be taken to admit only such as are in a position to care for themselves and their families and to whom the payment of the initial fees and dues would not necessitate the payment of funds that could be more properly devoted to their support. Our lodges should be more careful in this matter in selecting their material.

Here in North Carolina, if the Mason becomes helpless or his wife or widow, there is a Home to which he may go; and if he dies, there is the Orphanage for his children. The more we do in the way of organized charity the nearer does Masonry come to acting as an insurance organization.

SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS

In Louisiana there is a piece of legislation which has some good elements: it is found in the following resolution:

Be it Resolved, That when the Grand Lodge, through any of its committees, officers or members, anticipate legislation involving the levy on the membership in gen-

eral, it shall, as far in advance as possible, but not later than (60) days prior to the date of the Grand Lodge session, notify each constituent lodge, through the Grand Secretary, of the nature of the proposed resolution.

Of course we can see how this will preclude meeting certain emergencies; but on the contrary, it will assure a greater degree of conservatism in the matter of raising dues and assessments. This scribe belongs to that school of thought which holds that many of the Grand Lodges have reached the limit in these matters.

But here is Louisiana, unanimously adding two dollars extra to the per capita tax to pay off the debt on the Louisiana Masonic Temple at New Orleans. This in contrast to a certain north central Grand Lodge which, in dire need of rebuilding the Orphanage, refuses to do similar things for that purpose.

We note several details of interest: the Grand Master adheres rigidly to the doctrine of physical perfection, holding that a man who has lost two joints of the index finger of his right hand is ineligible, that another who has lost a part of his left foot is also ineligible. While we accord to Louisiana the privilege of doing things as she chooses, this would be going much too far in North Carolina.

THE BAPTIST DREW THE CROWD

The Grand Master was going to return the charter of the lodge at Montgomery on a certain occasion, and visited the town for the purpose along with other dignitaries; but the record states that the attendance was exceedingly small because of the administration of the ordinance of baptism in the local Baptist church at the same hour. They ought to have had work in the third degree at the meeting of the lodge; this would have served as a more successful counter-attraction than the mere presence of the Grand Master et als.

The book records the fact that the governor of the state, who died before the expiration of his term of office, was a Past Master, and was buried by the Grand Lodge.

Our delightful friend John Davilla, who is one of the

best Grand Secretaries that you ever saw, again writes the Correspondence report, for which we thank him. He gives us a good book. We desire to ask him just one question: what is that thing which he mentions on page 148, and calls the Masibuscope? It's not in our latest Masonic dictionary; and we can't find it in the Catholic Encyclopedia.

MAINE—1927

ENOUGH LAWYER GRAND MASTERS

The Grand Master, we are told, is a minister of the Congregational Church. His address is a very statesman-like document. We are glad to find preachers, teachers, business men, doctors, farmers and manufacturers elevated to the high position of Grand Master. While we have not a single grouch on earth against any lawyer, yet the frequent recurrence of the statement made of the Grand Master in the sketch which faces his portrait in the Proceedings, that "he graduated from such-and-such a law school and early began the practice of his profession at Somewhereville," makes us tired. The lawyers are either permitted, or drafted, to serve in the highest honor more frequently than their numbers in proportion to the total Masonic population would warrant, several times over, taking the list of Grand Masters in forty-nine Grand Lodges of the United States for ten years past as the basis of information.

MAINE TO CALIFORNIA

By an unusual coincidence, this scribe was just about as far as possible away from the State of Maine when this volume of Proceedings was read, unless he should have remained outside of the United States. He was traveling from Mexico toward San Diego, California, and just as the international boundary was crossed, for the lack of something to do, briefed this particular book of Proceedings. If Brother Ashley A. Smith, the distinguished Reviewer, finds any other man going farther away from Maine to read his work, he can tell us about it. And this Brother Smith is a remarkable Reviewer. We take the liberty of quoting his treatise on the Persecution of Masonry, which is the chief part of his Foreword, because we believe our readers will enjoy it.

Mackey tells of the persecutions of our Institution in Holland in 1735. "On the 16th of October a crowd of ignor-

ant fanatics, whose zeal had been enkindled by the denunciations of some of the clergy, broke into a house in Amsterdam, where a lodge was accustomed to be held, and destroyed all the furniture and ornaments of the Lodge. The States General, yielding to the popular excitement or rather desirous of giving no occasion for its action, prohibited the future meeting of the Lodges. One, however, continuing regardless of the edict, to meet at a private house, the members were arrested and brought before the Court of Justice. Here, in the presence of the whole city, the Masters and Wardens defended themselves with great dexterity and while acknowledging their inability to prove the innocence of their Institution by a public exposure of their secret doctrines, they freely offered to receive and initiate any person in the confidence of the magistrates and who could give them information upon which they might depend relative to the true designs of the Institution. The proposal was accepted and the town clerk was chosen. He was immediately initiated and his report so pleased his superiors that all the magistrates and principal persons of the city became members and zealous patrons of the Order."

I suppose that most of you have read that great epic poem in prose—"The History of the French Revolution"—by Thomas Carlyle. If so you will recall how carefully he traces the potent causes that led to this era of violence and delirious anarchy which culminated in that carnival of crime, which is known under the name of "The Reign of Terror," when the communes of Paris, guided and influenced by such turbulent spirits as Danton, Marat and Robespierre, a triumvirate of revolutionary fanatics, deluged with blood the cities and towns of France. Two of these perished, by a kind of grim irony of fate, by the insatiable knife of that very guillotine which they had erected as the stern symbol of liberty, fraternity and equality, and on which they had beheaded their King and Queen, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, together with many of the noblest spirits of France,—Charlotte Corday, Madame Roland and the Girondists. The other, Jean Paul Marat, died by a dagger thrust received from the resolute hands of Charlotte Corday. Carlyle points out that every house in France, under the long reign of Louis XV, was watched by military spies and every gathering of the people, even though in private houses, was sternly and resolutely repressed. A half dozen peasants meeting together was a suspicious assemblage, inimical to the government of France, or at least to the reign of Bourbon Kings. Under this condition of affairs, it could hardly be hoped that Masonic Lodges should escape the suspicions

and persecutions of the King. The police of Paris were constantly on the watch, governmental edicts were issued forbidding the meeting of lodges, which were thought to be the very hot-beds of revolution. Lodge furniture, jewels and records were frequently seized and fines imposed, and even imprisonment in the Bastille decreed for these offenders.

In Germany, the Empress Marie Theresa issued an edict decreeing that all Masons in Vienna should be apprehended if assembled in lodges. But it is good to know that this edict was brought to naught because Joseph I, the Emperor, was a Mason who exerted his influence in behalf of his brethren.

The earliest recorded instance of opposition by a secular European government was in the year 1425, in the third year of the reign of Henry VI of England, when it was decreed that Masons (this of course means our early operative brethren) should "not confederate in chapters and congregations." It is I believe the only opposition on the part of the English government to the institution, and even this was never executed and soon fell into disrepute. England has always been friendly to Freemasons and its greatest monarchs have been patrons and in many instances Grand Masters of the Institution. The late King Edward was for nearly thirty years, while Prince of Wales, the honored Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England. Our historian Mackey tells of repeated instances where the governmental arm of England has been exerted in behalf of persecuted members of our Order. The cases of John Coustos, a Swiss, living in Lisbon, Portugal, and of an Italian named Crudeli, in Florence, are conspicuous examples of the substantial aid rendered by the English government to persecuted and imprisoned members of the Masonic Institution. Under the edict of Benedict XIV, in 1751, John Coustos came under Papal suspicion. He was arrested, tried and subjected to imprisonment and tortured to such a degree that he was "unable to move his limbs for three months." He was finally sentenced to the servitude of the galleys and only released by the interposition of the English ambassador. Under the Encyclical edict of another Pontiff, Clement XII, the Florentine, Crudeli, was apprehended, thrown into the dungeons of the Inquisition, tortured, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. And the charge against him was that he had furnished asylum to a lodge of Masons. The Grand Lodge of England interceded, sent him financial aid and finally, by repeated protests, obtained his discharge from imprisonment.

The opposition of the secular powers of European

States has, however, been as nothing compared with the persecutions of the Roman Church, especially in Italy. In all Catholic countries such opposition, not to use a stronger, more adequate and justifiable term, has been persistent, pernicious and sometimes pitiless.

Bulls are of various kinds, from the traditional one of the chinashop to that which we call the Irish bull which has conduced to the mirth and laughter of nations. Somewhere between these two, and perhaps related to both, is a series of Papal Bulls or edicts or encyclical letters of various Roman Pontiffs against Freemasonry.

Strange indeed is the fact that while the noblest churches and cathedrals of the middle ages, like those, for instance, of Strassburg and Cologne, were built by Operative Masons who have left their Masonic marks upon the stones and have reared those monuments of Masonry which defy the hand of time and the ravages of the ages, and that the persistent persecution of the Church for nearly four centuries should have been exerted against the principles and truth inculcated by the Order.

One of the earliest and most sweeping of these edicts or bulls, in Italy, was issued under date of April 28th, 1738, by Pope Clement XII. In that letter these words occur, "We have learned, and public rumor does not permit us to doubt the truth of the report, that a certain society has been formed, under the name of Freemasons into which persons of all religions and all sects are indiscriminately admitted and whose members have established certain laws which bind themselves to each other and which, in particular, compel their members, under the severest penalties, by virtue of an oath taken on the Holy Scriptures, to preserve an inviolable secrecy in relation to everything that passes in their meetings." This letter is too long to quote at length and it is sufficient for our purpose to say that it rehearses the usual catalogue of offenses that threaten the peace and tranquility of the State and Church and the safety and salvation of the soul. It closes with an enumeration of dire penalties with these words, "such offenders shall be punished with the penalties which they deserve, as people greatly suspected of heresy, having recourse, if necessary, to the secular arm." The sinister and cruel meaning lurking in that phrase, "the secular arm," the impartial annals of sacred and profane history amply testify to all the world, and the cases herein cited of Coustos and Crudeli specifically illustrate and enforce. What that phrase meant and the method of its interpretation by Cardinal Firrao can be seen in his own words, "that no person shall dare to assemble at any Lodge of the said society nor be present at any of their meetings under pain

of death and confiscation of goods, the said penalty to be without hope of pardon." But human nature is much the same in all lands and nations, and so arbitrary and unjust a decree met with the opposition and neglect which it obviously deserved. It is on record that the Parliament of Paris obstinately and courageously refused to enroll it. It could of course have no force in dominantly Protestant nations, only as its own adherents and communicants were effected thereby.

It is an interesting fact to learn that even in predominately Catholic countries, even in Italy itself, Masonic lodges were held in spite of the prohibition and in the face of such penalties. So openly and flagrantly was this edict ignored that thirteen years later, and under another Pontiff, Benedict XIV, another encyclical letter was promulgated, re-announcing and re-enforcing this edict of Clement XII.

There is in existence the Decree of the Council of Berne in Switzerland (1745) prohibiting the assembling of Masons in their lodges, and another in Scotland (1757) decreeing that the ordinances of religion should be denied to all members of the Institution.

In America, and especially in the United States, the force of opposition and the power of persecution, has not, for obvious reasons, been felt in any such virulent ways. The genius of our Republic and the very atmosphere of Liberty would prevent that. There is, however, a most interesting and almost tragic era of Anti-Masonry in America, which is a part of our secular history. To this I must briefly refer, for out of the frenzy and fanaticism of the time was born a political party which had its candidates for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential offices, and waged a bitter and vituperative, if absurdly unsuccessful, campaign. The nominees of this party, officially called the Anti-Masonic Party, were William Wirt for President and Amos Ellmaker for Vice-President. Only one State, which shall be nameless because it has since then so nobly vindicated its Masonic zeal and fidelity, cast its electoral vote—seven only—for these candidates. Let me cite an extract from its platform adopted in Philadelphia in the year 1830. "The object of this Party, in nominating and electing candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, is to deprive Masonry of the supports which it derives from the power and patronage of the executive branch of the United States Government. To effect this object will require that candidates, besides possessing the talents and virtues requisite for such exalted stations, be known as men decidedly opposed to secret societies." That declaration was nobly met and repudiated by the people as an

invasion of personal rights and even political liberty, by a patriotic people that remembered that the Father of his country was an honored Masonic Master in Virginia, that Benjamin Franklin founded the Second Grand Lodge of Masons in America, that John Hancock and Samuel Adams, Josiah Quincy and James Otis, General Joseph Warren and Paul Revere and a glorious company of patriots and statesmen, together with two-thirds of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and more than one-half of the members of the First Constitutional Congress wore the Masonic apron and were beloved and honored members of the Masonic Fraternity. The whole matter was formulated and fomented by unscrupulous misrepresentation and maligning on the part of truckling politicians willing to make political capital and to acquire strength at any cost. We are far enough away from those stirring and fanatical times to see the situation and weigh the question in the clear, penetrative and interpretative light of history and the fairness of impartial judgment. The situation grew out of the Morgan affair and excitement in Western New York. The feeling and excitement throughout the country was at white-heat and this bitter and intense frenzy was made immediate use of by those who saw in it the opportunity for political aggrandisement and advancement. So flat and ignominious was the failure of that party in 1831 that it fell into disrepute, sank quickly into oblivion and is now mere matter for the historian and the annalist of dead and forgotten things.

These things but a few of the more conspicuous events that stand out upon the pages of the past show us, the living, what a price has been paid for this Institution that we enjoy today. These tragedies and trials of the ages gone are our present heritage. Out of the unflinching courage and undaunted heroism of our operative brethren of the middle ages the light of Liberty was kept burning in an age of despotism, the torch of Truth held aloft in an age of bigotry, the fires of faith kept aglow which animated and inspired the soul of ancient Freemasonry.

All the persecutions and perils of the past, the patriotism of our brethren of the Revolutionary era and all the achievement and steady progress of Masonry through the generations incite us to larger tasks, higher ideals and nobler triumphs. It is ours to bear the torch to nobler heights and larger victories.

"Hail to the Light of the Temple long crumbled,
Glowing still brightly the Craftsmen to guide,
Thrones have decayed and the mighty been humbled,
Shining still clear is that Light glorified."

Fraternally submitted, **ASHLEY A. SMITH.**

STANDARDS OF RECOGNITION ADOPTED

When one comes to think of it, there isn't much to review in the book. In rapid fire order we shall mention the remaining details on our list: first, the Grand Master says Masonry should not be invoked in the case of a man in court charged with violating the laws—and he is eminently right; next, we observe that the state of Maine permits no courtesy work; again, the first u. d. lodge in Maine in ten years is set to work this year, and “perhaps more to follow”; and lastly, the Standards of Recognition which North Carolina, New York, Massachusetts and subsequently a number of others use, are now in use in Maine, with the added proviso that any Grand Lodge which may be recognized must have been under the tongue of good report for a term of years. The only objection to this is, that it is not so nearly objective as it was intended that the other criteria should be, and with us is a part of the discretion of the committee to whom the matter must be referred, to determine.

MARYLAND—1926

A TALE OF SOME BOOKS AND A PEN

Either Doctor Branch, or Warren Seipp, or somebody else, owes us the price of a first-class fountain pen for writing this Review. In order that we might be sure of briefing the book in time for the printers, we did this while riding the Santa Fe railroad south of San Juan Capistrano, California, and in the course of the work suffered the irrevocable loss of the said first-class fountain pen. While we tell our friends about this circumstance we'd just as well tell them that we have a grievance against Grand Secretary George Cook; for we have for two years past very carefully caused the Volume of Masonic Reviews to be sent, just as the Proceedings; and the Reverend Doctor Branch declares that he did not receive said volumes. Just for that, hereafter we shall have them printed in the same volume for the purpose of distribution to the Foreign Correspondents.

A DISCOURSE ON MASONRY OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Having thus relieved ourselves a bit, we shall now proceed with the task of reviewing, for which the material in the book is not as abundant as in some others. We note, first of all, that Maryland terminated during the year all relations with the Grand Orient of Belgium, just as North Carolina, followed by New York and others had done. There was nothing else to do, unless we desired to "let down the bars" for all sorts of Masonic (?) bodies which do not require expression of belief in God and the presence of the Holy Book on the Altar. Continental European Freemasonry is indeed a puzzle to us. The most of the Masonry of Continental Europe is quite old, and therefore feels that its interpretations should receive more weight than those of the younger Grand Lodges. Moreover, the entire civilization of all Continental Europe feels that its traditions are sufficiently well fix-

ed to be beyond changes for the purpose of meeting the interpretations of even England, and certainly it feels above changing its dogmas to meet American concepts. Now English Masonry so rigidly adheres to the requirements of belief in God and the presence of the Bible that it is almost Christian, as indeed that of Norway is. The result is, that we find a small number of Masons, relatively speaking, in a small number of Grand Orients, standing out for what they are pleased to call a "broadness of view" in Masonry, and deprecating what they term the "narrowness" of the four million Masons of the English-speaking Grand Lodges who insist upon the declaration of belief in Deity from all Masons and the presence of the Holy Book in all Lodges—and feeling confident that eventually the four million will yield to the fewer than a hundred thousand of their own brand and stripe. These formed the International Masonic Association and the Masonic Bureau of International Affairs, which is just another way of saying that an alliance of anti-Bible, anti-belief-in God Masons formed a Federation and thought to enlist all the Masonic world with them, headquarters being in Switzerland, which is fairly orthodox in views, for the purpose of lending the appearance of respectability to the crowd. New York tentatively started with them, but on realizing the real situation she completely withdrew.

Our language in the above description may be a bit more vigorous and plain-spoken than is necessary, but in the main we believe our analysis of the case is correct.

Maryland is beginning the project of building a Masonic Home. There is before the Grand Lodge an offer of 500 acres of land as a site; but the suitability of this location is not indisputably established, and it is not recorded that the offer is as yet accepted. In their desire to avoid mistakes, they are to be commended vigorously.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE LODGES

And Maryland is another of the Grand Lodges, with New York, Louisiana and others, that have some foreign-language lodges. Baltimore's population includes many

thousands of native southern Americans; numbers of Roman Catholics, of old families or newcomers; great numbers of Jews, (Germans or others); and a large number of other Germans who are Protestant Gentiles. Perhaps if any place is justified in the maintenance of foreign language lodges, Baltimore is not to be criticized for so doing. These people make good Masons.

MASSACHUSETTS—1926

It is a joy to read the utterances of a presiding Grand Master whose wisdom, clarity of expression and pleasing style are such as those of Grand Master Frank Simpson, of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. It is not our pleasure to quote from him at length here, but we have reserved that privilege for the review of the Proceedings of New Jersey, which the reader is at this point invited to find. Brother Simpson is, if we mistake not, of the law faculty of Boston University.

THE ALEPPO TEMPLE LOTTERY

Here is a short quotation from this presiding officer, dealing with one of the matters which arises to vex us when least expected:

At the December Communication of this Grand Lodge, 1925, two Brothers were found guilty of un-Masonic conduct in promoting a lottery in violation of the laws of this Commonwealth and of Masonry, and in violation of a specific ruling of the Grand Master announced from the East of this Grand Lodge in the Communication of March, 1924. This ruling was specifically called to the attention of these Brethren prior to the consummation of the lottery, and assurances were given by them to the Grand Master that his order would not be violated. Notwithstanding his notice and these assurances the lottery was consummated. After an extended trial upon charges ordered by the Grand Master, the Brethren were found guilty of un-Masonic conduct by a unanimous judgment of the Commissioners of Trials, and their findings and recommendation of censure were adopted by unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge. One of these Brethren, Bro. M. W. Morrison, was Potentate of Aleppo Temple, under the auspices of the Patrol and Drum Corps of which the lottery was held. We are informed that membership in the Masonic Fraternity is a prerequisite to membership in said Temple.

At the annual election of said Aleppo Temple, held in January, 1926, Bro. Morrison was re-elected Potentate. With this circumstance this Grand Lodge is not concerned. What does concern it, however, is the fact that the campaign for Bro. Morrison's election was conducted, on the

part of some at least, on the basis of what was termed a "vindication" of Bro. Morrison from judgment of this Grand Lodge. It is a further circumstance which ought to have mention that the findings of the Commissioners of Trials might well have warranted much more severe punishment than the censure involved in the adoption of its report, and that Bro. Morrison did nothing to indicate that he appreciated or understood the clemency of this Grand Lodge, nor to signify his submission to its sovereignty or to its judgment.

Such lack of that true allegiance to the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge and obedience to its duly constituted authority, which is the solemn obligation of every Mason may not pass without notice, and should be the serious concern of any Brother who has permitted himself to fall into such an unfortunate habit of thinking.

"When obedience to the laws and regulations fails among the Craft, and when the Grand Lodge irresolutely fails to enforce its authority, the Institution will become a rope of sand, and the decay of Freemasonry is at hand." (1883 Mass. 46.)

One other allusion to the Shrine is found in a report dealing with the subject of the activities of that organization in the Philippines, which we shall not discuss at length here, it being further mentioned in the Review of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts distinctly stated its sympathy for the Philippine Grand Lodge in the case, which is tantamount to affirming its belief that the position of the Shriners is untenable therein.

UNIFORM RECEIPTS REQUIRED

Among the matters which claim the attention of a considerable number of the Grand Masters is the requirement of uniform receipts for dues. A resolution to this end is passed by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which makes it necessary that such a receipt be presented by one seeking to visit a lodge. North Carolina has such a requirement at the present time, and it works well.

THE NATIONAL GRAND LODGE OF FRANCE RECOGNIZED

We close with the quotation of the report of the Committee on Recognition of Foreign Grand Lodges upon the

National Grand Lodge of France, which will be of outstanding interest to our North Carolina readers:

This Grand Lodge petitioned the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for recognition under date of July 10, 1914, (1914 Mass. 223 *et seq.*).

The petition was referred to a Committee of which M. W. Charles T. Gallagher was chairman. The Committee reported to the June Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1915, and recommended that recognition be declined. The recommendation was adopted. (1915 Mass. 168 *et seq.*) The recommendation was based on the small number of Lodges, only three; on the apparent lack of clear distinction between the principles and practices of the petitioning body and those of the old Grand Lodge of France; and on what appeared to the Committee to be the attitude of the United Grand Lodge of England toward the new Grand Lodge in regarding it as practically an English Masonic colony on French soil.

Freemasonry has been known in France since the middle of the eighteenth century. It was originally introduced from England, but a Grand Lodge was soon formed which has had at times a stormy history, but exists to this day under the name of the Grand Orient of France.

Not long afterward the Scottish Rite was introduced into France. Here, as often elsewhere, it was established as a complete system of thirty-three degrees, including those of Entered Apprentice, Fellowcraft, and Master Mason. At a later period (1894) a Grand Lodge was formed, related to the Supreme Council but by treaty independent of its control and assuming sole authority over the first three degrees. It then came about that there were two Grand Bodies with concurrent jurisdiction functioning as Grand Lodges in France, the Grand Orient of France, descended directly from the old Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge of France, derived from the Scottish Rite.

Both of these Grand Bodies have shared, though not quite in equal degree, the unfortunate tendency of Freemasonry in Latin countries to depart from the standards of the Craft in England and America. Among us a belief in one God is the first and greatest of Masonic Landmarks. (G. C. Mass. Sec. 102 a.) No man can become a Freemason without first professing his belief in a Supreme Being. No body of men, however respectable as a body or as individuals, can be properly called Masonic or recognized as such unless this Landmark is adhered to and this profession required from every initiate.

Unfortunately the foregoing statements are not ac-

cepted by either the Grand Orient or the Grand Lodge of France.

There are many discussions of this question in our Proceedings. (See specially 1908 Mass. 151, *et seq.*) The situation is summed up in the statement of M. W. Leon M. Abbott in his annual address to the Grand Lodge December 12, 1917, as follows:

"The Grand Orient of France has removed the Bible from its altars and all reference to the Deity from its ritual and obligations.

The Grand Lodge of France permits, but does not enjoin, the use of the Bible and of the name of Deity." (1917 Mass. 295)

During the Great War appeals were received from the Grand Lodge of France and it was replied that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts would freely enter into Masonic relations if the Grand Lodge of France would make clear its position with regard to Monotheism. No response was received from the Grand Lodge of France, though the position of this Grand Lodge was twice formally communicated to it. (1917 Mass. 206, *et seq.*: 294; Mass. 107.)

This being the case it would appear to be clear that neither of these organizations can be considered as Masonic in any proper sense of the term.

In 1913 the National Grand Lodge was formed by a group desirous of practicing Freemasonry in accordance with the ancient principles of the Craft. The new Grand Lodge was recognized by England in 1913, and by Scotland, Missouri, and New South Wales in 1914. It was recognized by Ireland in 1925 and has since been recognized by California.

In considering the question of recognition several points are to be considered.

1. Does the petitioning Lodge meet the requirements of Sec. 714 of the Grand Constitutions?

A careful examination of the Grand Constitutions of the petitioners shows that the aforesaid requirements are fully met. The only possible question comes on requirement.

No. 2. "That the foreign Grand Lodge in question represents a substantial unity of Freemasons of the territory over which it assumes jurisdiction." If the statements of fact and principle hereinbefore set forth are sound, and your Committee is convinced that they are, there is no Freemasonry in France except this National Grand Lodge.

Your Committee is aware that this Grand Lodge has been careful to regard the Masonic sovereignty and the susceptibilities of the Grand Lodges with which it has never entered into relations of reciprocal recognition. It may be noted in passing that the Grand Orient of France

has laid down the principle that it is at liberty to establish Lodges within the territory of any Grand Lodge with which it is not in relations and acts upon that principle. There is, however, a clear distinction between Grand Bodies which conceivably might be recognized, though such recognition has never taken place, and Grand Bodies so constituted that they cannot consistently be regarded as Masonic at all and therefore could not conceivably be recognized. The Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of France are in this category.

2. Is the National Grand Lodge sufficiently strong to inspire confidence in its stability?

It now numbers eighteen Lodges, seven in Paris and eleven in the departments, from Dunquerque to Bordeaux. Its growth is not rapid, but appears to be steady and solid.¹

3. What is the Personnel of the National Grand Lodge?

This question is closely related to the preceding one. It might be feared that the membership would be in danger of becoming infected with the heresies of the older French bodies, if predominantly French, or merely an English group domiciled in France, if predominantly English. One member of your Committee has had the opportunity of making personal inquiries on these points. The membership of the Lodges is made up of Frenchmen who understand and appreciate the value of the true Freemasonry of the Ancient Landmarks and of Englishmen domiciled in France who have the English view of the Craft. One of the reasons for the comparatively slow growth of the National Grand Lodge is the determination to maintain this condition as guarantee of permanence and stability.

Your committee recommends that this Grand Lodge extend formal recognition to the National Independent and Regular Grand Lodge for France and the French Colonies, whose Grand Master is T. R. Charles Barrois and whose Grand Secretary is R. Norfolk Dane, 1 Rue de Belgrade, Paris (7e).

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

MELVIN M. JOHNSON

WM. M. JAMES

ROSCOE POUND

HARVEY N. SHEPARD

FREDERICK W. HAMILTON

Committee.

¹ A letter from the Senior Grand Warden of the National Grand Lodge of France after this report was drafted states that the number of Lodges is now twenty-five.
F.W.H.

MICHIGAN—1927

HOW IS MASONRY CAPITALIZED?

When a candidate for political office who is a Mason puts his political advertisement in a Masonic journal of circulation among the people whom he expects to vote for him, is that act equivalent to making use of Masonry for private purposes; and is it tantamount to dragging Masonry into politics? The Grand Master thinks both questions should be answered in the affirmative, and therefore directs that no Masonic Journal of Michigan Masonry shall in future carry such advertising matter. Admitting that his conclusions are correct, we nevertheless fail to see how any line may be drawn in regard to the advertising matter in such publication unless a material which comes from a Mason or group of Masons in pursuit of business, be eliminated. Why would Jones and Son, manufacturers of automobiles and Masons, advertise in such a publication at all? Obviously, because they want the business of Masons; believe Masons will patronize them. Is that not capitalizing Masonry?

WEAR THE EMBLEM ON YOUR COAT BUT NOT ON YOUR
RADIATOR

A slight deviation from the main thought of the above, comes in the "state of automobiles" when it is ruled that it is a Masonic offense to wear the Square and Compass on your radiator. It is made plain that one may wear said Square and Compass on his coat lapel, for that is personal adornment; but the Michigan law denies that anything on the radiator of your car can be construed as personal adornment, and the Grand Master recommends a law to that effect. Of course we have nothing to do with Michigan Masonry and are not supposed to comprehend the Michigan notion as to such things; but really, we are glad that the North Carolina law sort of contemplates that a man may put some of his personal adornments on his radiator as well as on his

lapel, and that the two are treated as in the same class here. In a word, we are glad that North Carolina sees as much danger of commercializing a lapel as of commercializing a radiator; or as little, as you please.

We note next that dispensation is granted to a certain Grand Trunk Square Club to confer the third degree on somebody. This we do not understand; if it means that some lodge is doing the work and the said Club is called upon to work for and in the lodge, then the matter has no significance; but as the dispensation is worded, the Club is apparently its own agent in conferring a Masonic degree. Perhaps comment should be withheld in the absence of intelligible information.

A MASONIC DEBATING UNION

Once in a while Lodges get up or sponsor debating or oratorical contests. Here we find a Report of the Commission on Masonic Education which "contemplates" the holding of elimination contests between speakers on Masonic subjects. There is to be held a contest in a particular lodge; next, elimination in districts; later, a state contest, and at length the ambitious plan proposes an interstate elimination contest between speakers on a chosen Masonic subject or group of subjects. It has often been said that a Carolina audience can stand more speaking and oratory than any other in the world; but somehow we wonder whether we could obtain sustained enthusiasm for such a program of oratory. We await results with interest.

THE FIRST (?) EVER HELD

This same report declares that the Commission did some preliminary work and "finally issued a call for the first general conference of Masonic workers that has ever been held in the world to our knowledge". Twelve Grand Jurisdictions were in attendance; nothing was done beyond an interchange of ideas as to what "was being accomplished". Among these taking part we notice Blight, of California; Haywood, of New York; Plumb, of Ohio, and Meekren, of "The Builders" maga-

zine, St. Louis, Missouri, and others. We doubt not that much good can be accomplished by such a conference for the problem of Masonic Education is essentially the same wherever found. The names mentioned suggest that there was no inconsiderable amount of very real talent present.

We are unable to understand the situation behind the recent action of the Grand Lodge of Michigan concerning the Orphans' Home. It would seem that it sorely needed that the plant be rebuilt, but the Grand Lodge has twice refused to embark upon the venture. The book before us recites the virtues of a piece of land available for the purpose; but Grand Lodge refuses to confirm the efforts of the Committee to obtain the land. The personnel of the Committee would seem to have sufficient warrant that it was not by any means a fool venture. Again we have to refrain from comment because of inadequate data. We noted a year ago that the largest lodge seemed to be most prominent in the opponents; and this time it seems that the Grand Secretary Lou B. Winsor, with one other Grand Officer and a long Past Grand Master lead the vanguard of the opponents while there is a long list of grand officers and past grand masters solidly for it. But the vote stood 366 for and 855 against and that was that, in spite of the fact that Grand Chancellor Chas. J. Gallagher was also present among the proponents.

THE RITUAL THE ACME OF EXCELLENCE

This leads us to quote Dr. Gallagher's tribute to the Masonic Ritual, which we think to be as good as we ever saw; it is found in the Obituary Report:

We Masons fall easily into the habit of accepting all that there is of ritual, symbolism and ceremony in the repertoire of Masonry, as the acme of excellence.

To those who pass through the Chairs and are compelled to commit the ritual to memory, in order properly to exemplify the degrees, it seems little less than inspired.

To those who sit around the lodge-room and participate only occasionally in minor parts of the work, but who hear the rhythmic language with praise-worthy regularity, it comes to be regarded as literature of a high order.

Even those who attend lodge irregularly and, therefore, lose much of the impact of Masonry, swing into line with the opinion of faithful brethren and come to esteem the ritual as of more than ordinary merit.

Men who have run the gamut of modern secret societies come, at last, to Masonry and find in the ritual what they frankly confess they did not find elsewhere—dignity, bordering on sublimity, lucidity, as of the waters of a clear mountain lake; significance that cannot, so to speak, be caught on the fly, but must be studied to be fully appreciated.

They confess also, that the Masonic ritual is utterly devoid of vapid sentimentality.

Later he discusses in trenchant manner the “Enemies of Masonry”. We wish we might use his discussion in full, for it is very good.

MINNESOTA—1927

A VISION OF UNIFIED MASONRY AT WORK

If Masonry should ever become "unified", on what lines of endeavor would this unified Masonry concentrate itself? On what would this "world-wide institution unified for the betterment of mankind"? The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of North Dakota, Bro. George H. Phelps, attempts to answer the question thus:

This is the vision: That Masonry through its universal organization undertake a study of this complex question. First, to determine and recommend the repeal of a large mass of useless legislation which now encumbers our statutes. Second, to obey those laws which seem salutary and third, to enforce or help enforce the obedience of all existing laws. This is a big job,—a job challenging our most capable men. It will take time, money, effort, loyalty, and a united purpose. The question is—can our organization unite? Is it worth while? The founders of our republic were members of our craft, they wove into the superstructure of our Government many Masonic principles. It is our duty to carry on the work which they began. Will we catch this vision and not as visionaries but as practical men of affairs, devote a portion of our time, thought and effort to this work of upholding this government of the people, for the people and by the people, which must survive?

That is a comprehensive task for Masonry ever undertake: first, to remove from the books useless legislation; second, to obey the rest; and third, to campaign aggressively for law enforcement. We doubt the possibility by Masonry, unified or otherwise, of the moral equipment ever to launch the campaign. The suggestion possesses the elements of novelty.

THE CHURCH MUST REMAIN APART FROM POLITICAL GOVERNMENT

The reverend Doctor Shutter, the Grand Orator, delivers an address on the subject, "Some American

Masonic Principles", and at length comes to touch upon the relation between Church and State, as follows:

This means two things: (1) The Civil power has no authority over the individual or the Church in matters of faith and worship. (2) The Church has no authority to dictate or direct the policy or action of the State,—otherwise than through the influence of its teachings.

The members of a Church act freely as citizens in matters political. They join parties that are committed to certain policies; they vote for the candidates who will carry them out. But no church or denomination has any business to ally itself with a political party or to boost its candidates. If it does so, it justly alienates members of the other party. There is hardly a question decided by the voters upon which there are not honest differences of opinion among members of the same Church. One has the same right in that Church that the other has—if he agrees with its religious teachings and policy. For a Church or its minister to attempt to direct or control the political opinions or actions of the flock, would result in division and disaster. The Church would be injured, and the State would not be benefited. This is the American idea of the relation of Church and State. It is one of our distinctive contributions to the world. The Masonic Order stands for entire separation of Church and State.

I wonder sometimes whether there is not danger today that groups of churches may not cause the line between the two to grow dim. There is danger of the Church's dictating to the State, of trying to nominate candidates for office, of lobbying at Washington, of interfering with the nation's matured plans for defense, of meddling with the immigration laws, and of trying to inject too much sentiment into political methods. That danger is found in Protestant Churches as well as in Catholic.

Which strikes us as a very sane view of a matter which is becoming somewhat vexed just at present.

HOW TRIAL BY COMMISSION WORKS

We observe with interest that Minnesota has already adopted the mode of Masonic Trial by Commission. One who is interested in the operation of this and the method of trial by lodge, will be interested in the following:

In accordance with Article XVII of the Masonic Code, 25 Past Masters were appointed members of the Trial Commission, and each subordinate lodge notified of the

appointments from the Grand Secretary's office. Several trials have been held and the results obtained evidence the fact that the change in our Penal Code was a step forward in the application of Masonic discipline.

The Penal Code now provides for a trial commission of three Past Masters, in a given case, who do not reside in the district where the trial is held. The commission hears the evidence, determines the guilt or innocence of the accused, and if found guilty, fixes the penalty. Local influence is eliminated and the interests of the lodge and the accused are fully protected.

If we are to justify the prerequisites for admission, we must punish the unworthy member as promptly as we would reject his petition for admission. A man who deals in liquor cannot be admitted, and, if after gaining admission he resorts to that practice, he should be promptly expelled. While it is our duty to whisper good counsel in the ear of an offending brother, we should, after all efforts fail, purge the fraternity of those who openly violate its laws.

The Correspondence Report is prepared by Bro. F. A. Montgomery, and is of very high order. We compliment the Grand Lodge upon its ability to secure the services of such a talented writer.

MISSISSIPPI—1927

KEEPING THE CHARTER ON DISPLAY

Where should the charter of the lodge be? The Grand Master of Mississippi tells the lodges that it must be displayed in the lodge-room every time the Lodge is in communication, and not stuck away in a tin tube somewhere, nor in some vault. This practice is identical with that in North Carolina; but other states do things in different ways. For instance, in Virginia, the charter is supposed to be in that same metal tube: in one of the states of the middle west, the original charter is filed in the Grand Lodge vaults, and a copy is used by the lodge. So there is, in this instance as in others, a wide divergence of practice.

SHOULD MASONRY PRESENT HIM ANOTHER JACKASS OR BULL?

Then there is the matter of appeals for aid, which is handled in different ways in the different states. The Grand Master tells of one lodge, one of whose members suffered the misfortune to have his horse, or jackass, or bull, or something, die; and the lodge desired of him the privilege of circularizing the craft for aid to the Mason thus deprived of the useful beast. Another Mason, being so improvident as to own a house without keeping fire insurance thereon, suffered a total loss of the said house and his lodge sought the privilege of circularizing the Craft. If we had been in his place, we perhaps might have informed the lodge that we should give them permission to circularize the lodges provided that we should be given the opportunity to write the circular letter. This letter would have been somewhat as follows:

To all Masons in Mississippi:

Brother John Doe, a Mason in good standing, owned a house but negligently failed to keep it insured. On March first he suffered the misfortune of having this

house destroyed by fire, together with the most of the contents thereof. It represented the greatest part of the savings of a lifetime. If you think you can help this brother without putting a premium on improvidence, and without being unfair to those who have not yet owned a home, or to those who pay out good money to keep their insurance paid up, I sincerely hope you will contribute as liberally as you feel that you can, to aid this brother to build another house to take the place of the one which was destroyed without insurance.

To be provident, and to protect that which we have saved, is a Masonic virtue and a Masonic duty.

USING THE LODGE ROOM FOR A DANCE HALL

There is another problem before the Grand Master Shall Masonic property be used for dances? Here is his answer:

While Masonry does not attempt to shape the opinion or conviction of any Brother with reference to whether he engages in dancing or not, Masonry teaches its votaries to respect the convictions of even the minority of its membership. And while it is a known fact that many members of our Institution believe in dancing, many members do not approve of this form of entertainment; many of our members are ministers of the Gospel and belong to churches whose discipline forbids this form of amusement. Harmony being the chief strength and support of our Institution, why should we have this peace and harmony disturbed by allowing any part of Masonic Lodge property to be thus used, and run the risk of creating friction, dissension and possibly disruption of its peace and harmony by dedicating any portion of the Masonic building to any purpose that cannot receive the hearty sanction and approval of its entire membership. In order that the great Masonic love for peace and harmony among its brethren might be preserved and prevail in the subordinate Lodges, without exception, where it has been reported to me that a subordinate Lodge was permitting its property to be used, either gratuitously or for rent, as a dance hall, I have notified the officers in charge to immediately cease such use or send me their Charter. I am very thankful that it has not been necessary for me to take up a Charter.

Now somebody is going to rise up and proclaim his view that Grand Master Tally was foolishly straightlaced

in this matter. Let that critic first ask himself whether he has firsthand information concerning the local conditions with which Grand Master Tally was dealing. If one takes this precaution, there will be little criticism of his position. The writer of these lines is an educational administrative. He has to direct the activities of some 175 teachers. Every year he assembles these teachers and gives them their preliminary directions, and suggestions or advice as to minor matters. Every year this piece of advice is included: "Your superintendent does not tell you what you must do or must abstain from as to personal conduct, bearing or deportment. He only charges you that you are not to do violence to the best traditions of the community in which you work; for if you do, your work, however meritorious, will be unacceptable." This is the substance of Grand Master Tally's direction.

THEY RESUME FRATERNAL RELATIONS WITH NEW JERSEY

The last breach of relations between Grand Lodges, so far as we know, was healed when Grand Master Tally caused the resumption of fraternal relations and the exchange of Grand Representatives with the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. When they were severed, or why, is not told. Nothing is said about that lodge under the jurisdiction of New Jersey, which is composed of negroes; this is accepted as an internal affair of New Jersey alone. The statement is simply made that relations of fraternal amity are restored.

THE EASTERN STAR "BRANCH"

Past Grand Master Yawn, in reviewing North Carolina, takes Grand Master Cash to task for calling the Eastern Star a "branch of Masonry." Perhaps the term was used in a very loose sense by Grand Master Cash; it very frequently is so used in describing Masonic "branches," which are very remotely connected with the symbolic "tree."

Brother Yawn thus comments upon the North Carolina writer:

He not only gives an intelligent outline of the transactions of the various Grand Lodges, and makes pertinent comments, but in his statistical tables he gives a wealth of valuable information. One cannot but be astounded at the work involved in the collaboration of such a monumental array of figures.

It is indeed a large task; but with competent assistance, it is not by any means impossible. And a school superintendent has little difficulty in finding this competent assistance in the task, if he goes to the right places for it.

MISSOURI—1926

EXCESSIVE SECULARISM ENDANGERS CIVILIZATION

What is the probability that the civilization of the present age will succeed, when measured by the yardstick of the ages? If it shall fail, what will contribute most toward that failure? There is just completed in Saint Louis a four-million-dollar Masonic Temple, at whose dedication Bro. Ivan Lee Hold delivered an address in the course of which these words were used:

An English essayist has recently said that 'secularism will be the cause of failure, if our civilization fail. There is discontent everywhere and we are losing faith in the values which should be the motive force of life. Capitalism is in danger, not so much from the attacks of Bolshevik and the man without property, but it "has lost that Puritan asceticism which was its creator. The glory of subduing the earth and producing something—no matter what—on a large scale; the accumulation of wealth, not for enjoyment, but as the means of increased power and the instrument of new enterprise—this conception of a worthy and Godfearing life no longer appeals to men as it did. The capitalist now is too often an idler or a gambler, and as such he can justify his existence neither to himself nor to others." The workingman often has no pride or conscience in his work, and he frequently twists everything, even religion, around his economic grievances. "Industrialism drags on, because the alternative is starvation, but civilization presents the spectacle of a mighty tree which is dying at the roots." Too many are asking "Is it all worth while?" There must be an arresting of this tendency to decay in our industrial order! Men must breathe a purer air of the spirit!

But St. Louis suffers from secularism as does all the world! This temple calls out, speaking the language of the human spirit in the voice of God: "Men of wealth, be creators, not idlers or gamblers; men who toil, find joy in your work, and know that years is the task to shape up the earth and make its dull emptiness shine; citizens of a great city and a great nation; defend human liberty, but, with malice toward none, seek to make men around the world cleaner and happier and better." Members of the

Masonic order, your work is not done. Dedicate yourselves, and, under the shadow of these walls, consecrate yourselves to the principles of your noble order! For that order no man need apologize; of it no man need be ashamed. Only for himself he needs to apologize and of himself he needs to be ashamed, if he fails to realize that this is a temple not made with hands.

“Secularism”—is that the great danger of the age? If secularism is dangerous, God knows it must be the chief danger of the present; for taken in the large, the world today is saturated with secularism. Childhood is largely secularized, as to the home, as well as the school: government of course is secularized, and comes to overshadow our activities more and more: humanistic endeavor is likewise so secularized, and become in large measure institutional and mechanical. We think the speaker has alluded to a most serious matter, and one which cries loudly for reformation in the interest of the civilization of tomorrow and the next generation.

RADIATOR EMBLEMS PERMITTED IN MISSOURI

Having just a few hours ago read that the Grand Master of Michigan considers the use of one's Masonic emblem on the radiator of one's car to be unmasonic, we find the Grand Master of Missouri holding that it is proper to use such an emblem on said radiator, adding, “unless it is used for commercial or other business enterprises.” Of course. The radiator emblem is less often capitalized for private gain or advantage than the lapel emblem. To stop entirely the abuse of Masonic emblems we must follow in the footsteps of the English, among whom the use of any Masonic emblem outside of the lodge room is unmasonic. Sometimes we think this is the best plan, anyhow.

We extend to the Reverend Doctor Mather our sincerest thanks for the very kind words which he uses concerning North Carolina Masonry and Masons, including this scribe. We greatly enjoy reading his most interesting work and hope to do so many more times.

MISSOURI—1927

A DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR

This book was received on Christmas Eve, after the printers had set up the review of Missouri, 1926. We review it with eagerness, because the central figure in it is Doctor John Pickard, the Grand Master, almost as distinguished in Masonry as Dr. Kuhn was, and more distinguished by virtue of his learning and active life in most lines of work, chiefly in classical philology and in art. Having received the Ph. D. degree from a German university, and spent his life in academic pursuits, he yet is a well-rounded man in other matters. He was of the commission which made the new Missouri state capitol perhaps the most beautiful in America—and it bears no stain of the suspicion of graft or of incompetent management. He has served in all of the Grand Bodies except the Grand Commandery, as presiding officer; and in his Scottish Rite Bodies as well. Sixty-nine years old, he is as active as at fifty.

STANDARDS OF RECOGNITION ADOPTED

We note in this book that Missouri adopts a set of Standards of Recognition, which in the main are like those of North Carolina. Missouri substitutes in the place of certain of our specifications the incorporation of the "landmarks, customs and usages of the Craft" in 1723, "except insofar as the same have been modified" by England or Missouri. In this they get on dangerous ground; for these landmarks are differently interpreted, and there ought to be no admission of change or right to change them. Then, too, Missouri eliminates mention of the important matter of territorial jurisdiction, which North Carolina, New York and Massachusetts thought important.

"LED OUT OF THE LODGE"—

Grand Master Pickard ruled that if a candidate refuses to conform to the forms and ceremonies of the first degree, and has to be led out of the lodge, he stands just as if a ballot had been called and must wait a year even though he later discovers that he did not understand the ceremonies and made a mistake. This is sustained.

The report of the Education Committee frankly admits that this committee, of Brethren Ray Denslow and Bert Lee, are not conducting a direct campaign of Masonic Education, having no aid except volunteers, unpaid. The report speaks—a little lamely, we think, from the point of view of education of Masons—of ascertaining the burial places of all Past Grand Masters; of issuing the Quarterly Bulletin of the Grand Lodge, dealing with Missouri history, of assisting local lodges in the preparation of histories of local lodges; of a two-year-old speakers' roster, still widely used; and of the existence of "several study clubs". They need a well trained and well paid worker.

We note that Missouri now has the Uniform Receipt for Dues. We regret that Grand Secretary Frank R. Jesse passed away during the year.

Of course Doctor Mather, the Grand Chaplain and Correspondent, gives us an excellent report, which we should like to quote at length.

OBEDIENCE TO LAW—A JUDGE'S VIEW

We shall close with a fine quotation from the Oration which is by Federal Judge Otis, and the quotation is about obedience to law:

One other thing; one other specific thing. I shall not generalize; I shall be specific. American Institutions are endangered by every man who violates any law. ("Hear! Hear!" Applause.)

It matters not how important the law may be, it matters not whether one believes it is wise or unwise. Whoever violates any law, endangers that law, endangers the fundamentals of our government, endangers the perpetuity of America.

Let me be specific, because I am talking to American citizens. I had luncheon a few days ago with a great American Judge whose name is known to every lawyer of any consequence in America, Judge of one of the great appellate courts, a man who did not believe originally in prohibition, maybe does not now believe in the wisdom of that law. This Judge in this conversation that I had with him at luncheon said, "A few days ago I had luncheon with a multimillionaire business man who owns many factories and employs thousands of men as laborers in his factories; and as we visited he was talking humorously about the quality of liquor he was getting now from his favorite bootlegger." And this Judge said—and those of you who may know him will know how surprising it must have been to the millionaire, because this Judge is as quiet and modest, although as great, a man as you ever knew. He said to him, "My friend, I don't believe I understand you. Suppose tomorrow there is a strike at your factory, and some laborer hurls a stone through your window; do you know what would be the first thing you would do?" And his friend said, "No, what would be the first thing I would do?" "The first thing you would do would be to go to the Court of Justice and ask for an injunction against those who are violating your constitutional right to property; and you would get, no doubt, a temporary restraining order, and the day of the trial would come, and the man who threw the stone through your window would take the stand and he would say, "For thirty years I have worked for this man, and I have given him honest service. I have sought by my earnings to educate my children and to feed my family. I knew no way to secure an increase in my wages except by striking with my comrades. I did strike; I did throw a stone through his window; I did violate the constitution. But what right has he to say anything to me? I violated the law to put food in the mouths of my children; but I know that he violates the Constitution every day to put rotten whisky in his own belly." (Applause). Said this great Judge, who was not a believer in prohibition, in its wisdom, but who was a believer in obedience to the law, said he to the millionaire, "That would not be any justification for the striker's act, but what answer would you make?" And the millionaire after all had something good in him. He said, "I guess there could be no answer I could make to that."

MONTANA —1926

HOW DEAD MASONRY MIGHT BE REVIVED

If Mussolini's regime should end, what would be the status of the Masonic lodges, and of Symbolic Masonry as an institution, in Italy? One of the Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Montana is Brother Edward C. Day, who is Grand Minister of State of the the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite of the United States. This distinguished Mason made reply to our question in these words:

PERSECUTION IN ITALY.

Since last we met perhaps Masonry has been more persecuted than it has any time within the last fifty years, and this persecution is becoming more personal and more definite than it has ever been in the past. In Italy, in which Masonry at one time flourished, and in which it rendered most signal service to human liberty and to the government of that country, it has been practically stamped out. Officially it still exists in the person of the Grand Commander of the Supreme Council. There is not recognized in Italy at this time any other than the Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite who bears in his person authority to divide the organization of Masonry whenever the time is right.

We recognize that the Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite in Italy would of course have the right to reinstate Scottish Rite Masonry there but we are disposed to believe the Masonic advancement of the world today is sufficiently progressed to render it safe to predict that the world-wide group of Grand Lodge would look askance upon any future attempts on the part of Scottish Rite Masonry to institute any bodies of Symbolic Masonry anywhere. There has been a time when such was amply justified, and its fruits have been recognized by us in due season; but we believe this regime will not in the future be converted into one in which th

Symbolic lodges will not further emanate from the Scottish Rite. There is no reason why they should. The world is so close together that Symbolic Freemasonry can well take care of itself if, when and as it is not forbidden by the civil authorities.

BELGIAN MASONRY'S TROUBLE EXPLAINED

Past Grand Master Day makes the following remarks about Belgian Masonry:

THE GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS

The difficulties that you are having today in restoring relations with Belgium are due entirely to machinations of the Grand Orient of France. It seems that the recent elective Grand Master of Belgium is a warm personal friend of the man who is at the head of the Grand Orient of France, and they have been attempting with all the power that they have to withdraw the Grand Orient of Belgium from recognition by all these American Lodges.

We fail to understand the relation between the two Grand Masters with relation to the attitude toward the V. S. L. and belief in Deity; for it is our impression that this Belgian situation arose some time before the present Grand Master of Belgium was elevated to his place. We found this condition four years ago, and there have been several Grand Masters since then. It is noted that Reviewer Hepner believes that relations should not hastily be severed. We disagree. We discovered beyond doubt that Belgian Masonry deserved no recognition, and speedily moved withdrawal, to be followed by New York six weeks later. What could be gained by procrastination? No American Grand Lodge can teach a Continental European Grand Lodge anything; they feel themselves immensely superior in age, breadth and Masonic comprehension, to us.

AUTOMATIC EXPULSION OF A FELON FROM MASONRY

Here is a piece of new legislation in Masonry:

"Sec. 17a.—A member of a lodge in this jurisdiction who shall have been convicted of a felony in any state or

federal court shall be deemed suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry as of the date of the entry of the final judgment of his conviction. He shall not be reinstated to any of the rights and privileges of Masonry within one year from the date of his release from imprisonment pursuant to the judgment, or within one year from the expiration of his sentence, and then only after his application for restoration to membership, reference of the application to, and report by, an investigating committee, and a unanimous ballot in his favor by the lodge of which he was a member when suspended, if the lodge be then in existence; if the lodge be defunct, then he may be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry only by the unanimous vote for the Grand Lodge in his favor. This section is retroactive against those now serving sentence for felony (whether released upon parole or actually in custody), as well as prospective in operation.

NO AUTOMATIC EXPULSION KNOWN HERE

The general idea in this is very good; but we could not adopt it in its present form, for in this state, suspension or expulsion is a judicial act always. It would be our plan to make it mandatory upon a lodge to start a trial of a member thus convicted of a felony and not protected by appeal; and in such trial, evidence to the effect that such brother is thus convicted shall be sufficient within itself; the only penalty in such case shall be expulsion. If the lodge finds in such trial that he is thus convicted, it must vote guilty, and only one penalty may be inflicted. But with us, no automatic suspension or expulsion would ever be possible. And we should make it the duty of the Grand Master to arrest the charter of any lodge failing to execute these requirements with dispatch. There are in the North Carolina State Prison too many Masons still in good standing. Grand Master Anderson reported last year that there were a dozen or such. When he made the announcement in Grand Lodge, some brother arose and asked whether he desired a motion to grant them a charter, for Pen Lodge.

AFFILIATION NOT LIMITED BY RESIDENCE

There is another piece of legislation in full in the book. Under it, petitions for affiliation may be received by a lodge from a petitioner in good standing no matter where

he resides. This scribe likes Montana and its folk so well that he is tempted to file his papers in a Montana Lodge and seek affiliation there. But we'd lose our job as Reviewer in North Carolina if we did so, and Brother H. S. Hepner of Montana is a better Reviewer than this scribe, so we'd never get a job in Montana; that's certain.

This Bro. Hepner made one mistake, which we bring to his attention: he told his Montana brethren that the Grand Master's address in North Carolina in 1927 was by Grand Master John E. Cameron. This was the time that John E. Cameron was elected; and he died a few weeks later. We excuse Bro. Hepner. It was the Grand Recorder of Kentucky Grand Commandery who last year gravely published an obituary notice of John Griggs, the Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of North Carolina. We told him that John Griggs was certainly a fat and lively ghost, when we saw him the next day after reading it.

NEBRASKA—1927

ON SEEING BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION

Which constitutes the most noisesome pestilence—the fundamentalist who, zealously defending the Bible against scoffers, or the scientific man who denies everything save that which is materialistic and is demonstrated to him through his instruments of measurement and observation? Each is totally unfair to the cause in which he is an enthusiast. The most troublesome person whom one meets is he whose mind is incapable of grasping the fact that every problem is many-sided. The scientist tends to minimize the spiritual world; the spiritual leader fails to orient science properly in his scheme of things; and the world contains too many dollar-chasing preachers as well as pseudo-scientists. It is, too, extremely difficult for the cobbler to stick to his last; and we find the worker listening to chemists who delve into Biology just as they were learned in that field; or to men who earned their doctorate in philology, who dogmatically announce their views in the realm of physics as if theirs were their lifetime study in that field.

The Grand Orator discusses such conditions in the following extracts from his address:

It so happens, however, that some scientists who deal with material science are disposed, in turn, to announce other barriers beyond which humanity shall not travel. Recently I was told of a great and learned physician who announced that he had carefully dissected and analyzed every part of man but had not found a soul. If this learned man of material science expected to find the human soul under the microscope in his laboratory, he might as well have expected to have found the manuscript of Shakespeare placed within the brain cavities of their author, or the paintings of Michael Angelo within the skull of the great artist, or the blueprints of the magnificent State Capitol soon to be the source of legitimate pride for all Nebraskans, under the skull bones of Bertram Goodhue.

These have come, not out of the laboratory, but out of the dream stream of the ages, the ebb and flow of which

does not yield to the observation, much less the control, of the laboratory.

There is a tone of finality about the statement of the present day scientist, particularly within the halls of learning where the youth of the nation is expected to obtain its inspiration, which may well be disconcerting to those who look for progress on the basis of free thought and high adventure. Youth is disposed to give credence to this finality not because it is unwilling to follow the spirit of adventure into new fields, but because it desires to imitate the attitude of those whose position indicates that they have chosen to teach by reason of superior wisdom.

It was my privilege not long since to make an interesting contact with a group of these young people. This group of students from the University of Nebraska had organized what they called a Sunday evening club with the purpose of affording an opportunity for discussion on subjects of current interest. Among other topics they elected to discuss evolution and they secured one of the very learned scholars of the State University to present by lecture and by stereopticon slides the story of the evolution of man and the evidence supporting the hypothesis of his descent from lower orders of animal life. The young people found some difficulty in finding a spokesman to present another side and at length, for lack of anything better, requested that I present such criticism of the theory of evolution as I might find available. In approaching my subject I stated a desire to find the attitude of those who were in my audience and asked them to answer four questions. First, "How many of you believe in evolution?" And every hand went up, full arm's length, without hesitation. I said my second question is, "How many of you believe that you have descended from a lower order of animals?" And every hand went up—some full arm's length, some half way and some with hesitation, but all hands were up. I said, "You seem to constitute rather a onesided audience, but I have two more questions. "How many of you believe that you have a soul?" All hands went up full arm's length save one. I asked him if he did not believe that he had a soul and his answer was, "I don't know." I said: "Now for the fourth question, "How many of you believe that the soul you say you believe you have descended from a lower order of animals," and no hand went up.

We then proceeded on the theory that the scholar had accounted for the origin of the material body in which

we live, but had not presumed to speak either for origin or for process of development of that part of man which constitutes his real self and which we confidently anticipate shall have a continued existence after the bone and tissue, which constitutes the material body, shall have returned to its primitive elements.

The true scientist recognizes the limitations imposed upon the material laboratory and the existence of a field, not only equally important, but vastly more important lying beyond the realm which he is investigating.

Great as is our contempt for a priesthood and for the following of a priesthood which undertakes, on a basis of tradition, to inspire hatred and animosity toward the man of science who announces his findings in the laboratory, I have an even more supreme contempt for the man in the laboratory who by his sneers and scoffing in the classroom, seeks to place a limitation upon the field of adventure which the boys and girls might investigate and who seeks on a basis of material findings to deny the existence of that realm of truth and of life which his forms do not fit and his measurements cannot fathom because it is of the spirit and destined to an immortal life.

"We are such stuff as dreams are made of
And our little life is rounded with a sleep
Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting,
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Has had elsewhere its setting and cometh from
afar,
Not in entire forgetfulness nor yet in utter
nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come from
God who is our home."

So long as human life remains what it is, adventure will never cease for every life is a new adventure.

All credit to the scientist in his laboratory for his past achievement. We wish him well in his further search for truth. May his days be long and his spirit of adventure unrestrained! But we claim for the boys and girls of today and for their children the joy of life's sweetest experiences and the soul's supreme adventure,—a conscious relationship with a Supreme Intelligence. We want them to feel free to scale the mountain heights and, face to the wind, journey where they will in this spiritual realm of life.

The period before us gives promise of great things. Certain periods in history seem devoted to a breaking up of established conditions. These are plowing periods.

Our recent past has been such a period. The plows of God moved over the surface of the earth in the world war. The crusts of tradition were broken up for new harvests. This is seeding time.

In our own environment we cannot escape a consciousness of a new world in the making. A new people is emerging out of a strange mixture of people. Looking backward to the beginnings of recorded human history, we see a stream of humanity coming, millions upon millions, out of differing conditions of life, with differing traditions, with a variety of languages, coming from whence no one knows. From this stream have been singled out the venturesome of every tribe and nation to merge into a new composite race of Americans.

I love to think of this new race. When this new race emerges it will not be English, neither will it be French nor Irish, nor German nor Spanish, nor Italian nor Scandinavian, nor any other of the old established nationalities. But this new race will have the English love of free institutions; it will have the wit and sprightliness of the Irish; it will have the vivacity of the French; the Italian love of art and music; the sturdy, painstaking qualities of the German, laboriously at work in his laboratory, and I love to think it will have something of the blue eyes of the north with some of the Scandinavian quality which loves music in a minor key. It will be heir of the good qualities of all its composite ancestry. Can you see them as they march on down the centuries of the future, strong, courageous, liberty loving, God-fearing men and women, like the gods and goddesses of which poets have sung, dominated by a spirit of high adventure?

The Charlie Lindberghs of this new composite race will not only soar serenely along the ethereal spaces between the new and the old world, fearless as the eagles meeting ancient royalty of kings and queens on a basis of equality and at the same time winning the warm hearted understanding and cordial affection of the humblest citizen, but, as naturally as the swallow returns to its last year's nest, as naturally as the homing pigeon wings its home, they will also launch out upon their supreme adventure of finding God, to know Whom is life eternal. The Spirit of Adventure shall lead them forever on.

LINDBERGH—HERO

This is the second allusion in the book to Lindbergh. We were reading this book while crossing the deserts of southern California, near Barstow, and just a few days

after we had witnessed Lindbergh arriving in San Diego Lindbergh—a Mason—is well worthy of the place he occupies as a national hero. Unlike some others who have in aviation done the very unusual and difficult, he is a modest man and a “good sport”—fairly representative of what is best in people whom Americans ought to admire.

THE HIGH COST OF RAISING MONEY

There are several items of interest in the book; for instance, Grand Master Crites is the double of the Rev. Frank D. Dean, of Wilmington, N. Car. Nebraska has raised \$14,038 for the George Washington Memorial, of which it cost \$5,807 to raise it as overhead expense, or, as the book calls it, 41 cents out of every dollar. This sounds like extreme foolishness. The auditor's report on the Washington Memorial Fund in Nebraska cost \$952.50. We note that it is recommended that Nebraska shall not join the Masonic Service Association.

Reviewer Frank L. Haycock died during the year. His report is printed just as he left it, finished except the reviews of a number of Grand Lodges. He did not reach North Carolina.

NEVADA—1927

A USEFUL MAN FALLEN ASLEEP

There is a note of sadness about the transactions of the Grand Lodge of Nevada, for the Grand Secretary, more familiar with the intimate details of Symbolic Freemasonry in Nevada than any other person, passed away during the last days of the closing month of the year 1926. Edward D. Vanderleith was a man of many parts. In him was proved the statement that every man is many men. He was a banker, an editor, a fraternalist, a scholar, versed in the law, with the tender feelings of one who delights in literature for its own sake, and big hearted enough to be a real friend to those around him. His associates around the Reviewers' Table as well as, if not to the same degree as, his associates in Nevada, will greatly miss him.

A LEAN BOOK FROM A LEAN STATE

There was not much in the transactions of the 63rd Annual that we can with profit rewrite for the perusal of the brethren of North Carolina; it is best to state this rather than, by a vain attempt to drag upon our pages that which we do not find in the book, to prove it indirectly. Bro. Jesse M. Whitted, of San Francisco, was there and talked DeMolay, and the DeMolay degrees were exemplified for the entertainment of the Brethren later; but we believe Nevada has about as many chapters of DeMolay as there is room for already. But perhaps our impressions of Nevada, obtained from its southernmost corner last September as we journeyed from Los Angeles to Denver, were not as favorable as they should be. It seemed to us as if there never was a more desolate country than that through which we passed. Some time in the future we shall visit Reno, it is hoped, and in that part of the state revise our impressions favorably.

BOUQUETS FROM A TALENTED MASON

We congratulate Nevada upon securing the services of Bro. Frank D. King as a successor to Brother Vanderleith, and believe his record will be a stellar one. We take the liberty of quoting what he said about North Carolina after his first six months on the job, hoping that it may not be greatly revised after a longer time in his present position:

In the high places of Freemasonry which Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Iowa and other grand jurisdictions occupy, North Carolina has taken its seat. No narrow confines limit the vision and activities of the Craft of this old North State, which has caught the glimpses of progress and is marching on to immortal achievements.

Through its program of Masonic Education, Masonic endeavors and Masonic benevolence, North Carolina ranks among the highest of the high. So we discovered several sessions ago. The North Carolina Proceedings of 1926 confirm all previous opinions.

The Proceedings come in two volumes—one of 310 pages recounting the doings of Grand Lodge, and the other of 474 pages constituting the remarkable "Masonic Reviews" of Grand Correspondent J. Edward Allen, catalogued by Past Grand Master Andrew L. Randell of Texas as "the most effective and instructive of all Grand Lodge reports published in the United States."

NEW HAMPSHIRE—1927

HARRY THE GREAT OF HAMPSHIRE

The Proceedings of New Hampshire for 1927 are found to be in accord with previous volumes from the same source: what we review as appertaining thereto must be dragged in by the tail, so to speak. For Harry Cheney, et als., do things in such an efficient manner in New Hampshire that we Reviewers consider the state hopeless for our purposes.

Speaking of Friend Harry, we read that the Grand Master issued an edict commanding him to go to Washington on the 22nd of February last. Bro. Cheney wasn't going. New Hampshire has paid 186% of its quota to the Washington Memorial, and they wanted to have friend Harry there just to make everybody else feel as happy as they do about it. They were successful, for he went. His presence was a delight, as usual.

PULLING JOKES ON CANDIDATES

We find a passage in the Grand Master's Address which interests us greatly:

CRITICISM

It is unfortunate for Masonry that in some sections of the state there are brethren who think they must try to be funny and attempt jokes at the expense of candidates. They delight to tease candidates with remarks which are thought to be humorous. I need not repeat their catch phrases—they are neither original nor new, but they are not Masonic. They tend to destroy, in advance, the impressive lessons which the ritual seeks to teach. Perhaps unintentionally, these would-be side-line comedians are really ridiculing the sublime ceremonies. It seems a pity to have the beautiful degrees of Masonry burlesqued by thoughtless brethren. It is certainly distasteful to any one who loves the Craft. I beg you to see that this is stopped.

In the minds of many, this is a serious matter. We saw in the bulletin of one of the foreign Grand Lodges, some time back, just such a burlesque, and we know how righteously indignant were many who saw the same thing. We have seen Masons poking fun at the candidates, drawing on their imagination for fool suggestions, and paving the way for a false start of a new Mason. We saw a candidate once who had been told by some practical joker that he must do certain things in a certain way "when they let him get inside the lodge"; and a solemn initiatory ceremony was practically ruined thereby. There used to be a good old term in the psychology of 20 years ago, which we called "the Apperceptive Mass." The Doctrine of the Apperceptive Mass teaches that any new experiences adapt themselves in our minds in terms of the experiences into which they fit themselves: that the effect of any new experience may be changed by changing the associated experiences into which it is projected. By this doctrine the ceremony of initiation is highly colored for good or otherwise, by the experiences which precede it. This scribe believes that there ought to be some sort of mental preparation of every candidate prior to his initiation; by something to read, by a conversation with some wise Mason or by some other means. Certainly he ought not to enter the doors of Masonry with the impression from others whom he believes to be Masons, that whenever he takes a step, the next one is going to lead him into some sort of humiliating horseplay. They do not do things that way in British Masonry, and the attitude of a British Mason toward his institution is very beautiful indeed.

NEW JERSEY—1927

ARE WE DEPARTING FROM MASONRY'S TRADITIONS?

What is the traditional purpose for which Masonry exists? It is well that we shall stop sometimes and ask this question, answering it thoughtfully and fruitfully. One of the visitors at the Annual Communication of the New Jersey Grand Lodge was Grand Master Frank Simpson, of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He of course addressed the Grand Lodge, and in his address this question received attention. Because we consider it one of the finest Masonic utterances of the present year, we quote it at some length.

I think the most significant part of the situation of 1717 that produced, in my judgment, the Grand Lodge system that we know in Freemasonry, was a condition fairly comparable in its broad aspects with those which prevail in the world today, even though the detail varies remarkably, of course, between the conditions of 1927 and the conditions of 1717. But it is perfectly certain,—if we are going to talk about landmarks and ancient traditions—it is perfectly certain that the conditions which produced organized Masonry of 1717, were conditions which aimed at the development of a certain type of mind and a certain type of character in the individual man.

There is nothing in the conditions of 1717 indicating that our ancestors had the slightest idea of organizing an institution to conduct any sort of welfare or benevolent enterprises on the basis of those institutions which we have seen multiply so enormously since the middle of the nineteenth century. There were none of them at that time; there was no thought of such a thing at that time.

For example, take the matter of hospitals. There were just two in the City of London; there were twenty-two principal counties of England that had no hospitals at all, and it was not until after the middle of the eighteenth century that anything like the philanthropic activity of the nineteenth and twentieth century appeared. The Grand Lodge of England did not establish its schools until 1788, when the girls' school was founded,—the

boys' school being founded ten years later, and the home for aged Masons at a considerably later period of time.

A survey of the conditions of 1717, or thereabouts, indicates that what men were striving at was the attitude of one man toward his brother—an attitude of brotherliness—an attitude of understanding—an attitude of toleration, if you please, and that attitude marked the period of the reign of the first two Georges. All through that period there was a certain attitude, which was sanctioned by the leaders of English thought, as to the relationship of one man toward another, and that attitude was stimulated, directed, and governed by what we should call the "middle class" of Englishmen."

The Courts of the first two Georges were quite as immoral as that of Charles II and vastly more gross. The condition of the so-called working classes was practically serfdom, and the aim of legislation during that period was to make that condition rather worse than better. It was in the artisan class and in the professional classes of that period, that the spirit of what we should call "human brotherhood" persisted and persisted to such an extent that only about twenty years after the formation of the Grand Lodge of England there started that tremendous movement under the Wesleys, John and Charles, and Whitfield, which is known in these days as Methodism.

I instance that to you simply to demonstrate that which may not be required to be demonstrated in the Grand Lodge of New Jersey and that is that the traditional purposes of this institution is to train you and me as individual men to react in our relationships in the world to certain fundamental truths, all of which may be summarized as announcing a philosophy of a well-rounded life of a son of God.

Turning for a moment from the traditional things, yielding if you will to the argument that conditions have changed, that we have industrial reform, we have social reform, we have tremendous philanthropic efforts in America and in the world today, and that, therefore, the traditional thing may be abandoned and that Masonry may undertake new lines of endeavor.

Let us test it for a moment, because it seems to me that of all the problems that confront Masonry today there is none more serious than the question of whether Masonry shall continue as an Institution to train the individual man to certain fundamental and simple truths, or become a great welfare or philanthropic institution. Let us test the question for a moment as to whether or not, though we might abandon tradition, is it wise to do it? Is it wise that Masonry shall do so? You will bear in

mind that now for 150 years there has been going on in the world a development of philanthropy; great foundations have been established during that period of time. To what extent this Institution—this Masonry of ours—true to its fundamentals, has influenced that result, the Almighty alone knows, but I have faith, my Brethren, that the Masonry that attracted a Norfolk, an Anderson and a Montague, has had a tremendous influence in the world in bringing about the very amelioration of the condition of our people and of mankind that we boast of in these days of institutional effort.

I am persuaded that just as the influence of Masonry on the lives of a Washington and a Franklin and a Revere and a Hancock and a Marshall, served to produce on this earth the greatest democracy the world has ever known, so I believe that the same influence of that Masonry operating through the lives of the individual man, has contributed to produce the institutions and the attitude of helpfulness toward those who have become the victims of poverty, disease and adversity.

It seems to me that the Craft can do well to consider that the ancient purposes of Masonry have been a tremendous influence in this world of ours, not only for philanthropy and benevolence and charity, but for the establishment of free institutions, and it may be a dangerous experiment for us to depart from a policy which has produced or helped to produce such results.

Again, is Masonry equipped to engage in competition with those activities which I believe Masonry, operating along proper lines, has helped to produce? It seems to me that a casual survey of our organization will quickly demonstrate that we are not thus equipped.

One does not need to go far in his investigation to be convinced, if open to conviction, that a complete and very fundamental reorganization of our functioning and of our finances would be required by the sheer necessities of the faithful administration of charitable funds, if we were to undertake such competition or duplication; and it is manifest that we are not equipped either in expert knowledge or personnel to embark upon such enterprises.

The attractions of the claims for this or that or the other enterprise are alluring. We are constantly invited away from our objective by the cry of distress; but, I assure you, my Brethren, that there is no reason why Masonry should depart from its ancient and traditional objectives in order to take care of those who fall into trouble; it has always done so; it can still do so. The problem for you and for me in this day is to harmonize the demands of those of our Brethren who are in distress

with the ancient and traditional objectives of this institution. It seems to me that it is not difficult to do so and that we must be careful in all we undertake to test the claims of the immediate demands with those ancient landmarks,—using that in a rather loose way—those ancient traditional purposes which have made this Institution the influence which it has been in the world.

There is only one other thought I would like to suggest to you, and it is born of the same observation, the observation of what has taken place in the past, and that is this: that we must not permit the foundations of Masonry to be shifted through a complacent opinion of the Fraternity.

It is our duty as I see it, and as I am sure you see it, so to inform the members of our Craft; so to inform those who are coming to us in such numbers and upon whose shoulders in the future will rest the responsibility of administration, of the real purposes, objectives and influences of Masonry; and, therefore, it strikes me, and has for some time appeared to me, that the most serious problem that Masonry is confronted with, other than that of a possible shift of its ground, is the sort of thing that we shall do to inform our Brethren, those who are coming to us year by year, of the ancient and traditional purposes. Call it education if you please; call it what you please. There has been a growing sense on the part of those who are most interested and most experienced that that sort of education—that sort of instruction of the membership of our Craft, as shall equip them to steer the ship to the true course, is an emergency need of this Institution.

Masonry is an institution equipped for the task of training men's minds, of expanding their hearts. It is not to be decried that Masonry performs philanthropic acts and fosters institutional activities, but Masonry is not equipped to engage in competition with other organizations in such activities. We come back to the original point; that the great purpose of Masonry is to make every initiate so thoroughly a Mason that Masonry shall have developed in him a certain attitude toward his brother, and a well-defined attitude toward society and his duty with relation to society. We repeat, the utterance of the visitor before the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was a very important one.

The Grand Lodge of New Jersey has again had trouble with certain organizations of Masons engaged in games of chance. This time it is some Masonic clubs, and also a certain chapter of the Eastern Star. It is recommended that charges be preferred against all Masons involved.

"THE MASTER MASON" CONTRACT TERMINATED

One significant action was taken by the Grand Lodge; the contract whereby every Mason in the New Jersey lodges received the magazine, "The Master Mason," for two years past, is canceled. The Grand Master's statement is, that by the great majority of Masons "it is not read", and the arrangement therefore represents to this extent an economic loss, which must therefore be in figures more than \$45,000.00; besides some dissatisfaction arising from the collection of the money through the lodges. While theoretically such an arrangement is to be desired, in actual practice it works about like he says it does; that is, until the Masonic reading public is more enlarged than at present as to percentage of the whole.

We observe that New Jersey does not recognize anything in Mexico; and this time, recognition of the York Grand Lodge is temporarily withheld for further information.

THEY DID NOT GET OUR BOOK

Here is another Foreign Correspondent who did not receive our Foreign Correspondence report last year. We are going to cease sending them out to the foreign jurisdictions in separate binding, because so many are not delivered to the Correspondents.

NEW MEXICO—1927

THE CONVOCATION OF THE SICK

This is an exceedingly interesting Grand Lodge;—overburdened with the charity cases among the sick people who come from other states with scant means, hoping to obtain light work until they can get well, but of course, in the absence of rest, constantly sinking and losing their hold on life,—it has bravely added to its financial load, until the per capita tax paid by every Mason in its lodges to the Grand Lodge is \$3.50. One cannot wonder that New Mexico has exerted great efforts to have this burden of relief to sick people undertaken by some national organization. There are some sidelights on it that we are ashamed of: in countless cases, when these New Mexico lodges have communicated to lodges in far-away states the fact that their members are in New Mexico, sick and penniless, having appealed for Masonic charity, those home lodges have negligently failed, or wilfully refused, to do anything for their sick and destitute brethren. There is no person who should arouse pity so fully as a standard, destitute tubercular far from home.

HOW THEY GO

Another sidelight is depressing: sometimes the home folks have packed these sick members of their families off with a ticket to New Mexico and a couple of hundred dollars, and told them that they could get well on this. What asinine stupidity! It takes many months to cure such a case, even in the arid New Mexican sunshine—wearry months of expense, of resting, of treatment, of careful feeding, of instruction in selfcare, of bed-treatment in the hope of being an “ambulatory case” soon and above all, of rest. What fools these mortals be that think a couple of hundred will do more than make a little start on the road to recovery. A few can get “light work” to do, and only a very few. Human nature is th

ame the civilized world over; it does not desire to come into such contact with such people as is anticipated in the "light work" situation. And the vast majority of the sick people have no business doing any work at all; to do so will simply mean the slow loss of strength and early arrival at the hopeless stage where they can only go home to die.

This is the burden of the great southwest, which New Mexico on account of her reputation is called on to shoulder more heavily than any other.

OUR GREAT-GRANDCHILD

But in spite of it, New Mexico makes progress. Its Grand Lodge is much like the rest; it has the same problems. For instance, a lodge wants to lay a cornerstone on Sunday but this is refused: dispensations to do degree work short of time are refused; the Grand Lodge is nearly one hundred per cent paid up in the Washington Masonic Memorial; and it is interesting that the Grand Lodge is the great-grandchild of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and is fifty years old; for it is the daughter of Missouri, which sprang from Tennessee, which is in turn the child of the mother Grand Lodge of North Carolina. There you are, just as plain as a line for the Sons of the Revolution.

Our congratulations go to the entire Grand Lodge upon the neatness of the appearance of the Proceedings, and to Foreign Correspondent John Milne for the excellence of his report printed in this book.

NEW YORK—1927

DUAL MEMBERSHIP ADOPTED: SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF ALL MASONS ARE NON-RESIDENT

This was a very important session of the Grand Lodge, when measured by the significance of the business transacted. First in the amount of advertising that it received, comes the resolution which will henceforth permit dual membership. This is aimed at the economic loss to the craft in having a large percentage of its members at any given place non-resident. There are to be found in these Reviews, at the Illinois page, figures showing that eleven per cent, of the members of Illinois lodges do not live within the state of Illinois at all. While one can find no figures dealing with those who reside within the state, but not within the county or city of their lodges, this must be quite a large percentage in addition to the other. It would be perhaps quite safe to estimate that seventeen per cent of all Masons live outside the city or county in which the lodge in which they hold membership, is located. If a man lives outside the city or the county in which his lodge is located, he is what the banks call "frozen assets" to that lodge; he pays dues, and that is all. But in that lodge he was raised; it is his "mother lodge", and therefore much sentiment attaches to his connection therewith, while he is a comparative stranger to the membership in the new home. Hence it is that such transfers have been very much more infrequent than would have been salutary to Masonic activity. It is this sort of conditions that the practice of permitting dual membership aims to ameliorate. Dual membership, or in many cases plural membership, has long been the established practice in England. The Masonic spirit is in England greatly different from that in this country; and we are compelled to believe that the principle of multiple membership, coupled with an understanding that all lodges are small bodies, closely

compact, is responsible for the greater hold which English Masonry exerts upon its devotees. We regret one feature of the matter; in the words of our friend Albert L. Wilson, another Mason fond of working up Masonic statistical tables, this dual membership wave is going to make Masonic membership statistics so highly padded that eventually they will mean little, as witness the fact that all figures of membership that we get from England at present are the merest approximations. In England, Ireland and Scotland, the Grand Secretaries themselves do not know how many Masons there are; the fact that dues are paid on so many means nothing.

A FLEXIBLE PER CAPITA TAX

Then they have a flexible per capita tax scheme. The budget is made out based on the appropriations made by vote of the Grand Lodge, and whatever these appropriations require on the existing membership, is to be the per capita tax; provided, that it may not exceed one dollar. We are eager to observe the working of this scheme, and to see how many times in the next ten years the tax will go greatly below the dollar.

CONSOLIDATING COMMITTEES

Next, we note the reorganization of certain committee activities, and the creation of the "Board of General Activities" as a sort of consolidation. This handles Masonic Education and allied work. Perhaps a consolidation of sundry committees of several of the Grand Lodges would help matters. In one Grand Lodge, or other Grand Body, which we seem to remember was that of Montana, we have a recollection that there were some dozen or more special committees appointed to consider specific recommendations of a presiding officer; all of which could with ease have been handled by one committee, and that a standing committee. While not to the point, this suggests the idea which is advanced; namely, the abbreviation rather than the multiplication of the list of committees.

While not new, the fact that New York is one of the jurisdictions using the principle of trial by commission, is worth mention as we pass.

NEGRO MASONRY AND OTHER CLANDESTINE BODIES

New York, like Pennsylvania, has trouble with clandestine Masonry. This time mention is made of trouble with negro clandestines. While there is no specific statement of the fact, it is broadly hinted that if the negro masonic bodies will confine themselves to the admission of negroes, there is not a desire to make trouble; but it is stated that in several instances these bodies became sort of black-and-tan, admitting white people, and thereupon it was necessary to take steps of protection. The North Carolina mason would wonder whether there is anything in this to be worried over; for he holds that such candidates as would seek admission to this body would be beyond the pale of legitimate Masonry, no matter what their color. In New York, however, some difference of general attitude toward such an organization might be found among worthy profanes. The fact that the races may worship in the same church, attend Sunday school class together, and go to the same theatre as well as the fact that the regular Grand Lodge of New Jersey has a lodge of negroes in its lists, serves to point to dangers in the present case which would perhaps be ignored in the south.

FOREIGN LODGES

Other matters in which there is no spectacular change of status may be noted: New York is still a leading contributor to the George Washington National Masonic Memorial: there is still some activity on the part of this Grand Lodge in its "foreign Department", which is at present chiefly in the country of Syria-Lebanon around Damascus; and the "New York Masonic Outlook" is one of the leading Masonic Magazines of the country. From it we reprint Jack Lyon's "The Cover Wagon of Freemasonry", as a part of the foreword to the present report, permission being kindly given by the Board of General Activities.

Of course our friend Ossian Lang gives us again a remarkably fine report. That part which deals with the persecution of Masons in different parts of the world

we use very liberally in this report, and are glad to get this valuable material.

We close this report with the Douglas Malloch poem used by Grand Master Harold J. Richardson to close his official Address:

ECHOES

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

Fine men have walked this way before,
Whatever Lodge your Lodge may be;
Whoever stands before the door,
The sacred arch of Masonry
Stands where the wise, the great, the good,
In their own time and place have stood.

You are not Brother just with these,
Your friends and neighbors; you are kin
With Masons down the centuries;
This room that now you enter in
Has felt the tread of many feet,
For here all Masonry you meet.

You walk the path the great have trod,
The great in heart, the great in mind,
Who looked through Masonry to God,
And looked through God to all mankind,
Learned more than word or sign or grip,
Learned Man's and God's relationship.

To him who sees, who understands,
How mighty Masonry appears
A Brotherhood of many lands,
A fellowship of many years,
A Brotherhood so great, so vast,
Of all the Craft of all the past.

And so I say a sacred trust
Is yours to share, is yours to keep;
I hear the voice of men of dust,
I hear the step of men asleep;
And down the endless future, too,
Your own shall echo after you.

NORTH DAKOTA—1927

THE TRIUMVIRATE

Falkenstein, Grand Master; Stockwell, Grand Secretary; Phelps, Fraternal Correspondent;—when one has extracted the several contributions of these brethren to the present volume, there isn't much left for a writer of reviews to review. Let us therefore take these several brethren through and see what we can find to pick to pieces. To begin with, there is a decision that, in the case of a candidate for the degrees, "a secret objection against a candidate is not waived by the death of the objector". As we understand this, if Bro. Falkenstein were a candidate for passing, and this writer should go to the Master and lodge objection to his passing, then he could not be passed; but if after a few weeks I should be the honoree in a Masonic funeral, thereafter said Falkenstein could still not be passed—until what, the text doth not state. Sufficient it is that we understand that this is not the law in North Carolina. He has got to call for a ballot in open lodge, and if there be a blackball, there is no degree conferred. The rest of our law in this connection is not worth repeating, since we are not writing for others than our own North Carolina readers.

Grand Master Falkenstein takes a good shot at the present state of Chicago's fool politics; also takes a crack at legislation concerning the teaching of evolution, and says some straight things about Masons getting drunk and disorderly.

THE ARITHMETIC OF MASONIC HOME MAINTENANCE

We now notice certain of the writings of our friend George H. Phelps, Fraternal Correspondent. He seems not to be particularly fond of the idea of building Masonic Homes for Orphans and the aged brethren and their wives. To be exact, here is his statement about the matter:

Another theme, employing most of the loud noise making instruments, is what may be broadly called Ma-

sonic Charity. The trumpets blare most loudly over the Masonic Homes which are being built or enlarged. One Grand Lodge has assessed every member in its jurisdiction \$20 to provide funds for a Million Dollar Home, and by the way, this is the only Grand Lodge which shows a loss in membership during the year, and that many subordinate Lodges are surrendering their charters. Somebody has prepared a table which I hope is wrong. It shows that there are thirty eight Masonic Homes in 31 States, or that seven States have two Homes. They have cost \$20,000,000. It cost, the year the report was made, \$3,000,000 to maintain them. They care for about 6,000 persons. Or, they are paying \$5,000 per capita to feed, clothe and shelter the inmates of these Homes. Question. Is that Masonic charity or Masonic profligacy? On this subject of caring for dependents I have found two widely separated lines of thought and action. One seems to follow the example of the Samaritan, finding the man who needs help and giving it to him directly, quietly, among familiar surroundings and in the company of old friends and associates. The other is institutional in character. The dependent is carefully investigated by a Board; if his needs are established, he is removed from his former location and placed with others to be cared for according to certain established rules, in a place open to visitors who are seeking a certain emotional thrill.

Well, to begin with, we have got to ask friend Phelps just one question. You see this North Carolina scribe has been a school man for some twenty odd years, and meanwhile has dabbled in commerce and engineering mathematics. This flavors his point of view a bit. Therefore, when it is read that the cost of maintenance of Masonic Homes is three million dollars per year, and that there are six thousand guests in those said Masonic Homes, we just want to know how in blazes friend Phelps figured that it cost \$5,000 per capita to feed, clothe and shelter these said six thousand guests. Six thousand times five thousand, in North Carolina affairs, makes thirty thousand. Perhaps they multiply much faster up in the Dakotas, than they do in the Carolinas—but we know they don't multiply any faster up there as to increase of population, and we doubt whether they do so in any other way. But he's going strong on the arithmetic of Masonic Homes, we have to declare. And \$500 per capita, after all,

is not such a great cost as to be called "Masonic Profili-gacy". The cost of building the institutions is capital outlay and does not enter into the operation and maintenance account.

MASONIC INSTITUTIONS DO WHAT CHARITY FUNDS
CANNOT

For friend Phelps must keep in mind one matter which he has not mentioned in his analyses; the chief benefit of the Masonic Home is its ability to care for cases in which the private home available is totally unfit for the individual to use. We in North Carolina have Mothers' Aid wherewith to prevent the breaking up of homes that ought to be kept intact. We have also a child placing institution, whose head is the Grand Senior Warden of our Grand Lodge, which picks up foundlings and places them in homes. There are several pension funds available, too. But after all these have been put in use to the limit of their ability to serve, there is a great number of cases in which children must be taken from homes totally unfit for them; and where old Masons or their women simply cannot be cared for in private homes.

These cases are the instances in which our system comes nearer to being able to serve every worthy case than any other that friend Phelps can suggest. Some time back this writer found three children in a bare shanty, in an industrial village, looked after in a nominal fashion by a mother whose reputation was that of a strumpet; a doctor's examination revealed that she was in the worst stages of syphilis. No relative could be found. The Orphanage was crowded, and diligent search was made for other means of caring for those bright looking children, three, five and seven years old. In the extreme emergency they were received by the Orphanage and there remained, to be prepared for useful citizenship. The mother was given a chance, but twice fell back into evil ways. We ask the question: if a Masonic Home can salvage a few such cases, does it not justify its existence? We could put in evidence a hundred such cases here in North Carolina with ease. Is any reasonable

money cost comparable with the conversion of such derelicts into social assets?

PERPETUAL JURISDICTION OVER REJECTS
DENIED

Our last point of notice, after remarking in passing that the principle of trial by commission is working well in North Dakota, is a part of the report of the Jurisprudence Committee wherein comment is made on the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction of rejected profanes. Certain states, of which we believe Pennsylvania is one, declare that if one of their lodges rejects a petitioner and after some years that petitioner moves to North Carolina, the said rejected petitioner is still the property of Pennsylvania forever. We in North Carolina deny this theory. When our rejected material goes to Pennsylvania, she can do as she thinks best with it; and when Pennsylvania's rejected material comes to North Carolina and here establishes residence, our constitution asserts that we can do as we like therewith, of course requiring certain passage of time.

We congratulate the Grand Lodge of North Dakota upon being able to command and retain the services of this gifted above named trio; and, since the last two, Stockwell and Phelps, "go on forever," like that famous brook, we esteem the good fortune of North Dakota in their cases to be exceedingly happy in its results.

OHIO—1926

THE MAN WE LOANED TO THEM

The very first item found in the book as we begin to turn its pages arouses keen interest; being nothing less than the mention of the fact that Col. C. O. Sherrill, City Manager of Cincinnati, delivered the address of welcome. This Colonel Sherrill is a native of North Carolina, who was for a long time a sort of general manager for the District of Columbia and was borrowed from that job to become city manager of Cincinnati. No matter where one goes, one finds North Carolinians which the state has loaned to other states. In a brief visit to the southern tip of the Florida peninsula, down below Miami, the writer found several of these; and away up in Seattle and in British Columbia the same was true.

The Grand Lodges seem to be tending toward uniformity in one or two details these days: for in Ohio, as elsewhere, it is discovered that legislation is passed making mandatory the use of uniform receipts for dues obtainable from an authorized source which is in this case the Grand Secretary's office. In the complex state of present society, there is much to commend this practice and reasons not a few why its absence is fraught with dangers.

THEY DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL

Here is an item from the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business:

An amendment and Supplement to the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge to be known as Section 40-A, which seeks to provide "An Office whose Incumbent Shall be Known as Chairman of The George Washington National Masonic Memorial Association," and further seeks to determine the method of the selection of said Chairman and

define his duties. As the Grand Lodge at its last Communication declined to become a part of said Association or to establish a fund for that purpose, your Committee recommends that said office be not established.

Elsewhere we have, in the course of these reviews, quoted certain lines which were used with approval by a certain Masonic writer about the George Washington Masonic Memorial; but at that time these sentences were used as being original. To set history straight we quote the following from the venerable Nelson Williams, of Ohio.

"There are thousands of Masons in the United States, living and dead, who have done far more for Freemasonry than ever did George Washington. A memorial to Washington, the man is one thing, but a costly memorial to Washington the Mason is a joke."

WE DISAGREE

While finding it not entirely to our taste to find our views other than parallel with those of Nelson Williams, we yet are of the opinion that George Washington, dead, has done more for Masonry than almost any Mason other than he, either while living or while dead. We therefore join with deep conviction those Grand Lodges which have proved their sincere admiration for Washington, the Mason, by putting something more than two million dollars into the said memorial to Washington, the Mason, to this date. So far as we can at present recollect Ohio and Kansas alone decline to become connected with the project. This scribe is glad that North Carolina not only gave its moral support, but unanimously, on the proper occasion, voted to tax itself until one dollar has been paid for each Mason on our rolls. But we should not like to be regarded as seeking to criticize any other Grand Jurisdiction's stand, or of course as wishing to influence any other Grand Jurisdiction in the matter, otherwise than as any frank statement of a differing attitude and procedure may accidentally and without premeditation do so. We are perfectly ready to justify the faith that is in us.

ing east on a transcontinental train out in Kansas. He told us that he had been summoned to California "to put a Mason in Leavenworth Pen", as he expressed it; he was a government's witness in a fraud case against men who had carried on fraudulent oil stock operations, stealing their savings from widows and poor men, and at the same time, as he expressed it, "wearing a Shrine pin high". He added, "I do not begrudge the time it takes to put such parasites on Masonry behind the bars".

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE LARGE LODGES?

Oklahoma runs about forty per cent paid up in the George Washington Masonic Memorial. The State Chairman reports that the country lodges have done very well but that the city lodges treat the appeals "with contempt". This ought not to be. The metropolitan portions of Masonry, in the east, have done their duty. Why do they not vote a per capita tax of a few cents per year and finish the matter? The lodges could be given credit upon payments of it, of what has already been paid.

ANDERSON, GRAND SECRETARY, AND GOVERNOR H. S. JOHNSON

It is noted that in the closing hours of the Communication Grand Secretary William Mose Anderson was given an indefinite leave of absence "to help Governor H. S. Johnson," upon the reading of a letter so requesting, from that official. Let us see: is this, or is it not, the same Governor whom the newspapers report as having some trouble with the legislature? What has become of William Mose in the excitement? We have so much Masonry to read, that we do not keep such matters very clear before us.

THE NEW PLANT

We may say in this connection, in passing, that the Oklahoma Masonic Home is now finished, adjoining the Masonic Temple at Oklahoma City; and that it is six stories high, with twenty-two individual rooms on a typical floor; that it is connected with the Temple and its

dining hall is in the Temple building, if we remember correctly. There was a little house where it now stands, which was moved to the side of the lot, and Grand Secretary Anderson is to have the use of this free as a dwelling. His offices are to be in the main building, and there is an office for the Grand Master, as well as a suite of rooms for the Grand Master to sleep in.

Of course Foreign Correspondent Thomas Chauncey Humphrey gave the boys a report that is one of the best that have come to our desk this year—and you see that's going some, for we get all of the books from the lodges, the chapters, the councils and the commanderies. We see his picture, underneath which is the declaration that he was born in 1846, but he doesn't look it, and this must be a misprint.

OREGON—1927

HOW BEST TO CARE FOR OUR AGED AND ORPHANS

There are three significant statements in this book with reference to the care of the dependent aged and Orphans who are wards of the Masonic fraternity. The first of these as we shall mention them is, that there will be no additions to the present Home plant. The future policy will be to ascertain whether individual cases can best be served by institutional aid or by outside aid, and to be governed accordingly, rather than to use the institution for all. Second, the Home committee reports that it has tried the plan of outside aid for the purpose of preventing the breaking up of such homes as ought to be kept intact, and that it has proved successful. Third, it is sought to separate the children and the old people. That is, in Oregon as elsewhere there is only one institution in which the orphans and the aged are housed together. In no case is this found to be ideal. The children prove to be a source of irritation to the old people, and the old people, when present in such large numbers, so modify the atmosphere of the institution that it is not altogether wholesome for the children. Many of these old people, not in very good health, are irritable and querulous. He who is the superintendent of an institution which has such as its guests, must be all sorts of a diplomat. Even then, a little sensational publicity on the part of some fool newspaper may disrupt the plans of years.

The Grand Lodge has a fund called the "Educational Fund", which is another name for a Masonic "Mothers' Aid Fund", and which receives high praise from the Grand Master. It aids families left destitute, in which one or more children are of the compulsory school age.

THAT THIRD DEGREE EXAMINATION

Oregon has a law which provides that no brother may receive a certificate of membership, nor sign the by-laws, until he has passed an examination on the lecture of the third degree. The Grand Master tells us that this legislation is quite unpopular with the craft; that it "may be beautiful in theory but in practice a nuisance and should be amended in conformity with the true spirit of Masonry". He cites one lodge in which twenty-four brethren on account of it had never signed the by-laws; in another, forty. He points out that after a time, it becomes very difficult to induce these men to come back and sign the by-laws. This scribe recognizes the force of his remarks.

The Grand Master introduces the Foreign Correspondent, Bro. David P. Mason, as the oldest Past Grand Master, he having served in 1884 and attended every annual communication since that year. We congratulate him upon the vigor which he manifests, and the Grand Lodge upon being able to command such talent.

PENNSYLVANIA—1926

A TEN-MILLION-DOLLAR GRAND LODGE

One reads the Balance Sheet of this Grand Lodge with interest. It shows items whose total is more than ten million dollars; which fact makes the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania probably the richest Masonic body in the world. In the ten million dollars we find nearly three hundred thousand in cash; more than three and a quarter million in trust funds; the Philadelphia Masonic Temple of Philadelphia is listed as worth one million seven hundred thousand; sinking funds at approximately the same; and the Masonic Homes and reserve fund therefore, are listed at something like four million dollars. This Grand Lodge takes just pride in the wisdom and integrity which attaches to its financial policy, and the confidence therein which has been established. Not a year passes in which there is not mention of some new and additional bequest to the cause of Masonry and the Homes.

Pennsylvania has experienced some trouble with the "Appendant Organizations," as they are called. We quote the Grand Master's discussion:

APPENDANT ORGANIZATIONS

Complaints have come to the office of the Grand Master, in such number, during the past year, regarding the grossly un-Masonic conduct of certain organizations, whose membership is composed entirely of Masons, that it is evident, if the present conditions continue, that action by Grand Lodge, for their suppression, will become a matter of necessity, in the not distant future.

Cases, some of them of a degrading nature, are now under investigation, which, being of wide notoriety, inevitably tend to bring the Fraternity into disrepute, in many minds, while others, based on differences existing within the offending organizations themselves, are considered and are widely quoted as "quarrels among the Ma-

sons," which will also tend to the establishment of erroneous opinions regarding the Craft.

The suggestions of Grand Master Goodyear, in his address of a year ago, that the time had come when the privilege of accepting membership in organizations of this character which may hereafter be established, should be denied to the Brethren, is being given careful consideration, and will probably come before Grand Lodge in the form of a report from the Committee on Landmarks, to which Committee the question will be referred.

The remedy for the existing conditions, and the means for avoiding restrictive legislation, are in the hands of the Brethren themselves, and it is confidently expected that, as the seriousness of the situation impresses itself upon them, they will, for themselves, apply such corrective measures, that the necessity for action by Grand Lodge will be entirely avoided.

We are advised that since the publication of these Proceedings the Grand Master has in fact issued an edict of prohibition in the cases of some of these organizations; but we have not yet had opportunity to examine the action taken. Of one thing those concerned: the power of the Grand Master in Pennsylvania is definite and absolute. There is no jurisprudence committee to "approve" or "disapprove" his acts. When he has spoken, no Pennsylvania Mason ever does what some silly secretary is said to have done to Grand Master Anderson, of North Carolina, some months ago—asked him by letter what authority he had to do a certain thing. The Pennsylvania Grand Master and his associated officers, with whom he consults freely, are indeed a "supreme council" in the matter of government of the Grand Lodge within the scope of the powers given by the constitution.

REORGANIZING THE M. S. A.

It is noted that Pennsylvania withdrew from the Masonic Service Association, the chief cause of objection being the publishing department of the M. S. A. We are advised that the 1927 sessions of the M. S. A. requested Bro. Randell to take this over as a private enterprise, segregated from the Masonic Service Association,

as rapidly as practicable. It is hoped that soon the management of the M. S. A. will be in accord with the Pennsylvania view, and that she will participate in its councils once more.

Two items in the book cause regret: first, that Bro. Thomas F. Penman, who has heretofore written the Reviews, has resigned; and second, that there is recorded the death of Brother A. G. Criswell Smith, prominent in all of the councils of Masonry, Past Grand High Priest and Past M. P. Grand Master Council, for 37 years Superintendent of Public Schools in Delaware County, who passed away in 1926, at the ripe age of 72 years. He served as superintendent until, on reaching the age limit fixed by Pennsylvania law, he was retired.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—1927

ONE OF US

We have been accustomed hitherto, to segregating the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, for the purpose of reviewing, and treating it among the "Foreign Jurisdictions." On more mature deliberation, we are quite sure that this should not be done, and are including it among the jurisdictions of the United States of America. It is capable of such inclusion, when measured by any fair standard. The Porto Rico Grand Secretary has never seen fit to send us a copy of his book; but if he should do so, we should treat this as a part of the Union also, even tho there is no English version of the Proceedings as there is in the Philippine Islands.

TWO RACES

The Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands is bilingual. When the islands were occupied by the American fleet of investment in 1898, the Philippine aristocracy used the Spanish language, and still does so. The population consists in large part of the dark-skinned peoples native to the islands, who are excellent people and many of whom are Masons and good members of the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. There is a large number, too, of Americans and of Europeans who reside in the Islands, who are also Masons. Many of these, if not all, understand how to live happily and in peace with the native peoples. The Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands has a Grand Master from the Spanish-speaking part of its membership one year, and from the English-speaking element the next year. In this way friction between the two parts, though not ever far away, is avoided.

HOW THE SHRINE CAUSED TROUBLE

This gives rise to discussion of the Shrine muddle which has attracted much attention. The Shriners of certain Pacific Coast Temples of America went to Manila at divers times and held ceremonials. At first no significance was attached to this. But after some repetitions, the fact that the Shrine received no natives, but only the foreign element, caused friction. Representations were made to the officers in America about it. They were formally requested by the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands to stop these ceremonials. They refused, and the ceremonials still are held, and the friction still exists. We talked about this while in attendance upon the sessions of the Scottish Rite in Washington recently, with a very wise and well informed Mason, who intimated that the ceremonials were a sort of a vacation pleasure trip with expenses paid, to the men who go to the Philippines to put them on; and that it is for this reason that they are loth to cease this activity. At any rate, we feel free in saying that the attitude of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is that of practically all of American Masonry—sympathy for the Masons of the Philippine Islands who have been treated with scant or no courtesy by the Shriners who sanction these ceremonials.

MASONIC MISCELLANY

We now notice several matters in rapid fashion: first the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Philippine Islands was made a Mason at Sight during the session of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. Next fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France are severed, because of its policy of encroachment. We find that there is a Masonic Employment Bureau. This seems to have done some work, but the figures are not clear enough to tell us how much. Some man introduces a resolution designating the regulation of Masonry, being the “white tuxedo” of the tropics, but the Grand Lodge eventually takes the position that Masons may dress as they wish, and tables the matter. One of the Grand Represen-

tatives died during the year, and it is declared that out of respect for the deceased, there is to be a wait of several months before his successor is appointed. We do not recollect that this point has been made in any other Grand Jurisdiction of which we have read.

We enjoy the work of Reviewer George Harvey, and appreciated his kind remarks about North Carolina, and its Reviews. We borrow from his introduction a poem from Edgar A. Guest which quotes:

“When the talk turns on religion I have notions of my
own—
I have my versions of the Bible and the things I think
alone,
And I’ve found them satisfying, found them comforting
to me;
But I’ll never lose my temper if you chance to disagree,
For religion, as I view it, is a pathway to a goal,
And is something to be settled between each man and his
soul.

Now, I’m not a Roman Catholic, but I wouldn’t go so
far
As to fling away the friendship of the folks I know who
are.
I have lived and neighbored with them, come to love them
through and through.
I’ve respect and admiration for the kindly things they
do;
And I’ve come to the conclusion, though the bigots think
it odd,
That it makes no difference to me how a good man wor-
ships God.

I know Methodists and Baptists, Lutherans, Scientists
and Jews,
Whose friendship is a treasure which I shouldn’t want to
lose.
And I honor and respect them for I wouldn’t dare condemn
The form of prayer and worship which is comforting to
them.
So when bigots talk religion, I just settle back and see
The helpful, loyal friends that every church has given
me.”

RHODE ISLAND—1927

ANOTHER SUNDAY CORNERSTONE

This is one of the jurisdictions, of which there are perhaps three others in the United States, in which cornerstones may be laid on Sunday. The cornerstone of the Providence Masonic Temple, the real official home of Rhode Island Masonry, was duly laid upon a certain Sunday afternoon, the ceremonies and parades beginning about two o'clock. After the laying of the cornerstone, the participating Masons, by divisions, attended church services in some five different churches, and the whole ended with the coming of evening.

THE WIDOW'S CERTIFICATE PROHIBITED

It is recorded in the book that the Grand Master authorized "the issuing of a diploma to the widow of a Brother after his death." The Jurisprudence committee characterizes this act as "ill-advised and should be disapproved", holding that a "diploma is a writing conferring certain rights and privileges upon the holder and its intended use terminated with the death of the person to whom it is awarded." Now of course we never saw the diploma in question, and therefore do not presume to criticize this specific act. But as Master of his lodge, this writer has several times signed that form commonly used in North Carolina Masonry, called "Certificate for Widow and Orphans." It certifies that Mrs. X. is the widow of Mr. X. who was at his death a member in good standing in Y Lodge, No. Blank; and as such is commended to Masons who may be able to render courtesies," &c. We suppose this might be called a Diploma. If the offering of this to a Master Mason's widow "is ill advised and should be disapproved", then we simply have to suggest that all concerned must make the most of it. It stated nothing but facts, and not too many of these. It cannot confer any

rights save and except such rights as exist without it; and if we understand the matter, the obligations of Masonry confer the rights in such a case, regardless of the existence of any document whatsoever. One has only to remember what Masonry expects of Masons with respect to the widow and the orphan, to decide the matter of what rights such a document confers. To be frank, we do not like the offering of such a document, for reasons of delicacy with relation to the finer feelings; but that is a different story altogether.

It is recorded that Grand Secretary S. Penrose Williams passed into the Great Beyond during the year. His successor is Harold McAuslan, who receives words of high commendation. We wish him a successful career as Grand Secretary.

Except that copies of the Proceedings go to all Lodge Masters and Wardens, to the Past Masters and to all public libraries; and except further, that Panama is recognized, we do not discover much of interest to the North Carolina reader. We confess that our reading was a little scrappy, for it was done as our train crossed Iowa speeding eastward from Denver and California, after a certain Rhode Islander had been honored in the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in the last days of last September. As we write, our eyes fall upon a postcard picture of the Davenport-Rock Island bridge over the Mississippi River.

There is no Foreign Correspondance Report in the book.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1927

CHREITZBERG AND HIS JOB

The inception of the new program of Masonic Education in South Carolina is the outstanding item of acts and of record, in this book of Proceedings. Past Grand Master Charley Chreitzberg is the Educational Secretary, and comes to his task with excellent preparation. He tells the Grand Lodge that he spent some weeks with Dr. Wicker in the field in North Carolina and thereafter spent some time with Andrew Randell in the offices of the Masonic Service Association in Washington. It is presumed that he feels that, after a season with these gentlemen as thus stated, he will feel like tackling anything. He confesses that he has had to blaze his trail in an uncharted land of endeavor; and he admits that the best he can do is to work by the process of trial and error, until approved methods are found. We are, however, of the opinion that he has accumulated a sufficient stock of scientific knowledge of his problem to make the process of trial and error far less extravagant of effort than it would otherwise be expected to be; and his work indicates that the results being obtained are eminently flattering to Chreitzberg's reputation for efficiency. Along toward the close of the transactions of the Annual it is of record that there was presented to Bro. Chreitzberg a silver service which was to be a token of the esteem of his brethren.

HARD TIMES

South Carolina has had some trouble with its banks; we find it recorded that four banks in which funds of the Grand Lodge were deposited, have during the past year or so, closed their doors; and after all payments to date have been made on these accounts, we seem to find that about seven thousand dollars of Grand Lodge funds may be classed as frozen assets or worse, in these banks. V

seem to remember that there were some losses in a bank or two in Columbia, of funds belonging either to the Grand Lodge or to some of the other bodies, which are not mentioned in this book. Agricultural conditions have not been such for several years as to make the South Carolina agriculturalist, or the financiers whose prosperity is tied up with his, entirely comfortable. We passed through central South Carolina a little after the middle of September last, while we were on our way to New Orleans and the Pacific coast, and observed that the boll weevil seemed to be doing his worst. Last year there was much cotton, but the man who attempted to sell it was forced to sell at twenty dollars per bale less than the cost of production.

QUEER BY-LAWS

The lodges of South Carolina seem to be permitted to adopt by-laws within quite a broad range of Grand Lodge permission. We discover that Grand Lodge has a by-law which provides that if a petitioner for degrees has ever been rejected by any other lodge, his application shall not be considered. Such a by-law as this would be impossible in North Carolina; for the reception of petitions for degrees, involving the essentials in this case, is regulated by Grand Lodge constitution and not subject to further regulation by the lodges. Then we find that a Columbia lodge wants to provide for the exemption of members who are resident ministers, from dues, but charge non-resident ministers dues, presumably in the same amounts as the ordinary lay-members. The Committee on Jurisprudence recommended disapproval of this but the Grand Lodge stood by the lodge and the Grand Master in the matter and presumably it will be so done. We refrain from comment. Constitutionality being waived, we think perhaps there is much of reason in the idea. But if it were a North Carolina affair, it could not be made law. We can see no reason, from the point of view of the lodge, why they should pay per capita tax on non-resident preachers who do not themselves pay anything to Masonry. We are none too strong on

exempting ministers entirely from fees and dues in any of these cases. The great majority of exempted ministers manifest but little interest in Masonry, and he who is not interested, whether minister or layman, is not a large asset to the fraternity. But this is another matter. There is a hope that the influence of the ministers may be valuable to the fraternity.

SOME OF MASONRY'S TASKS

The exordium of the Grand Master's address contains four paragraphs which, bearing upon this thought, are worth careful study:

The Masonry of to-day has a great privilege and a tremendous responsibility. In a time when laws are flouted, conventions ignored and all the old moral and religious ideals are being denied, Masonry should be a great steadying and conserving force teaching men to fear God and keep His commandments.

One atheistic organization with five million dollars in its treasury is endeavoring to establish societies for the spread of atheism in the higher institutions of learning of our Country, and by tracts and otherwise is denying the primary tenet of Masonry—that there is a God.

The din of the conflict between alcohol and decency fills our ears. During the last few years the fall of great business institutions caused by adverse financial conditions have hurt business, but far greater damage has been caused by the dishonesty of trusted men. While comparatively few, yet such occurrences are entirely too common.

Masonry has a mission for such a time as this, a message for men. The Lodge should stand in each community as the meeting place of honest, fearless, God-fearing men, striving for righteousness. The possession of such principles and motives has been the cause of its survival through the centuries, and, while possessing them, it will remain immortal.

With Chreitzberg in the Chair of Masonic Education and Michie as Head of the Department of Masonic Reviews, South Carolina is more favored with talent than any other Grand Lodge that we know of. If the thirty thousand South Carolina Masons do not make full, interested and profitable use of these two signal opportunities for self-improvement in Masonry, it's their ow

fault. What a pity it is that a fearfully large percentage do not attend lodge when Chreitzberg is in town, nor read Bro. Michie's work which is available to all. For these there is no hope. We know there are such in South Carolina, for we've got 'em to the north in discouraging numbers.

One other matter and we close: it is stated that the taxes on the Masonic Temple in Columbia will amount to some \$2500 per year. Is North Carolina the only state in which such property is exempt from taxes? We had thought that the property of churches and benevolent societies was tax-exempt in South Carolina as here, but it seems that this is not true.

SOUTH DAKOTA—1927

THE M. S. A. HAS A DIFFICULT POSITION

We note first the views of Grand Master Simons concerning the Masonic Service Association:

To my mind this Association has a wonderful opportunity for good, but there must in my opinion be some definite action taken and the Association reorganized in some ways in order that the best results may be obtained, if not in fact to save the Association itself. This Association should be larger than any one man or any one man's thought. The officers may be the best that can be secured but there must be absolute co-operation in an institution of this kind and if I am any judge of the situation, this does not exist at this time. I believe the magazine, *The Master Mason*, should be in the hands of every Mason and it should be made so attractive to him in every way that he will want it. The institution is spending enough money to do this, I think, but it has not been accomplished as yet. There is a great opportunity for good and it is simply a question of finding the proper means and method of accomplishing it.

The position of the Masonic Service Association, or any other organizations supported by Grand Lodges and intended for relief and education, must of necessity be at all times exceedingly precarious. The leadership in no two Grand Lodges is actuated by the same immediate impulses; the attitudes of these leaders are tinged by localisms, by temporary conditions, by those things which make an appeal to the individual leaders in terms of their own specific past impressions. Thus it follows that even if the Masonic Service Association is so conducted that it pleases absolutely twenty Grand Lodges embracing more than a million Masons, there will yet be other Grand Lodges which will state in their official and printed records, that the aforesaid Association is rotten to the core. Others yet there will be, "middle grounders," which will detect policies contradictory

that which has come within their own experience in the past as being in accord with correct Masonic practice. Others will chafe because the program as adopted is not aggressive, while perhaps simultaneously still others will feel that the aforesaid program now in operation is distinctly radical. Then, too, leadership changes, carrying with it change of prevailing sentiment. Finally, there is an undercurrent of thought to the effect that a Grand Lodge should have nothing to do with any organization, group or corporation which it of itself does not completely and absolutely control. It is for this (alleged) reason that one or two Grand Lodges will have nothing to do with the George Washington Memorial, for instance.

HOW CAN AMERICAN MASONRY BE UNITED?

In brief, the M. S. A. occupies an almost impossible position. American Freemasonry as an unanimous unit will never, in times of normal life, support any organization for education and activity, involving Grand Lodge appropriations. Someone has said that all progress is an attempt to avert an imminent catastrophe. When a great catastrophe hangs like a sword over Masonry, so close and horrible as to be evident to all, then and then only, we venture to suggest, will such an organization come to be "born for just such a time as this." Grand Master Simons' attitude is not to be censured by us, but to cause serious reflections upon the underlying principles which cause views like his.

PERSONALITY, FAITH, SERVICE

We are going to quote some very excellent lines from Grand Orator Charles S. Hall, whose subject is "Faith in the Future," and whose address is very stimulating:

The biggest job today—and all else will ultimately fail, if we do not realize and remedy the situation—is making character and developing personality, PERSONALITY that carried with it knowledge together with responsibility, and he who carries knowledge with responsibility has moral courage born of moral character. That man or woman

who through education, culture and refinement becomes an efficient, capable and useful citizen, has as a background a strong, directed, impelled, controlled and inspired force—namely, a strong and stable personality.

It takes the right kind of faith to render the right kind of service. Faith is more than a creed—"faith is a passion, faith lives, faith achieves, faith arrives, faith is valuable in proportion as it arrives in service."

Faith and service will overcome provincialism. We are debtors to men of all races and creeds, to the rich and the poor, to men of all ages and conditions. Where should we begin? Everyone here, after a moment's thought, will realize that the answer is—in the home. There can be no substitute for the home. Upon the home life depends both church and state, in fact, every phase of our social order. After the home, we branch out in ever widening circles in our duties to fellowmen, and we can not afford to ignore the existing relationships for as the poet Markham has said:

"The crest and crowning of all good,
Life's final star, is brotherhood;
For this will bring again to earth
Her long lost poesy and mirth,
Will send new light on every face,
A kingly power upon the race.
Until it comes we men are slaves
And travel downward to the dust of graves,
Then clear the way! Then clear the way!
Blind creeds and kings have had their day.
Break the dead branches from their path;
Our hope is in the aftermath;
Our hope is in heroic men,
Star led to build this world again,
To this event the ages ran
Make way for brotherhood, make way for man."

THE TRUTH ABOUT EGYPT

Brother Arthur H. Tufts, Fraternal Corresponder has prepared a most unusually fine report for the brethren which should be read by every Mason in South Dakota. In the body of the proceedings is found a report which reports adversely upon the National Grand Lodge of Egypt. This body split up some three or four years ago, about the election of a Grand Master. The overwhelming majority of the Grand Lodge; in fact all except a dozen and a half, voted for Prince Mohamed Aly f

Grand Master, displacing Idris Bey Ragheb. The National Grand Lodge requires by its constitution that its Grand Master must have been installed as a Grand Warden. The Grand Lodge found as a fact that he had been made an honorary Grand Warden, which fact was undeniable. The Grand Lodge proceeded to act as judge of the qualifications of its presiding officer in terms of its constitution, and it adjudged Prince Mohamed Aly to be qualified to be Grand Master under these requirements. As for us, we feel that the Grand Lodge was within its rights in thus sitting in judgment upon the question of whether its choice as Grand Master met the requirements of its own constitution. We seem to observe that the Senate of the United States sits in judgment upon the qualifications of its member in terms of the constitution and the Statutes in such cases made and provided. The Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland have taken the position that this was correct; but the Scottish Rite people are all for the other side, the Idris Bey Ragheb faction, if we are correctly informed, because perhaps they are better acquainted with them.

All of this tends to point out just one thing of importance; these non-English speaking people have not learned very well the principle of majority rule and minority acquiescence; they are "not good losers", as we say in politics. This was the cause of the Mexican schism some sixteen years ago, in which the Scottish Rite sympathized with the side which is at present not recognized by a single American Grand Lodge, so far as we know;—although as a matter of right in certain phases of the question, the Scottish Rite's position was above question and criticism.

TENNESSEE—1927

WAS IT ILLEGAL AND VOID?

The item of business which seems to have claimed most attention was Tennessee's status with reference to the Masonic Service Association. In 1926, it was voted to pay dues and remain a member jurisdiction; but certain Grand Officers and others seem to have discovered that the motion, or resolution, whereby the act was consummated, was not referred to a committee; the customary action would have been to refer to the Committee on Ways and Means, as is specified in Tennessee Masonic law. But that same law declares that the Grand Lodge is the supreme Masonic authority. Therefore the Grand Master holds that the action of the Grand Lodge was valid. The Jurisprudence Committee so declares, and further declares that the Grand Master cannot rule on such a question; the Grand Lodge itself has spoken; "while his ruling was correct, he was without authority to make it."

We are really surprised that these brethren who stirred this matter, should ever have done so. We are constrained to believe that some of them were opposed to the action of the Grand Lodge in joining the M. S. A. again and proved themselves bad losers. They accomplished nothing; for the very Grand Master who could not agree with them, recommended withdrawal, after having given notice thereof; and it was done.

A PARALLEL CASE

Three or four years ago, the matter of fixing appropriations and the per capita tax to fit them were put squarely before the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. The action under consideration was a revolutionary one. This writer was a member of the Code Commission, which has just presented a new Masonic Code, in which the Per Capita Tax was raised from \$1.25 to \$2.00, and the Commission laid this before the Grand Lodge with fear and

trembling. But the propositions now before the Grand Lodge called for not less than \$2.50 per capita tax, which was enough to take the breath away. There was not a word of opposition. This scribe suggested to the Grand Lodge that the matter should go to the Finance Committee. There then arose Past Grand Master Gattis, of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and suggested that, inasmuch as the Grand Lodge has the right to say what it wants to do, it was really not necessary to send the matter to the committee. The Grand Lodge then passed the whole matter without a dissenting vote. What was the use of or advantage in, any committee action? What good would it have done for Grand Secretary Bill Willson, for instance, to have "hollered" afterward that the deed was illegal because there had been no reference to Committee? The Grand Lodge had spoken.

Let us pass on. The Grand Master recommends many things, but few are adopted. Many of his recommendations cover good ground, but are in some phases ill advised, as for instance, that to insist upon learning the third degree; or that to make expulsion compulsory and automatic in the case of one convicted of a felony. He recommends fixing minimal fees at \$35.00, and dues not less than one dollar above the per capita tax. In the matter of the fees, there was concurrence, but the Committee takes the position that to fix minimal dues in subordinate lodges would constitute encroachment upon "the inherent powers of a lodge;" that the fees of a lodge are, in "its reserved rights", a "subject for its own control;" and that the rights of a lodge "may not be made the subject of Grand Lodge legislation."

THE RIGHTS OF A LODGE

We cannot agree with this doctrine as applied to our state. In section 4 of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, we find these words: "The Grand Lodge is the creator of the subordinate lodges, and the repository of Masonic authority."—"From this proprietorship all authority possessed by subordinate lodges or individuals to assemble in the capacity of Masons, in the name

of Masonry, is derived." "The Grand Lodge—has the inherent right to determine all Masonic matters within its jurisdiction relative to the Craft in general, or to particular lodges, always subject to this constitution and regulations made thereunder." If these words mean anything they mean that the Grand Lodge owns and controls Masonry and the lodges; and that the phrase "reserved rights" or "inherent powers of a lodge," and "subjects for its own control" in a lodge, are all under control of the Grand Lodge. We are consistent: we do fix minimum dues. We had to do it in defence of Masonry. Of course we are not in this discussion arguing about Masonry in Tennessee—we do not argue—but are simply taking occasion to point out to our North Carolina readers the theory and principle which governs the relations between Grand Lodge and "daughter" lodge, as the English and Scotch put it in their books.

IS COMMENT DESIRABLE?

They've got a new Correspondence-writer, over in Tennessee's Grand Lodge. His name is Smart—Charles H. Smart. Having thus introduced him to all North Carolina we'll tell everybody that he is a good one. His attitude suits us exactly. By way of illustration, we quote from his introduction, wherein he tells all and sundry that he is going to comment when and as he pleases. Good for him! We do the same. Here is his statement:

Our belief has always been that a correspondent should have an opinion—good, bad or indifferent—and should freely express it. In this manner alone can the happenings in the world of Masonry be made clear. Should a Grand Master make a decision and a correspondent quote it without comment, although it may be wrong from beginning to end, it might be passed by without any particular attention being paid to it. If a correspondent attacks the decision, backs up his objection with good, sound argument, he will soon find out from the other correspondents whether he is right or wrong.

Objection from a correspondent to a custom in another jurisdiction should not be attacked as unlawful, because what is law in one jurisdiction oftentimes is not law in another. Then it is that the law may be attacked for being

wrong in principle. Before a correspondent "starts something" he ought to be reasonably sure that he can hold his own with the best of them.

In our review of the various jurisdictions, we have written what we conceive to be for the best interests of Freemasonry. We may be presumptuous in locking horns with the old hands of the Round Table, but what we write is simply our opinion. We do not ask any brother to believe as we do. It is for him to seek the Truth. If we are proven wrong, we are willing to acknowledge it.

We note one exception: we are not concerned with finding out "from the other correspondents whether he is right or wrong." This scribe writes for the consumption of those who pay the bills—the Masons of North Carolina. If he is wrong, they'll discover it, and form their conclusions accordingly. While we are glad to have every Correspondent look us over and "do his durnedest," these useful brethren must know that we are doing no grandstand stuff, and that's where they sit in this game. But the criticisms of our work, no matter in what part of our activities, which are manifold, we appreciate as the most useful experience of our life. We want them always.

TEXAS—1926

HOW TO BEGIN THE ADDRESS

As a general rule, the opening sentences of the annual addresses of Grand Masters, Grand High Priests and Grand Commanders suggest to the reader that "there is nothing new under the sun." There are some five or six types to one of which ninety-nine per cent of them do no violence, the reader having only to classify as "type 1, Type 3, Type 5," and so forth, and pass on. One of the types is the welcome sort; another is the "another year has rolled around" variety; a third is the "it is with a sense of humility and gratitude" species; a fourth scorns the conventions, says so and launches forthwith into the time-honored topics for Grand Officers' Addresses; a fifth rushes into the job of isolating the "what's-wrong-with-the-world," and pointing the way; and then another solemnly strikes the funeral tone at once. But this gentleman of Texas has a very appropriate way in which to begin his exordium and to direct attention to the main matters at the same time as follows:

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Texas, A. F. & A. M.:

My Dear Brethren—In accordance with our law, we assemble here today in our ninety-first annual Grand Communication, to carry forward the purposes of the Grand Lodge of Texas, as expressed in its Constitution, that is, "To control and regulate the practice of Freemasonry throughout its jurisdiction in accordance with the immemorial usage of this ancient and honorable craft; to advance the moral and social interests of its membership; to foster good citizenship, honest industry and right living; to cultivate the exercise of charity in its best and broadest sense; to assist the widows and orphans of its deceased members; to stimulate friendship, harmony and brotherly love; and generally to promote in its own way the happiness of mankind."

But we submit that if they are going to look after all of those things in three days, they will have to sit up

o'nights, and cut out much of Andrew Randell's oratory to make substantial headway on the job. This they proceeded not to do; for friend Andrew landed his usual job of extending a suitable welcome to Masons of more than forty years' standing, which he proceeded to do, of course, in most graceful manner. There is, we remark in passing, one Texas Mason who, still living, has been a Mason 78 years and is a hundred years old.

WE HAVE TOO MUCH HIGH LIVING

The Grand Master kept his guns in reserve to treat upon the state of society after the opening sentences. What he says with reference to the present American madness for luxury, ease and amusement, is worth the careful pondering of all readers. Here is it:

Some may think the day of the pioneer is over; that his work is done, and he has passed into history. It may be that the pioneers that wrested our fair land from savages, who organized our churches, our schools, and our charitable institutions and laid the foundation of the present civilization, have wrought well and passed to their reward. But every thinking man must realize that we are as much in need of pioneers today as ever. One of our leading Masonic magazines recently contained the following criticism of American life, by one of our citizens, upon his return home from a winter spent in England.

"At any rate one gasps, when one comes home, at the fantastic increase in both the scale and cost of living, and when one turns from one's personal plight to consider the effect on society generally, one wonders where the situation will end, and how much real happiness the new scale of living is bringing to people. I asked a young friend of mine whether the marriages of the group of her young friends in a community where I used to live had turned out happily. She thought for the most part they had not. When I asked her what she thought the cause of this misfortune might be, she said that five or six thousand dollars went nowhere now, even if the wife did all her own work. For a young man to earn that, he had to work himself to death in the competitive struggle, and in the evenings both were so tired, with worry quite as much as with work, that they had nothing of their best to give each other. They either passed a dull evening or went out for excitement. After a few years of that sort of thing the situation became rather hopeless, unless the

man happened to make money fast. Americans, now highly industrialized and living the most extravagantly luxurious life of any people, still cling to the frontier ideal, that any young man should be able to support any girl, and that a dowry is 'un-American.' That was all right when all he needed was an axe, a pair of strong arms, and neighbors to come in for the house-raising.

But now a father who deliberately accustoms his daughter to foolish luxuries expects her to be happy when she leaves a home where the scale of expenditure has been forty thousand dollars a year, to scramble along without even a cook, on five thousand dollars a year for her family. And it is not every young man of education and cultivated tastes who can offer a girl even that much. The result is no marriage, late marriage, or a soul-racking struggle for a mere living in such a way as to enable the young people to keep in some sort of social contact with their former friends.

"Another thing that struck me is that the American has no sense any more, of simple enjoyment. Conversation is a lost art. People no longer talk for the interchange of ideas. Indeed, ideas seem to be taboo. Any suggestion that everything is not for the best, in this best of all possible worlds, is considered dangerously radical. People are not expected even to pretend to exchange thoughts any more."

We only have to look around us to ascertain that this criticism is in a large measure, at least, true. Do we not, then, my brothers, need pioneers today, to point out to the American people that this wild scramble for selfish pleasure and amusement can only end in ruin and destruction. When we stop to consider that the manager of a baseball club that was successful in a world series, on a visit to any of the large cities, would receive a greater ovation than the President of the United States; when we realize that nearly all the ball players in the big leagues receive higher salaries than the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; when we are told that the gate receipts of a recent prize fight were over \$2,000,000.00; when we stop and compare the notoriety given by most of the big daily newspapers, upon the death of one of the greatest educators our nation has ever produced, with that of a movie actor who happened to die on the same day, in most of which short notices were given of the death of Elliott and great headlines displayed about the death of Valentino it occurs to me that we need pioneers today, who have the conviction and courage to stay the mad whirl of American life, in which materialism and selfish pleasures seem to be the only goal. We need a balance wheel—something to

evenly distribute among our young people the spiritual things of life as well as the material things.

He is right. Somebody should begin to think about this, and perhaps Masonry might aid in furnishing that balance-wheel.

A HURRY-DISPENSATION APPROVED

There is not any very momentous matter in the agenda of the 1926 Annual of Texas; but there are several matters of minor importance but of real interest. Here is one: we have consistently opposed the granting of dispensations for the conferring of hurry degrees upon those going to other parts; but this Grand Master Ed. Bryan granted such a one to a lodge to confer in a hurry upon a man going to Pennsylvania. This we should do gladly, if we were Grand Master. Pennsylvania is the only Grand Jurisdiction in America, so far as we now know, which confers absolutely no degrees by courtesy. Furthermore, if a man waits there a year, petitions for the degrees, is rejected, and returns to Texas later, remaining in Texas all his life thereafter, Pennsylvania claims that he is her material—although, living in Texas, he can never petition in Pennsylvania, but can not petition anywhere else, because he is claimed as her material by Pennsylvania. So we favor hurrying them up to get the degrees before they get to Pennsylvania.

MASONIC MATTERS IN THE COURTS

A lodge in Texas preferred charges against a brother and trial was started. The brother hired a lawyer, rushed into the courts, secured an injunction, and then sued for pecuniary damages. Of course the civil action never materialized, and the case is still not settled. Just at this moment, we remember no such case involving these elements, elsewhere.

YORK OF MEXICO RECOGNIZED

Grand Master Bryan recommends that the York Grand Lodge of Mexico be recognized. Action was postponed for a year; and in December, 1927, the York Grand

Lodge of Mexico was accorded formal recognition. Thus ends by acquiescence, an attempt at reconciliation and union of the two Mexican factions which split in 1909 which attempt was initiated and fostered by Texas about 1920. It accomplished nothing. There are fundamental differences between the notions of the two bodies concerning government. Native Mexican people have not the concept of majority rule that we Anglo-Saxons have and oftentimes we discover that they are very poor losers when the majority has spoken. And when that majority is of foreigners living in Mexico, sometimes that majority is inclined to feel that it is the repository of Masonic Landmark and tradition, and to have perhaps a shade less of desire to use tactful patience with its Mexican associates than might be expected. Sometimes we Anglo-Saxons are a little too direct—especially we Americans. These suggestions have to do with the occasion of the split in the old Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, where the York G. L. was formed.

"FOR MASONS ONLY" FORBIDDEN

We note that the Acacia Life Insurance Company and all others which solicit business from Masons alone is barred in Texas, as is the case in Washington. We do not see why these companies do not solicit business from members of other fraternities in addition to Masons, and thus satisfy these objectors. Are there not other secret orders or fraternities which would offer just as good moral risks?

And then there is a resolution that Texas pull out of the Masonic Service Association. This is carried over. It ought not to be adopted.

The committee described the volume of the Grand Master's work as "avalanchious." We are sure it was but we want Past Grand Master Fly to give us the definition of that word and cite its mention in the Texas dictionary. The word is in the permanent records now, and ought to be properly annotated in the Texas books.

This brother Fly is simply a wonder. There's no other Fraternal Correspondent like him. His work is wise, witty and well written.

UTAH—1927

There are two items in this book to which we direct the attention of the reader, and both are from the pen of Sam Henry Goodwin, the Grand Secretary and Reviewer. First, he tells us that the law requiring examination in the catechism of the third degree really works. Here is his statement:

EXAMINATION IN CATECHISM OF THIRD DEGREE

Each year appears increasingly to justify our law requiring each newly raised Mason to pass an examination in the catechism of the Third degree. Of course, we cannot measure the full value of this regulation: we do not know how often it has saved members of our Lodges from embarrassment when visiting in our own, or other jurisdictions, or prevented criticisms, and uncomplimentary reflections on the character of our work and membership.

Sometimes Grand Correspondents of other jurisdictions slightly refer to our law on this subject, and more than intimate that it cannot be enforced. Such critics seem to expect a one-hundred per cent enforcement, or observance, of this regulation, though such observance is to be expected of hardly any other requirement. If not infrequently happens that a man is given the degrees and almost immediately is transferred to another state, possibly out of reach of a Masonic Lodge. Ordinary good sense and reason have not been outlawed in Masonry, at least not in Utah, and in this western country we are apt to look with suspicion upon one who claims perfection for himself, or demands it of others. The number of our Lodges reporting 100 per cent in respect to this regulation is increasing, and an examination of circumstances governing in the few instances where less than this is shown indicates that failure was not due either to indifference or neglect.

WE SUGGEST AN IMPROVEMENT

When he comes to mention the benefits of this examination, he shies off to mention the prevention of embarrassment of those seeking to visit. While this is good, if we should have the task of working out something that would be required of a newly raised Master Mason, we

should perhaps require a little memorization; but we should require him to do some other work in the main line of Masonic Education which would have higher educational values than the mere act of rote memorization of a little educational material. It is this scribe's notion, that if we are to add further to the conventional requirement of memorization of material in the first two degrees, that further requirement might well be, not of additional memorization, but of reading and study of material sufficiently extensive to be beyond the possibility of memorization. We know of much material of this kind that would be highly valuable but is too much neglected by Masons. Of course friend Sam Henry knows of this, too, and appreciates its value.

ABOUT SAM HENRY'S BUICK

And now the second quotation from friend Sam Henry. We found a telegram quoted in the book from Andrew Randell in which felicitations were extended to a lot of Utah folks, closing with Sam Henry, and a certain Buick, which is described as with several kinds of insurance and all trimmings. The following explains it:

A SURPRISE FOR THE GRAND SECRETARY

"Kind hearts are more than coronets," sings one of the world's great Poets. This has been confirmed and exemplified in many ways and at many times, but never before in any such startling and overwhelming fashion, in your Grand Secretary's experience, as on Christmas morning, last. Called to the office on "a matter of business of some importance," as the matter was put over the telephone, and detained there for a short time while everything was being put in readiness, and then accompanied to the front door of the Masonic Temple by a goodly number of interested friends—on the pretext that we were all to pay a visit to the Crippled Children's ward at the Hospital—and then, the surprise. There on the sidewalk, at the foot of the steps, was a fully equipped five-passenger sedan; everything complete. And then the Grand Secretary was told that this was a gift to him from his Masonic friends—that was what happened to the Grand Secretary.

We congratulate Sam Henry. This scribe turned his Buick like that over the other day, himself inside. Brother Goodwin must avoid emulating that example; for he might not be so fortunate as we were, in escaping without a scratch.

VERMONT—1927

THE COST OF MASONRY

How much income should a man have, to be financially able to become a Mason? For what purposes should Masons be called upon by Masonry, to contribute money? How much shall we call the limit of dues and assessments which Masonry should require of the individual Mason? These questions are very pertinent. In laying them before the reader, we are considering Symbolic Masonry only; although as a matter of fact, two out of every five Master Masons belong to some of the appended bodies; one out of every five Master Masons is a Shriner, which means that his dues are not less than eighteen dollars per year in addition to those paid to the lodge. The above thoughts are suggested by certain ruminations of the Vermont Reviewer, Past Grand Master Archie S. Harri-man, as follows:

We are gradually being swamped with the multiplicity of these demands. What with Emergency Funds, Educational Loan Funds, Hospital Funds, etc., the time seems almost here when no poor man can become a Mason. No longer will it be true that "Masonry regards no man for his worldly wealth or honor." The questionnaires prepared for candidates of the future will have to include the question, "Is he financially able to meet all dues and assessments which may be levied hereafter on Masons only for the upbuilding of the schools and homes and hospitals of the community, the state, and the nation, that all men everywhere may know that Masonry has at last undertaken the sturdy task of providing funds for developing the earth into the heaven it was designed to be?" Will it indeed be so? Will it not be so, if dreaming visionaries are allowed to guide the policies of Grand Lodges? Men quote that thought which has glorified the past of Masonry, "Masonry is a progressive science," and put all the emphasis on the word "progressive." The result seems all too often something which may be better termed "Progressive Folly" than "Progressive Science."

IT COSTS US MORE

All of this leads to another question: why are Masonic dues lower in the New England states than anywhere else in the United States, or perhaps the world? We find these Vermonters raising the per capita tax from 50 cents to 75 cents per year; while here in North Carolina it is \$2.50, and in New Mexico, \$3.50; and other states in line with these. If we remember correctly, in Maine the tax is 50 cents, and in other of the New England states similar charges exist. We do not know that there is any connection between the two facts at all, but it is interesting also to note that the average age of a Master Mason in the states of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire runs about 60 years, according to the Underwriters' Mortality Tables, while in North Carolina it is five years less; in other words the Mason of these three states mentioned is older than he of any other state, averages being considered.

WHAT THE RITUAL CONCEALS

We now turn to other matters. The Grand Master in the conclusion of his address gives us something to think about, in the following:

The Ritual itself is but the shadow of that great, cohesive mass of fundamental truths embraced in Masonry's teachings, and to say that a Mason is *proficient* and *qualified* merely because he had mentally mastered the language of the Ritual, is to substitute the shadow for the substance, and the forms and ceremonies, for the great and fundamental truths of our fraternity. The traditions, the truths, the inspirations of the ages, the promises by our fathers made and kept, the stabilizing and uplifting influence of Masonry in the life of this nation from its earliest days, pointing with unerring finger the true path of freedom, and enlightenment, the God-given desire to be of service to God and Country must become a part of every true Mason's life. He must know *these* things if he would be indeed *proficient*; he must live them if he would be *qualified*.

It is strange, how many Masons fail to realize the truth of the above statement. Many think that the lec-

tures of the degrees are to be taken as the whole body of the truth and teaching of Masonry. As a matter of fact, this is entirely incorrect. Take, for instance, the figure of the "point within the circle." There is an explanation of this which every Mason has heard; but this is hardly more than a covering for the fact that the Mason must dig for the hidden truths; and then, in the present instance by way of illustration, if he shall have done so, he will be amazed to find what a world of truth about the "point within a circle" IS NOT even hinted at in the ritual of the degree. Any of the symbols would serve just as well; the marble monument of the weeping virgin, for instance, yields to the patient seeker some of the most delightful results of hard study that an active mind could conceive. How can we ever cause the great body of Masons to come to realize these things, and to seek for the hidden truths?

WHAT "RIGHT TO CHARITY" HAS A MASON?

These other matters are mentioned as we pass: first, Vermont declines to join the Masonic Service Association, the cost of the program being the only objection offered. A proposition to permit dual membership which has been under consideration, is not enacted into law, the confusion resulting being the first objection, and there is another one to the effect that "we do not think that a Mason should be permitted to double or increase his right to charity or other Masonic privileges by joining different lodges." This doubtless appeals to a Vermonter as rational; but we confess that we fail to see its meaning. What is meant by "right to charity?" There is no such right, or else we are mistaken. Lastly, we note that it is voted to enter negotiations looking toward the establishment of fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Ireland, A. F. & A. M. Doubtless the absence of such in the past is due to some oversight; for Grand Lodges scarcely call themselves regular if they are not in fraternal relations with England and Ireland. Scotland is not entirely in that category,

because several Grand Bodies are in, or have been in, squabbles with Scotland over the latter's incomprehensible attitude toward exclusive territorial jurisdiction.

Friend Archie Harriman, Reviewer, is a schoolman like unto this scribe, if we make no mistake. His work is excellent.

VIRGINIA—1927

DR. EGGLESTON PASSES

We are sorrowful. A Mason of superior intellect has gone. On the day, in November, on which we carried the book of Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Virginia with us to be read in spare moments while on a business trip to Norfolk, that Past Grand Master and strong man among reviewers, Dr. Joseph W. Eggleston, went to his long home. We deeply sympathize with Virginia in her loss. He had been in bad health, owing to the infirmities of age, for several months; and was unable to write the reviews of certain of the books for the 1927 book of Proceedings. North Carolina was among the number which it was not possible for him to review. One thing that we enjoyed most about Doctor Eggleston was the fact that, while he and this writer did not see eye to eye in all points, neither of us was unwilling or afraid to voice our opinions, and to support them. Hence life was never colorless, vanilla-flavored or void of stimulating elements.

SOME CHANGES

Other changes have come in Virginia. The Grand Secretary is made "emeritus," and Bro. James M. Clift is elected Grand Secretary. There is already a new Grand Treasurer in place of Dr. Eggleston. Jim Price is Imperial Recorder of the Mystic Shrine of North America, in place of Bro. B. W. Rowell, of Boston, who passed away in the summer.

A NEW INSTITUTION

The George W. Wright Masonic Tubercular Pavilion at the State Sanatorium at Blue Ridge is completed, and there will be heard the sound of axe, hammer and other tool of iron on the Old Folks' Home near Lynchburg, as soon as the craft breathe a bit following the raising of funds for the Pavilion.

It is recorded that a card index system is being installed in the Grand Secretary's office, which is evidently not clearly understood, for it gets some knocks—in fact, Jim Price, mentioned above, had to rise in explanation, which means defense. It is a great system if properly completed and kept up. North Carolina has it.

CLOSER TOGETHER

Virginia and North Carolina have much in common. We visited, incognito, old Blandford Lodge in Petersburg a few months ago. It is nine years older than this scribe's own Lodge, which was at first called Blandford-Bute Lodge, and some of the first members of our Lodge had names identical with those on the charter members' tablet in the hall of Blandford Lodge. This scribe's ancestors, a whole flock of them, came to North Carolina between 1675 and 1750, from the country around and south of Petersburg, and some half dozen or more fought in the Revolution in rank from Colonel to private. This scribe, a superintendent of a county system of schools, gives schooling, tuition-free, to a truck load of Virginia children in one of his schools; and the nearest Virginia county gives schooling, tuition-free, to a truck-load of ours in a Virginia Union School of like efficiency and curriculum. The strip of concrete road from this writer's door to the state Capitol of Virginia, just a little more than a hundred miles away, was formally opened with dog and ceremony a couple of weeks ago. Verily that mystic Dividing Line, of which Colonel Richard Evelyn Byrd once wrote the history, describing those to the south thereof as "mere Adamites, innocence only excepted," is become more dim than ever it was. "Propriores Salutamus."

WASHINGTON—1927

DEMOLAY: VIRTUES, LIMITATIONS, OBJECTIONS

What is going to be the effect upon the Masonry of the future, of the DeMolay organization? As will be seen from the tables which follow these reviews, the organization has become quite popular in the greater part of the United States. As a character builder, we think it deserves that popularity. Boys of the DeMolay age need to be kept away from questionable places and occupations; and they need to be kept busy. We have seen the DeMolay work conferred several times, and have been much impressed by it. We have seen many Grand Masters' Addresses, and allusions by the presiding officers of other organizations in the Masonic system, for which we write reviews, in which there was a warning that the Order must not be looked upon as a Masonic kindergarten, and we have uttered this warning in person; but somehow, we are not impressed with danger from this source. Perhaps the only remark that we should make originally about it, is that we doubt that it shall be permanent and the interest in it self-sustaining. That which holds the interest of boys must provide for the shifting of interest from one activity to another, easily and frequently, in a sort of progressive cycle. The DeMolay may do this now, or may later do it, to meet the inevitable boy-psychology; but if it does not, the DeMolay Order will never be able to keep itself on a permanent basis. The principle mentioned is the great secret of the success of the Boy Scout Movement, which has proved the correctness of the psychological principle named, in positive way rather than in negative manner.

Here is the only objection which seems to have real significance; it is from the Grand Master of Washington:

Moreover, in many of the DeMolay Chapters uniformed "patrols" are being organized. The officers of the various Chapters are working in expensive robes. The

question that is presented is, what effect will the activities in the DeMolay Chapters have upon our Masonic Lodges when these boys have attained to majority and many of them have become members of the Masonic Fraternity, as many of them naturally will? Will not those Masons who have had DeMolay training have a desire to see the Lodges engaged in the same kind of activities in which the DeMolay Chapters are interested? Having become accustomed to "Patrols," gaudily robed, will they not look for similar accoutrements in our Lodges and not finding them, will not their interest be lessened by their absence?

ALL "FOR MASONS ONLY" ENTERPRISES FORBIDDEN

Like the Grand Lodge of Texas, Washington seems to be very much opposed to the insurance concerns which solicit business from Masons only. Washington at this session passed the most drastic laws concerning this subject that we have seen. We quote the resolution (*italics ours*) :

Sec. 262. *Abuse of Masonic Name and Emblem.*
No Mason shall exhibit any Masonic emblem upon any sign, flag or banner, except in a Masonic procession, nor upon any place of business or in connection with any business advertisement; nor use any such emblem or the word "Mason" or the words "For Masons only" or "For Masons and their families only," or words, whether of similar or different import, constituting an appeal based on Masonic membership or relationship, or make any reference thereto in connection with any private business or any insurance or other business enterprise whatever, whether the same be conducted by a stock company, a mutual company, association or individual, for the purpose of soliciting patronage; and any Mason who shall accept employment with, or solicit business for, any person, association, company or corporation violating the provisions hereof, shall be guilty of unmasonic conduct; provided that this section shall not apply to Masonic books, journals or periodicals or to legitimate trade in Masonic supplies, but any Freemason engaged in the business of publishing any Masonic book, journal or periodical, who permits the printing of any advertisement in any such publication, using the word "Mason" or words "For Masons only" or "For Masons and their families," or any other term, sign or symbol of Freemasonry for any commercial or other business enterprise, the use of which is prohibited hereby, shall be guilty of unmasonic conduct.

Originally this, as proposed by the Grand Master, contained a clause providing that a Mason who should send into Washington from elsewhere, literature containing such advertising, "shall be subject to discipline by any lodge within this Grand Jurisdiction if personal service of charges of unmasonic conduct can be made within this Grand Jurisdiction." Obviously, he became entirely too "rank" in his efforts.

WHY DON'T THEY SOLICIT OTHERS

We in North Carolina have never felt the necessity for efforts at the extermination of the Acacia Life Insurance Company or the Massachusetts Protective Association, or some others which appear to have something worth while to sell. These people say they can give to the Mason the benefit of the fact that his is an extremely high class of moral risk; and that it is right that they should be allowed to give to Masons that benefit. We know nothing about such matters. One is disposed to wonder, as this scribe remarked in reviewing the same subject in the Texas book, whether there are certain other fraternities which offer equally high risks and whose members could be included, thus avoiding the censure which Washington and Texas heap upon them.

It is reported that the Masonic Educational Program of Washington is reorganized on a less expensive basis reducing the cost of its program from \$400 per month to \$160. This is after H. L. Haywood left them and went to New York to handle the Grand Lodge Educational program. The present objective in Washington is thus stated:

This Committee during the past year has functioned along what I consider the proper lines. It has devoted itself to an endeavor to bring to the members of the Craft a realization that to reach its highest accomplishments, Masonry must remain true to the traditions which have characterized it in the past; that to accomplish its greatest good it is unnecessary for the Institution to resort to those things which are frequently adopted by modern societies in order to attract members.

WHY NO MASONIC INNOVATIONS?

Why are "innovations in the body of Masonry" prohibited? Why is every Masonic year in every lodge ushered in by the charge to the new Master and the brethren, that "the least deviation in our established customs" will not be tolerated? The question is fruitful of much thought. Grand Orator Chadwick answers it by saying that Masonic Light does not change, but Masonic Sight is a progressive power, the acquisition of which is surrounded by dangers from certain selfish or misguided people who would for their own purposes bring "innovations", and change the established customs. He concludes that through this light comes the highest, and Masonic, type of brotherly love, which is beclouded if the schemes of the innovators be permitted.

HE SAYS "MASONRY DOES NOT PUNISH."

Washington uses the principle of Trial by Commission. This is stated incidentally. The Grand Master refers to it in asking the question, "Does Masonry Punish Masons?" He avers that it does not, in these words:

I find an idea more or less prevalent among the members of our Lodges that whenever expulsion is ordered by a Trial Tribunal, such expulsion is intended to be in the nature of "punishment" for the Brother expelled. As a result of this idea, after a judgment of expulsion has been in effect for a period of time in some cases long, and in others, short, the thought begins to grow that the Brother's "punishment" has been enough and a sentiment is engendered which promotes restoration. This idea that an expulsion is a "punishment" of the Brother involved is wrong. Masonry punishes no one. When an expulsion is ordered it is for the purpose of ridding the Lodge and the Institution of an undesirable member and not for the purpose of "punishing" a Brother.

We are not prepared to agree with him completely. Else why were the lightest judgments of a Masonic Tribunal the sentence of reprimand? This rids the lodge and the institution of no one. The term "degree of punishment" is used in the law. We agree that the withdraw-

al of the undesirable member should be the prime purpose of all Masonic trials, but notion has so long and so universally carried the "punishment" connotation, that we cannot now escape it.

Brother Edwin H. Van Patten, "Committee on Foreign Correspondence"—he is the whole thing, like ourselves—presents a remarkably fine report—replete with comment, manifesting a wide experience, and exceedingly interesting. We should like to quote page after page of his comment upon North Carolina. It is the best that we have seen upon us. Only one complaint do we lodge—miles of his report. You have to look on page 133 to find the printers do not put his name anywhere in a hundred out about it.

WEST VIRGINIA—1926

"UNDER THE SUN"

It is the twelfth chapter of the book of Ecclesiastes which contains that unforgettable description of old age which is used as the reading of the circumambulation in the work of the degree of Master Mason. The whole book is immortal. It is often misunderstood; interpreted to teach doctrines which it really refutes. One who would understand it fully will necessarily remember that the phrase "under the sun" is used between thirty and forty times, if we remember correctly; and this indicates the true nature of the dissertation in the book. It means, of course, that "if we are to consider all things from the materialistic point of view", then the several items which one finds therein must be accepted. "Under the Sun" means "in a world of materialism alone" and the real philosophy of the book is found in the same chapter referred to, in the words, "Fear God, and keep His commandments; for this is the whole duty of man."

THEY LEFT NOTHING TO REVIEW

It was in reading the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, November, 1926, that we happened by a process of elongated suggestion to think of these things. One who has read the story by Edgar Allan Poe, called "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," will understand this process of remote suggestion. It came about in this manner in the present case: We accidentally failed to brief this book while the others were being briefed earlier in the year, and read it this December 27th. As we read, the book seemed to contain hardly a single item which would bear transfer from West Virginia to North Carolina; and Reviewer Tavenner, a very excellent writer, will of course understand that we are writing for the North Carolina brethren. As we read, there came to us the

lines from the same chapter of Ecclesiastes, "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter," and we are going to state as that conclusion, "they attended to all necessary business for effective Masonic work in West Virginia, elected officers, stirred up no ripples, and home for a year's work," and left nothing for Reviewers to do.

Of course Brother Tavenner will understand that the verse of that chapter which immediately precedes the quotation is not at all apropos, for this as follows:

"And further, by these, my son, be admonished; of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh." For the reading of the books of the Grand Lodges, the Grand Chapters, the Grand Councils and the Grand Commanderies is not a weariness of the flesh.

THE COMMITTEES GOT CROSSED UP

One matter we read in the West Virginia book with some interest; in fact, we get a sort of laugh out of it. The Grand Master refused to grant dispensations to lay, with Masonic ceremonies, the cornerstones of churches on Sunday. This is to the church, we suppose, a religious ceremony; but to the Masons it is labor, and as such is not to be done on Sunday. In his address, Grand Master Bray told the Grand Lodge that the policy of the Grand Lodge in reference to this matter ought to be settled definitely. And the Grand Secretary in his report recommended that the Burial Service ought to be improved. After a while somebody moved that the committee on Proceedings of Grand Officers be heard after the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, which we did not understand at first.

MORE ABOUT SUNDAY CORNERSTONES

Well, in due course this Committee on Jurisprudence reported. As to the Sunday cornerstone matter, it hesitated "to adopt a rigid rule that would hamper Grand Masters in the future in exercising the widest discretion in the matter of granting dispensations." The committee (three members signing the report) confessed that what the Grand Master had said about it was well stated, but

"some of the members of this committee, when the Grand Master granted such dispensations," and that there was no unanimity about it. He who runs may read. They also stated that "we fail to see the necessity, and strongly doubt the propriety, of making any revision of the burial ritual." All of this is on pages 102 and 103 of the book, and is "unanimously adopted."

On page 104, comes the "Report of Committee on Proceedings of the Grand Officers." It is introduced by the statement that after the report was read, Brother Tavenner, P. G. M., moved that it be amended by the committee, "to be consistent with the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence." The motion carried, and the Grand Secretary adds, "and the Report so reconciled is as follows." Then we quote the two parts pertinent: (1) "your committee feels it proper to approve the recommendation of the Grand Master that Masonic lodges should not lay the cornerstones of buildings on the day we reverence as Sunday"; and (2) "we approve the recommendation of the Grand Secretary in regard to the modification and shortening of the burial service", and suggest the appointment of a committee to study and report. And a committee was duly appointed.

ABBREVIATING HIS "WIDEST DISCRETION"

Why have two committees to cover the same ground? The Grand Lodge would appear to have adopted the reports of both, in these particulars diametrically opposed; and one immediately following the other, apparently. It is presumed that the last adoption, chronologically considered, prevails. It is therefore concluded that there will be no more Sunday cornerstone-laying ceremonies in West Virginia, the Past Grand Masters who have done it in the past to the contrary notwithstanding. North Carolina does not hesitate about abbreviating the "widest discretion" of Grand Masters as to dispensations and the like. Once in a great while, if not abbreviated, it leads (not in West Virginia) to what look to us to be fool acts, which cause our institution's best friends to laugh at the men at its head.

WISCONSIN---1927

HOW MUCH NEED FOR A GRAND LODGE LIBRARY?

Is a worth while Library a major need of a Grand Lodge? This question is put squarely before the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin by the Committee on Masonic Education. It is pointed out that there are six really notable Grand Lodge Libraries in the United States:

Iowa, -----	35,000 volumes
New York, -----	18,000 volumes
Massachusetts, -----	35,000 volumes
Pennsylvania, -----	19,000 volumes
North Dakota, -----	22,000 volumes
South Dakota, -----	20,000 volumes

The committee recommends the development of a really worth while library in Wisconsin, but the Committee on Jurisprudence told the Grand Lodge that it was going to cost a considerable sum to do this, and it was accordingly dropped. There are many who feel that we in North Carolina need the same thing.

RADIATOR EMBLEMS PROHIBITED

The question of the propriety of using Masonic radiator-emblems comes up again in Wisconsin. We have discussed it in the review of Michigan and elsewhere in this volume. The Grand Master rules that a Masonic radiator emblem is not inconsistent with the principles of Masonry, but the Committee on Jurisprudence rules against him and is sustained. The point is made, that it is a easy step from an emblem on the radiator of the car, to a emblem over the door of the butcher, and so forth. Just at this time we are not in a mood for lengthy exposition or argumentation, and shall confine ourselves to the remark that we do not discover Masonic emblems commercialized in North Carolina, nor Masonry in any form

so commercialized, more than has been found everywhere from time immemorial; and we really are glad that radiator emblems are not banned in this state. We like the thing about as much on a private radiator as on a private lapel—and not too much on either.

IS THE MASTER GREATER THAN THE LAW?

The Grand Master was overruled in another matter: the by-laws of a lodge declare that said lodge shall meet on the first Tuesday evening in every month; including September, for instance, of course. The Master tells the members there will be no meeting on that September evening. At the usual time, Wardens, other officers and members are present, but not the Master. Question: is it legal to hold a stated communication? The Master says it is; the Jurisprudence Committee says it is not, and is sustained. The committee declares that the Master "is absolute in his government" under the laws and edicts of Wisconsin. "He may even deny admission to the lodge of a member thereof." We have examined again the constitution of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and discover a divergence of general concept at this point. In North Carolina, not the Master—nor the Grand Master—can make the written constitution and by-laws say what they do not say, nor efface therefrom the plain language of what they do say. So in this state the Grand Master's ruling would be correct; and the Grand Master himself cannot by dispensation nullify the written law—as, for instance, by seeking to designate as a stated communication one held on a date not named for stated communication. We are different from some of the jurisdictions; some of the ancient prerogatives are with us quite completely abrogated. Our law states clearly that the Grand Master cannot make Masons at sight, for instance.

"WIDOWS' CERTIFICATE" PROHIBITED AGAIN

Here again the "widow's certificate" is frowned upon, as in another state mentioned in this book. The objection raised here is that "such certificates in the hands of unscrupulous persons" might cause trouble; and "the widow

of a Master Mason should have little difficulty in proving her claim." In our days as Master, we several times signed these documents, but for reasons of delicacy we never became very enthusiastic about them. We are moved to say frankly, however, that we do not like the implication of the Grand Master that he thinks the widow in distress should be required to prove her claim rather than receive a paper writing stating that John Doe was at his death a Master Mason in good standing. All this slush about commending her to the good offices of the Craft everywhere might well be omitted from such papers. We think this is the best solution. It is entirely proper to protect Masonry against the unscrupulous; but we are a bit inclined to think that when this protection takes precedence over facilitating the case of the widow in distress Masonry will have become somewhat near hardboiled.

WE GET "FAVORABLE NOTORIETY"

Friend Aldro Jenks is a Reviewer after our own heart he says what he thinks ought to be said, disregarding the question whether it amounts to disagreement or to agreement with some other person. In this way he is able to stimulate others to do their own thinking. He reviewed North Carolina for 1926 with rare insight. He ventures the opinion that this scribe has achieved "favorable notoriety in this field of endeavor." We appreciate these words, and discern a trace of subtle humor in the phrase "favorable notoriety". The connotations of this phrase are a most interesting study. To be notorious is not always to be favorably notorious.

WHAT IS THE OPTIMUM SIZE OF A LODGE?

He observes efforts toward consolidation of lodges and remarks that the usual effort is toward smaller rather than large lodges. The tendency is toward a norm recognized as desirable; and those cases which he has seen are larger than this norm, while the cases referred to by Grand Master Cash were of little lodges of 25 members smaller than the norm, and mostly badly scattered. Grand Master Cash's defense of conferring degrees upon

the wounded and the maimed he calls "the usual sympathetic inanity." There is some interchance of compliments between Bro. Jenks and this scribe concerning the "padded" condition of the Wisconsin proceedings and the "prolixity of the record" of the North Carolina book. He is invited to "lay on" just as much as seems desirable; we are not expected to review the North Carolina book, you know, or else we might be heard about North Carolina as well as Wisconsin. Why don't the Wisconsin folks cut out that audit report, et cetera, in the "Appendix B" zone?

WYOMING---1927

PREVENTING SOME BAD PLANNING

Too often lodges which embark on building programs need advice, counsel and even the modification of their plans, which they are unable to get. In Wyoming there is a law to the effect that when a lodge expects to build a Temple, it must file with the Grand Master copies of its plans and specifications, a statement of assets available for building purposes, and a statement of the estimated revenue of the lodge and the method of financing the enterprise. If the Grand Master had a committee to whom this matter could be referred, consisting of an engineer, a financier and a third member with valuable experience in such work, there would be no more of these building programs which on the one hand would produce a product unsuited to the most efficient use, or costly to maintain or on the other hand, completely would destroy the moral of the local body after a few years by the heavy burden of dues and assessments which it was necessary to pay.

THE STATUS OF REJECTED MATERIAL

The Grand Master makes mention of the fact that there resides in Wyoming quite a number of people who have at one time or another been rejected, in years past in states which claim perpetual jurisdiction over all rejected material; and he thinks the position of the Grand Lodge with reference to this, with a possible complete denial of the claims of all other Grand Lodges upon material which has resided in Wyoming for a definite period, should be clearly defined. The Jurisprudence Committee thinks the matter is made clear by a certain section of Wyoming law concerning which we have no information. North Carolina Masonic law plainly states that we claim no such jurisdiction over our rejects in other states, and we do not recognize any such claim over any person residing in North Carolina, by any Masonic body whatsoever. The

jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge is supreme over all material which has established residence within this state, according to our notions of territorial jurisdiction.

HOW THE GRAND HONORS ARE GIVEN: DUAL MEMBERSHIP

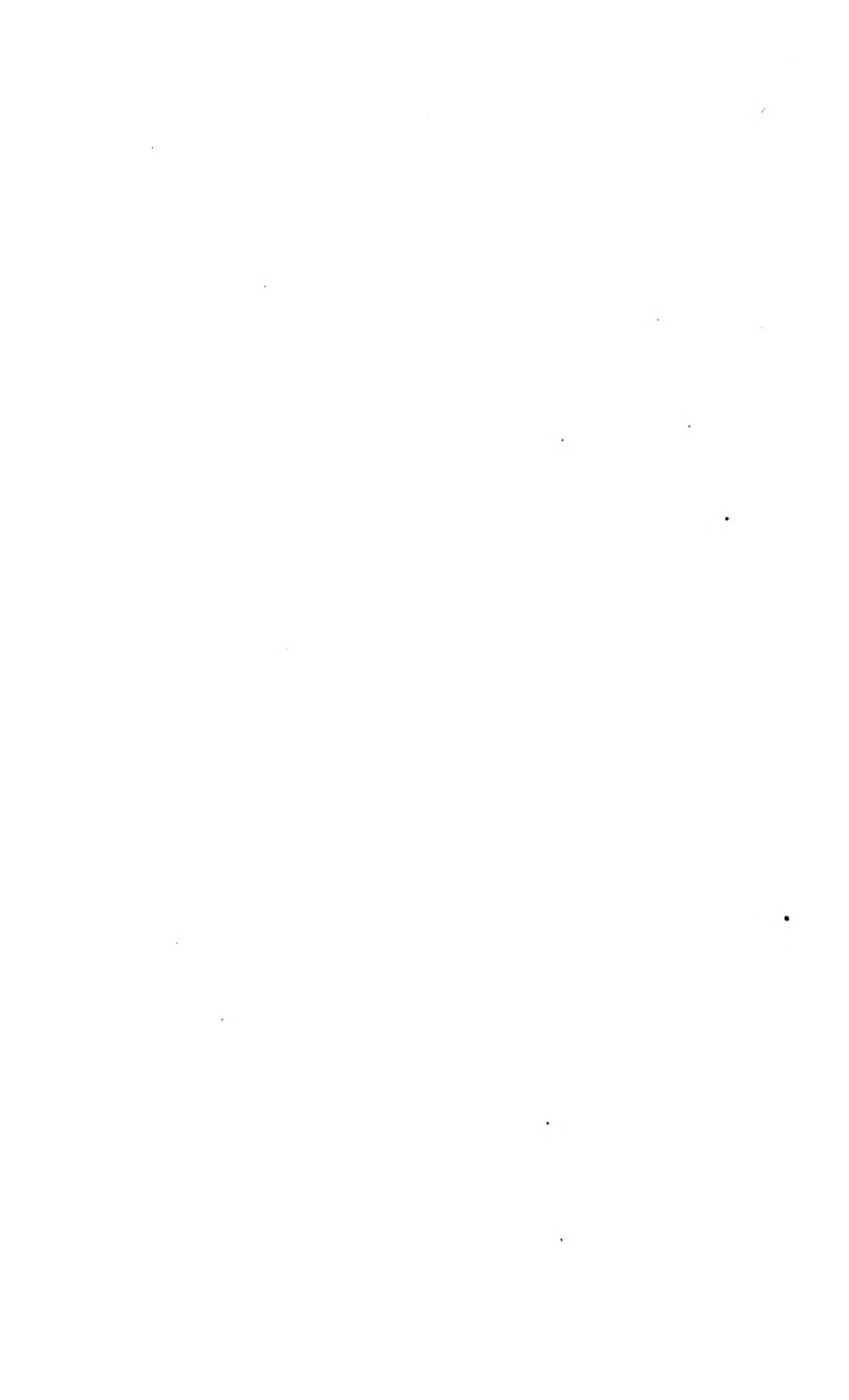
There are in the excellent Foreign Correspondence of Bro. Joseph M. Lowndes, two quite valuable symposia. One of these deals with the nature of the public grand honors of Masonry. From it we learn that in seventeen states the public grand honors are the same as the funeral grand honors without words; in 27 states, they are the three times three, but it is noted that in Missouri there is no noise and in Alabama there is a stamping of the foot; in Arkansas and Tennessee, the raising of the hands above the head and three claps; in Maine, cross arms on breast and bow; in Rhode Island, the same, three times; and in Pennsylvania there are no public grand honors. The second symposium deals with dual membership, Massachusetts, the Philippine Islands, Rhode Island and Virginia permit plural membership, we read; Minnesota, New Hampshire and South Carolina in addition to these permit dual membership but not plural; and Delaware permits its members to belong to a lodge outside of the state in addition to one inside thereof. New York is recently added to the dual group.

ELECTED BY DECLAMATION

We are told that John Anderson was elected by declamation, in reading the Review of North Carolina. We were present, but do not seem to remember that there was a declamation at that session. Sometimes they accuse us of queer things. Who declaimed John Anderson elected?

SECTION TWO

The British Empire



THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The writer of these reviews is here compelled to make a statement which he does not recollect that it has ever been necessary for him to make before. In short, sickness has rendered it necessary that he abbreviate the execution of a duty which would also have been a pleasure. The Proceedings of Alberta, British Columbia, Canada in Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Saskatchewan in Canada have all been read and briefed quite a while ago; then, the books also from the Australian states of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia were likewise so prepared for writing; and at length, after the writing of the reviews of the Proceedings of the Grand Jurisdictions in the United States were written and prepared for the printer, this scribe fell a victim of what is called for lack of a better name "Flu," and was put under the physician's care. Thereafter he was unable to do any writing at length.

Thus it is that we must pass over the most of what we have briefed out. We regret it. We should have liked to chat with Doctor V. H. Macaulay, writer of the Review of North Carolina for Alberta, himself a dentist, about the dental care which the children at Oxford receive; with Dr. W. A. DeWolf-Smith of British Columbia about the charming plan in his state of giving to the Masonic Districts names as well as numbers, which would add distinction; with the New Brunswick folks about the wisdom of receiving petitions from candidates with minor maim, and their proviso that one rejected and maimed may not later petition another lodge; with the Nova Scotian brethren about the proper color of the Grand Lodge regalia, and about the wonderful versatility of Brother Reginald V. Harris, their Grand Historian; and we should have liked to discuss at length the Canadian Diamond

Jubilee, which has aroused great enthusiasm in all Canada. We are going to quote from the Saskatchewan book an explanation of it:

DIAMOND JUBILEE

It is a significant coincidence that we celebrate our coming of age as a jurisdiction in the year in which Canada, the Nation, celebrates her diamond jubilee. Looking back on our growth and expansion during the past twenty-one years and drawing comparisons between that, and the development which has taken place in Canada during the past sixty years, is as inspiring in the one case as in the other, and from the past we are led to hope for the future, both as a great Nation, and as a great Institution. The past sixty years have been years of consolidation the world over and this has resulted in development, expansion and achievement unequalled by any previous century in the history of civilization.

It was in 1865 that that great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, emerged triumphant from the bloodiest struggle fought by any democracy within itself up to that time. He saved his country to develop his ideal of a great, a free and a united nation. Today there lies to the south of us one of the greatest nations the world has yet produced.

Two years later Canada, the Nation, came into existence by the union of four provinces and with the compromises necessary to the union of two distinct races with divergent racial and religious convictions and traditions. Today we boast of a United Country embracing half a continent, comprising nine provinces and vast undeveloped territory, the richest country, per capita in actual holdings and natural resources in the world today.

Nor has this consolidation and development been peculiar to American soil. The Australian Commonwealth was formed and federated a continent, the Union of South Africa was created, and so on throughout the Empire upon which the sun never sets—with but one exception. This consolidation and confederation has resulted in an expansion and development unequalled in the history of the world.

But the greatest consolidation and the one of which we are proudest is that consolidation of states known as the British Commonwealth of Nations. During the past sixty years Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, have emerged from Colonial to National status, but still embraced in that Great Confederation,

the greatest the world has ever seen. We in Canada, we in Saskatchewan, composed as we are of the sons of more than a score of nations, on this our Jubilee year, are a United people, proud to be included in this great Confederation, ready to reciprocate every fresh recognition of our autonomy with greater love for and devotion to that Flag which floats over Seven Seas and to the Crown which has ever stood as a symbol of liberty, of tolerance, and British fair play.

Such is the age in which it has pleased the Almighty that we should live, an age when man has gained triumph over the forces of nature undreamed of in any age that is past. A young man steps into an aeroplane in New York and in thirty-three hours he is in Paris from whence he calls up his mother in Detroit and tells her he has landed safely. America talks with Europe and soon may see those with whom they talk. It was during the last twenty-one years of this phenomenal period that it has been our privilege to carry on the benign work of uniting men in the bonds of brotherly love.

Twenty-five chartered lodges and four lodges U.D. with a membership of less than nine hundred consolidated into the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan on the sixth of August, 1906. Today we have grown to one hundred and ninety lodges with a membership of slightly over fourteen thousand.

As loyal British subjects and enthusiastic Canadians may we return thanks to the Most High for the manifold blessings He has bestowed upon us during the past sixty years. As members of this Masonic Jurisdiction—may we acknowledge His guiding hand during the past twenty-one years and go forward into the future inspired anew with greater love for the Nation, the Dominion, and the Craft and greater determination as citizens and members to play our several parts nobly and well.

Then there's a good poem in the book:

Does it make you mad when you read about
Some poor starved devil who flickered out
Because he'd never a decent chance
In the tangled meshes of circumstance.
If it makes you burn like the fires of sin,
Brother! You are fit for the ranks,—Fall in.

Does it make you rage when you come to learn
Of a clean souled woman who could not earn
Enough to live, and who fought and fell

In the cruel struggle and went to Hell.
Does it make you seeth with an anger hot?
Brother! We welcome you,—share our lot.

Whoever has blood that will flood his face
At the sight of a Beast in a holy place
Whoever has rage for the tyrants might
For the powers that prey in the day and night
Whoever has hate for the ravening Brute
That strips the tree of its goodly fruit
Whoever knows wrath at the sight of pain
Of needless sorrow and heedless gain;

Whoever knows bitterness, shame and gall
At thought of the trampled ones doomed to fall
He is a Brother-in-soul, we know
With brain afire, and soul aglow,
By the sight of his eyes we can sense our kin.
Brother! You battle with us,—Fall in.

Then, too, the Proceedings of Canada in Ontario tell why in many parts of the British Empire, if not in all parts, the Order of the Eastern Star is persona non grata. Sufficient be it here to say that such is the case; and there is absolute inhibition in many parts.

Let it be understood that we seek not to influence any thought in any part of the British Empire, concerning the Eastern Star or anything else. But we write for the brethren of North Carolina, and give them food for thought.

There are at this date four million one hundred thousand Masons in lodges belonging to Grand Lodges which use the English language. Of these, three million seventeen thousand are adherents of Grand Lodges in which the Eastern Star order is a welcome co-worker. It therefore follows that in Grand Lodges whose membership reaches one million eighty-three thousand, the Eastern Star Order is frowned upon or prohibited. The Eastern Star Order has on its rolls at present one million eight hundred thousand members, which is no inconsiderable number of folks to call co-workers when one comes to think about it. For ourselves, we cheerfully admit that we are glad that North Carolina belongs with the 3,017,000 rather than with the 1,083,000. Of course these

British Grand Lodges frequently refer to the experiences of Pennsylvania. We have several times requested these Pennsylvania men to tell us exactly why they banned the Eastern Star, and it has never yet been done. In that State the Grand Master may issue an edict, and no man or body of men may alter it. Grand Master John S. Sell thus banned the Eastern Star. He died of cancer not long afterward, and—well, it's their business and not ours, any way. So is the attitude of the Masonic bodies of the British Empire. But we are with the three million seventeen thousand.

Then there's a note in the book from Quebec to the effect that "a considerable body of unaffiliated colored Masons" desired to form a colored lodge. This was denied on the ground that Masonry knows no distinction of color.

The Quebec book contains a delightful sermon on "Life: Its Virtues and Its Perils." We simply must quote some of this, for it is good that our brethren read it:

In the prophecies of the Prophet Amos is the record of a vision the prophet had of a man with plumbline in his hand, testing an ill-built wall, which is evidently symbolic of his nation. And the voice of God gives to the prophet the interpretation of his vision in the words: "I will not again pass by them any more." Do you see the significance of it? It is the word of the Supreme Building Inspector of the Universe uttering His inevitable finding. The wall cannot stand—must not stand, because it is not built true. He will not pass by it any more. The time has come for it to be demolished. But let it be borne in mind that the servants who tear down bad buildings and bad lives are not laborers with pick and crow-bar, shovel and wheelbarrow, but the laws of the physical universe on the one hand, and the laws of the moral universe upon the other, which are all self-acting and forever make it impossible that a lie either in stone or in flesh can endure. The universe sees to it that jerry-built houses fall under stress of strain and storm, and the jerry-built life also falls, and great is the fall of it, because we live in a universe of truth that will not finally endure a lie.

But there remains another peril of which I speak with some diffidence. It is the peril of applying too narrowly the principles by which Masonry bids us live.

If you go up to the classroom of the professor of Moral Philosophy in the McGill University, you will sooner or later hear him tell his students that, in the ethical development of the human race, there can be distinguished a stage known as the stage of tribal morality, that is, a stage in which the salient ethical laws are recognized, but are only recognized as having jurisdiction within the tribe. The historian of our own Anglo-Saxon development will remind us, for instance, of a period when it was indubitably a murder to kill intentionally another member of the tribe, or a fellow-citizen of one's village. But it was no murder if one killed a neighboring villager who had been foolish enough to approach the tribe's domain without blowing the warning bugle which custom demanded. Such a forgetful or venturesome individual might be fairly considered a skulking foe, and made away with without soiling conscience. Your own knowledge is large enough to make you call to mind the fact that the Highland gentleman of Rob Roy's day would have hung his head in shame if he had been found guilty of stealing a fellow clansman's cattle, but, none the less, with eager readiness, and with no stain on conscience, he would enter into a raid across the border and lift a few hundred head of the Sassanach's cattle. You will not find it hard to discover that we are still in some respects in that tribal morality stage. Many a man who is a good and righteous father within the bosom of the family seems to think that out in the great business and industrial world he is at liberty to "scrap the ten commandments." And what is the ultra-nationalism that is keeping the world in turmoil and periodically deluging it in the blood of war, but the tribal morality of the nation assuming that the moral law lapses at national boundry lines. Now the peril I see for us Masons is that we may make our Masonic virture a morality of the tribal kind. We may think that our duty is wholly done when we observe strictly the recognized ethical laws within our Masonic tribe, and that we are at liberty to scrap them out in the big world of non-Masons. Lest you think I am without justification in visioning that peril, let me remind you that among our Masonic obligations is one that specifically binds us both to respect and to safeguard the sexual purity of a brother Mason's female relatives. Now let the unreflective mind draw its conclusions from the wording of that obligation, and it may very falsely decide that the obligation does not hold good beyond the Masonic tribe, and that the Mason may count himself free to play fast and loose with female virtue when it has no Masonic relationships, and to sully that priceless

thing which he really ought to hold in reverence in every member of the sex to which his own mother belongs. Masonic morality ought not to be trivial morality. It must be universal morality.

Let us remember that we Masons are under criticism by those without, and that the one altogether effective answer to all criticisms that have been, or may be launched against us, is the answer of a noble, pure and godly life—the answer of a life that will stand the scrutiny, at all points, of the eyes of man, of God, and of the angels.

Now let's look at some of the other books from the British Empire. Let it be said right here that England and Scotland never send us anything that we can review—it's all dead and dreary figures, names, uncut sheets, and a hopeless task. We have to learn from some of the Australian books that the United Grand Lodge of England is building a "Million Pound Masonic Headquarters Building" in London, the "King Edward VII Peace Memorial," which is what we should call a five-million dollar Masonic Temple. It has aroused tremendous enthusiasm. It is not difficult for British Masonry to raise money; these Masons are perhaps the most generous in the world.

THE AUSTRALIAN GRAND LODGES

The most of these books make mention of the serious damage and loss of life which occurred during the year in connection with disastrous bush fires throughout certain parts of the Australian states. Very generous sums of money are raised for the relief of the distressed brethren who have lost heavily in the fires.

All Australia is interested in the building of the Federal Australian Capital, which will correspond to our Washington, in the District of Columbia. The name of the Australian Federal Capital is to be Canberra, in the Federal District. Magazines have in recent months given to Americans descriptions of it, which lead one to conclude that it is to be beautiful as well as well-planned for years to come.

Of the Australian Grand Lodges, the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales is the largest in numbers, having 62,020 members at the time of the last report. This body maintains a very well organized Masonic Home and School. The latest development in connection with this, is the creation of what they call a "Hostel," to receive those from 12 to 16 years of age, who are to go to school in the nearby public high and grammar schools. Our readers will perhaps remember that an eccentric brother, Charles Kolling, originally from Pennsylvania, was going to donate large sums of money for the foundation of a "college" for these children; but when the papers were to be signed, he balked, imposed some fool provisos, and finally so completely proved that he was not willing to be fair and practical in the matter, that the Grand Lodge ceased to discuss it with him further. Some months later he died, his property being kept in his family.

Certain of the books mention the Masonic welcome which was accorded to the Masons who were aboard the American fleet of warships which girdled the globe and

stopped at Australian ports while on the trip. The Americans very greatly enjoyed the courtesies of their Australian brethren, which courtesies were exceedingly graceful.

The Australian brethren take the "secrecy" of Masonry very seriously. Thus the Grand Master of Victoria announces to the Grand Lodge that they should wear no Masonic emblems such as watch charms, etc.; emblems other than those of the three degrees, and of the Royal Arch or the Mark Master, must not be worn in the lodge room; the doings of lodges must never be published in the newspapers; no non-Mason may ever be permitted to see the interior of the lodge room unless all of the furniture is removed; and a brother is suspended for having ridiculed the ritual a little, his honorary distinctions being removed.

Should the boys "practice" on Sunday? The Queensland book raises this question, and proceeds to answer it with a qualified "yes." The argument about the matter, leading up to the decision, is not entirely satisfactory to us. We feel that if they were going to take the action which they did take, the less said about it in the Proceedings, the better.

But things are sometimes antipodal in the Australian practice, which is like the weather—for there Christmas comes in summer and what would be the Fourth of July if they observed it, comes in midwinter. We find in the New South Wales book that a lodge petitions to be permitted to take a twelve months' recess. This is granted. After sleeping a year, this lodge hopes to "carry on" again. We wonder whether the plan will succeed.

In the book from Western Australia, where Bishop Riley has been Grand Master for a score of years, we find it ruled that the Tiler and the Organist of a lodge, both of whom receive an honorarium, come within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the State, and the lodges are advised to insure against liability in all such cases. We find that in this State five brethren is the minimum number to hold a meeting. One queer case in the book is that of a Mason suspended for non-payment of dues within 19 months after raising. His case is the text of a sermon upon receiving as candidates

those men who cannot meet their necessary obligations. We think this is well warranted.

In Australia, the Grand Master is automatically the Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, in most cases. Thus we find Mr. Justice Poole, Grand Master of South Australia, advising all who expected to be Masters, to take the Royal Arch work. It is in this Grand Jurisdiction that it is recorded that salt is used as one of the elements of the consecration of a Masonic building, together with the customary corn, wine and oil. The "ode" sung as the salt is scattered, refers to the "conservant" power of salt; "And may Thy presence, Lord, keep this our temple from decay."

Mr. Justice Poole has a wise word for modern Masonry in his official address as Grand Master, as follows:

It is of little profit to Freemasonry to Initiate as Candidates, men who after two or three years abandon the Craft. Are we making the best use of the material when we have acquired it?

Do we make the best use of meetings for refreshment. I recall the days when I held no office in my Lodge and the days when I made visits to other Lodges. What was the lot of the members who held no office? The majority listened in silence to the Ceremonies. They went to refreshment and listened, without any real opportunity for conversation, to speeches from the time the W.M. proposed the first toast until they drank in silence the last toast—the toast that ends the evening. And that was called, and is called, the "Festive" Board; and yet, brethren, I have seen it suggested that these meetings for refreshment should be made to serve as an opportunity to instruct the brethren on matters Masonic by Addresses and Lecturettes. It is not for me to dictate to Worshipful Masters in what manner meetings for refreshment shall be conducted but I would like to express my own personal opinion that greater opportunity should be given for social intercourse between the brethren. In the atmosphere of brotherliness which there exists friendships may be formed and when formed cemented indissolubly.

Sir Charles Fergusson, Grand Master of New Zealand, also alludes to similar matters, in the following:

But an even more serious aspect is given to this matter by the fact that, from remarks frequently made to

me during my visits to Lodges, it appears that considerable difficulty is found in keeping up the interest and activity of some of our younger Brethren, and this, when viewed in conjunction with what I have just said, gives cause for serious thought. Many young Masons, I am told, drop away, finding, as they say, monotony, and even boredom. You may, perhaps, think that I overstate the case; yet I am assured that many earnest and promising young Masons find themselves disappointed in their aspirations and become slack in their attendance.

The books from South Australia, Western Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales all carry especially good Foreign Correspondence reports.

SECTION THREE

*The Masonry of Languages other
than English*

SOME PRESENT-DAY PERSECUTIONS OF MASONS AND MASONRY

The foreword to our discussion of the Masonry of the British Empire applies here also; we were prevented by sickness from preparing the essays upon the several books we had briefed, and we are of the opinion that the following extracts from the Annual Report to the Grand Lodge of New York by the Grand Historian, Brother Ossian Lang, will prove very interesting to our North Carolina brethren.

First we quote from his general introductory remarks:

Freemasonry has not escaped the general inquisition. Opponents have arisen in unexpected quarters. It has been put under the ban in Soviet Russia, in Oligarchic Hungary, and in Fascist Italy; and in Republican Germany it has been, and is yet, harassed and being contended against with implacable fury. In America and under the British Empire—excepting perhaps Ireland, during the time of upheaval—the Craft has been left unmolested, but almost everywhere else it has been put on the defensive. Why is it? what are the reasons? These are questions worth considering, and now would seem to be the time to face them. That is the explanation for my report this year.

One thing at least is clear from the accounts in this report:—that engaging in politics is suicidal for Freemasonry. Another point which I trust will stand out clearly is that we need not bother about our enemies so much in order to protect and perpetuate the Craft, as to examine ourselves in the light of what the opposition holds up against us and then set to work resolutely to correct what is wrong and improve what might be better.

He then surveys the situation in Europe as follows:

PERSECUTION OF FREEMASONS IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Freemasonry has been placed under the ban in Russia, Hungary, and Italy. In Germany a hostile campaign is being waged against it. In almost every part of Continental Europe a relentless anti-Masonic propaganda is kept up to discredit and suppress it, since the closing of the War. An unsettled economic and political situation

furnishes perhaps the chief explanation. Settled prejudices offer another. Atmospheric conditions, that is the pervading something which has been called post-War psychology, no doubt may be considered a contributory cause: A scape-goat must be found. But why pick out Freemasonry?

The general public in Continental Europe knows next to nothing about Freemasons, who they are, why they are, and what they are trying to accomplish. This may be accounted for by either the exclusiveness of the Lodges, lack of interest among men, current misconceptions, or a more or less deep-seated prejudice among the general public.

Speaking generally, the Lodges over there are more exclusive than they are in English-speaking countries. The membership is made up largely of intellectuals, men of scholastic and artistic tastes, who have very limited, if any, social contacts with the ordinary run of men. Farmers, small shopkeepers, clerks and day laborers either are not wanted or when admitted find themselves ill at ease in the Lodges. Professional men, artists, men of social idealism, find in the Lodge recreation, comfort, inspiration and an outlet for their philanthropic zeal. All this is good. But something is lacking. And that lack keeps Freemasonry from realizing its full purpose. This can be accomplished only where sincere men of all walks of life can meet together and work together as a band of Brothers and carry with them, each into his own social circle outside of the Lodge, the moral and philanthropic impressions received within the Lodge.

When it comes to seriousness of purpose, solicitude for the reputation of the Craft, willingness to serve the Brotherhood, and a firm insistence that every man shall exemplify in his life the virtues that mark a true Freemason, we have much to learn from the Lodges over there. When it comes to making that which Masonry has to offer accessible to all men who with moral worth, sincerity, kindness of heart and a tolerant spirit combine willingness and capacity to serve their fellowmen, then the Lodges over there have much to learn of us.

The outside public can know but little, if anything, of the workings of our Lodges. But all can form an opinion from the exemplars of Freemasonry, the men whom they know to be Masons and whose conduct they can observe. Where opportunities of contact and experience in dealing with Masons are scant or lacking altogether, mendacious trouble makers have no difficulty in propagating suspicion and hostility against the Brotherhood. Anti-Masonic propaganda can make no headway in the United States and other English-speaking lands,

as long as the Masons themselves remain true in word and deed to the principles of the Brotherhood. This touches the heart of the whole business.

Three things need to be emphasized now more than ever to protect Freemasonry against unjust attacks:

1. Freemasonry teaches and seeks to realize the Brotherhood of Man on the firm foundation of belief in the Universal Fatherhood of God.

2. In every country Freemasons are required to be loyal to the government by law established, true to their nation and helpful to the common good.

3. Freemasonry will not tolerate religious disputes and is "resolved against all politics, as was never yet conducive to the welfare of the Lodge, nor ever will."

So say the Old Charges which are binding upon all Freemasons. Where they are disregarded, there is no Freemasonry. The title does not make the Mason; his observance of the Old Charges does.

ANTI-SEMITIC ATTACKS ON MASONRY

Then there is a summary of the Hungarian situation, from which we quote:

Freemasonry has been compelled by the Hungarian Government to suspend its labors. The great Masonic Hall at Budapest has been seized and turned over to an association of military officers, the Move, and the records of the Craft, the library and museum and all other property are now in the possession of the Department of the Interior. The holding of Masonic meetings has been made an offense against the law, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Why was this done? The Government says that its actions were compelled by "political necessity." In order to judge the matter fairly, we shall have to review briefly the post-War political history of Hungary, and we must take account also of the psychology of the people which has sustained the action of the Government.

One result of the Jaszi and Bela Kun revolutions, particularly the Red Terror days, was the rise of an anti-Semitic frenzy such as never had been known in Hungary before. The outstanding leaders of the Bourgeois-Radical and Soviet regime had been Jewish intellectuals of militant anti-nationalist temperament. Their violently atheistic attitude, their assaults upon practices and institutions which were the most inviolably sacred things the people knew, their reckless disregard of the rights of property and life, the ruin they wrought,

kindled a hatred against them which spread against all of their race. Reactionaries fanned the flames to blaze an opening for their own rise to power.

Anti-Semitism once aroused became directed also against Freemasonry, chiefly because the great majority of the members of the Lodges, with only one or two exceptions, were Jews. This was not always the case, but had been a gradual development. In the earlier days the percentage of Jews corresponded more nearly to the racial make-up of the nation, in which the Hebrew element constituted about six per cent. Hungary being predominantly Roman-Catholic, with a strong Protestant minority among which were sects of anti-Masonic attitude, the men who might feel inclined to become Masons would by logical necessity be more largely of the Hebrew race than the general ratio of the population would warrant.

Furthermore, as in other countries, so in Hungary, the Jews are of four distinct groups: There are the strictly orthodox, who keep apart from all other association and pursue their course in self-isolation; then there are the fully assimilated Jews who hold their own with the best citizens of the nation, and who, though adhering to their ancient faith, share all other things which the social life of the country provides; next there are the more or less turbulent "intellectuals" who are intolerant of every form of orthodoxy and of every form of religion for that matter and glory in individualistic and anti-nationalist, cosmopolitan agitation; finally there is the floating minority of irresponsible, unrelated individualists devoid of moral sense and offensive generally which furnishes a most dangerous criminal type of revolutionary hoodlum, whatever land they happen to be in.

Freemasonry in Hungary drew its members chiefly from the fully assimilated Jews, though a small minority of "intellectuals" were also represented, a few of whom figured prominently in the Revolution. The latter fact was seized upon by anti-Masonic propagandists to involve the whole Fraternity. That is one reason why the deluded mass of the Hungarian people approved and supported the Government's action in prohibiting Masonic meetings.

WHY MUSSOLINI OUSTED MASONIC LODGES

Next there is a discussion of Masonic conditions in Italy from which we quote the following paragraphs:

Moreover, many of the most important offices in the various State Departments and in the public educational system were held by men known to be Masons, and

their incumbencies were by the average man ascribed to the political power of the Craft. Whatever was wrong in public affairs was—wrongly perhaps but nevertheless it was—blamed on the Masons. That is what the man in the street had observed. That is what had molded public opinion concerning Freemasonry.

When Young Italy marched into Rome and took possession of the Government, the first object was to make a clean sweep and eliminate whoever and whatever was responsible for things as they were. They wanted all public offices to be surrendered to their own leaders and comrades. A clash with the incumbents became inevitable. Antagonisms became intensified. Then came an official edict from Facismo headquarters calling upon all who were Masons to vacate the offices they held. Many obeyed. Many others sat tight waiting for a change which never came, trusting for security to the secrecy which guarded Masonic membership from being divulged. Then came the Association Law which required publication of the names of all members of Masonic Lodges and secret societies in general.

Of the persecutions visited upon Freemasons we need not speak in detail, their relentless, cruel character has been reported in the newspapers, and they are here referred to only to indicate the rigor of the campaign for the ousting of Masons from all places of influence in the State and in the local communities. And the people, shocked as they must have been, were content to let the persecution take its course. The sad fact is that Italian Freemasonry, by its abandoned but not forgotten past, had forfeited the good will of the people to a large extent.

Meanwhile the harried, careworn and still hopeful defenders of Freemasonry continued their courageous struggle to keep the Craft afloat, however reduced in numbers, and to imbue the faithful remnant with a firm determination to uphold and exemplify the true ideals and principles of Freemasonry. Success was thwarted largely by tactical blunders and the interference of fool-friends among the "long-distance patriots" domiciled or living in exile in foreign lands. The tactical mistakes sprang from a vain hope that appeal to fair play and the sympathy of the people might win support, while all these efforts only irritated the de facto authorities all the more. Prejudice knows no fair play and is blind and impervious to reason and to common sense.

Still greater harm was wrought by the interference of groups and organizations of irresponsible persons in foreign lands, in Europe and in America. Domizio Torrigiani suggested, begged, implored his friends in

foreign countries to desist, but they would not. Masonic Jurisdictions, especially of France and Belgium and a few other Latin countries, led in protestations and criticisms of the Italian Government. In the United States, too, anti-Fascist propaganda among the Italians labored to arouse hostility and carried their noisy agitations up and down the country, affecting nothing in Italy except to make the irritated Government put on the screws more tightly. Again and again these agitators were pleaded with to heed the request made by Domizio Torrigiani and leave Italy alone to solve its own problems. But they would not listen.

When the question of the Italian loan was being discussed in Congress, a few excited Masons sought to persuade the Senate and the House of Representatives to refuse to extend help to Italy, on the ground that Freemasonry had been persecuted and suppressed in that country. Although representative leaders of the Craft came out publicly with the firm declaration that Masonry had nothing to do with political matters, and although the American Grand Lodges which constitute the real authority in affairs Masonic, each in its own Jurisdiction, had refrained from any and every declaration or action, the Italian Government added one more item to the justification of suppression of the Masonic Lodges.

Some fatal mistakes were made in Italy. They were made under most trying conditions, under the stress of defeat following upon defeat and a futile endeavor to argue with prejudice, antagonism and pride in control on both sides of the controversy.

And last we find a very interest discussion of German conditions, in the midst of which we find these paragraphs:

GERMAN FREEMASONRY UNDER FIRE

Attacks from without and dissension between their Grand Lodges are causing the Freemasons of Germany much concern.

An irresponsible, fanatical, entirely mendacious book started the trouble. Its obvious intent was to fasten the guilt for the War and the resultant defeat of Germany upon the Masonic Fraternity—upon "International Freemasonry," whatever that is.

The book is so utterly absurd that it would appear preposterous to expect an intelligent public to accept the story as true. But after-war excitement is only a continuance of war excitement. And we all remember

vividly how credulous "the intelligent public" can be when the lower passions are aroused. Besides, we in America have had the "Morgan Excitement" which, one hundred years ago, aroused such bitter feelings against the Masons as to all but crush the Fraternity in many sections of our own country, and particularly in the State of New York.

Prejudice is the twin-sister of hatred, and both are deaf to reason.

"Universal Freemasonry" and "International Freemasonry" and other suchlike current catch-phrases no doubt suggested to Wichtl, the author of the book, the thought of an "international conspiracy." And the object of the plot? Why, to incite the nations of the world to fly at one another's throats to the end that all Kingdoms be destroyed, all countries denationalized and a universal communist democracy established upon the ruins of all that was, under the dictatorship of a Judaic-Masonic cabal. International bankers, seeing in the great debacle a chance to get control of all the money in the world, gladly supplied the funds necessary to assure the success of the Masonic conspiracy. Everything is so simple and obvious. To avoid, however, unprofitable questioning, J. Pierpont Morgan, Woodrow Wilson and all such other Americans, Englishmen, Latins and Jews as had a hand in war finance are listed as Freemasons.

For a time and for a number of reasons, the book was among the "best sellers" in Central Europe. It was sensational, of course. It dealt with the very, very secret machinations of a very, very mysterious group of international arch-conspirators. Then it was written by such a good man! Wichtl enjoyed the reputation of being an estimable citizen and the soul of honesty. That, like most fanatics, he was easily duped in anything touching his pet prejudice was not so well known. Equally honest fanatics, sharing his violent hatred of Masonry, drew freely upon his book for broadsides circulated in print under their own honored names. With all this, however, the anti-Masonic movement failed to gain real momentum, until organized propaganda got back of it and set to work resolutely to drive Freemasonry out of Germany.

Several racial-nationalistic organizations saw in the agitations an outlet for their own particular grievances. Chief among these are the Knights of St. John, the Association of the German Nobility* and the National Society of German Military Officers. In other words, the scions of the old German Nobility took the lead. To them the principles of the Fraternity were the cause of

the cataclysm which had swept away cherished prerogatives and the superior rank which their families had enjoyed for centuries. The writings of Wichtl and von Reventlow furnished the desired ammunition for a determined war upon Freemasonry.

The campaign waged by the nationalist organizations of the nobility and the German officers has been particularly effective and appears to have troubled the Grand Lodges of Germany more than any opposition they ever met before. The three principal charges are that German Freemasonry during the War entertained disloyal relations with Grand Lodges in enemy countries, that the Masons caused the downfall of the German people, and that all Masonry is controlled by Jews, an "anti-national group" which seeks to undermine the Christian faith and to destroy patriotism.

At the first outbreak of hostilities, these associations put all Masonry and all Masons under the ban.

An attempt was made, in 1922, to have a similar decision adopted by the German Burschenschaft, a nationalist association of students, with local branches in all German universities and technical schools. The proposition was submitted by representatives of the Austrian Burschenschaften and quite obviously on anti-Semitic grounds. On recommendation presented by the Alt-Herrentag of 1923—a meeting of the Old Gentlemen of the Association, those who by reason of former active membership retained a social connection with it—the question was referred to the various local groups for intensive study, and there it is now.

Meanwhile the "100% German" idea, the Ku Klux Klan sentiment as we would call it, asserted itself again and again in public utterances; as, for example, in an editorial published in the official organ of the Burschenschaft, which announced: "In our opinion, Freemasonry is not in accord with our racial point of view."

That anti-Semitism has been from the start, and is now, at the bottom of the whole excitement, has become more and more evident. Though modifications were made from time to time in the attitude towards Masons in general, the opposition to the so-called "humanitarian" Grand Lodges became rather more pronounced. Under the pressure of incontrovertible facts brought forward to confute their charges, the anti-Masonic organizations practically adopted at last the views expressed in resolutions adopted by the executive board of the Associated Nobles, in December, 1926.

* *Deutsche Adels Genossenschaft*; i.e., Comradeship of German Nobles, or Associated German Nobles (i.e., the Junkers).

These resolutions read as follows:

"1. A member of the D. A. G. cannot be member of a humanitarian Lodge.

"2. It is left to the decision of the conscience of the individual whether he can harmonize his membership in the D. A. G. with membership in one of the three Old-Prussian Grand Lodges.

"3. Upon our members who belong to the Old-Prussian Grand Lodge, is imposed the duty to labor within the Old-Prussian Freemasonry in the spirit of the principles of the D. A. G.; i.e. Christian, monarchical, national.

"4. The Lodges of the Swedish System are to be considered as on an equal footing with the three Old-Prussian Grand Lodges."

In substance this means that the members of the several groups of German hundred-percenters cannot be identified in any way with a Grand Lodge which permits Jews to be accepted into its Lodges. It also means that those who are members of Lodges in any one of the "Christian Grand Lodges" must make their Christian-monarchical-nationalist politics felt in the Lodges with which they are affiliated.*

* That the movement in Germany against Freemasonry has back of it more than mere political objects is shown by the attacks issuing from organizations which are governed wholly by temporarily dominated prejudices. At the bottom, to be sure, the intention is to wipe out the Masonic Lodges, but each attacking group has its own reasons. One Hundred-Percent *Deutschtum* is the Big Bertha brought into play. Anti-Semitism furnishes the gunners. For example, here is an extract from the recent issue from the National German Turners:

"There are in the *Reich* seven complete Judaized Lodges, so-called 'humanitarian' and 'eclectic,' besides a Free Union of German Freemasons which writes and talks openly in favor of Jewdom and wants to be the eighth Grand Lodge. Over against these stands three so-called 'Christian' systems; The National Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge York, and the National Mother Lodge for Germany. None of these are racially pure, and they cannot be, because of their intellectual basis. . . . Furthermore the three systems are all identified with the League of Grand Lodges, and here is where the Jewish leadership of the whole is assured and brings the entire German Freemasonry to the aid of World-Jewdom. . . . A really true German cannot be a Freemason."

Incidentally the Turner declaration shows how much nonsense can be fitted together to prove a point.

Ludendorff, the Kaiser's general, may have private motives for throwing the war guilt over into the backyard of Freemasonry, but he merely is a voice of the prejudices which happen to be rampant in Germany now, when he writes to the *New York World* that the American people did not go into the war because they wanted to, but because they were enticed and driven into it, like cattle to the slaughter, by means of a mendacious propaganda, "through Wilson, by command of the Jews, Freemasons and Jesuits."

What conclusion may one draw from this discussion?

First, that a senseless persecution comes sometimes on slight pretext. The Morgan excitement is an illustration of this. The Morgan incident was then, and is now, susceptible of many interpretations, all widely divergent. Some of these would have omitted Masonry entirely; others made Masonry a murderer for the sake of the sanctity of its "secrets." These latter prevailed and there came the worst persecution that Masonry has ever known in the United States.

Second, that Masonry must ever remain absolutely apart from all political matters whatsoever. It would be foolish to seek to maintain that the Masonry of Continental Europe has not sinned in this particular. Where there is persecution, it is caused by some form of extremism both among the persecutors and among the persecuted; and one breeds the other, oftentimes.

Third, there is need for Masonry to stick close to fundamentals. This is its safest guarantee against entrance into forbidden fields; against deviation from the task of character-building, for which Masonry primarily exists.

SECTION FOUR

Statistical Tables

FROM 1 TO 28

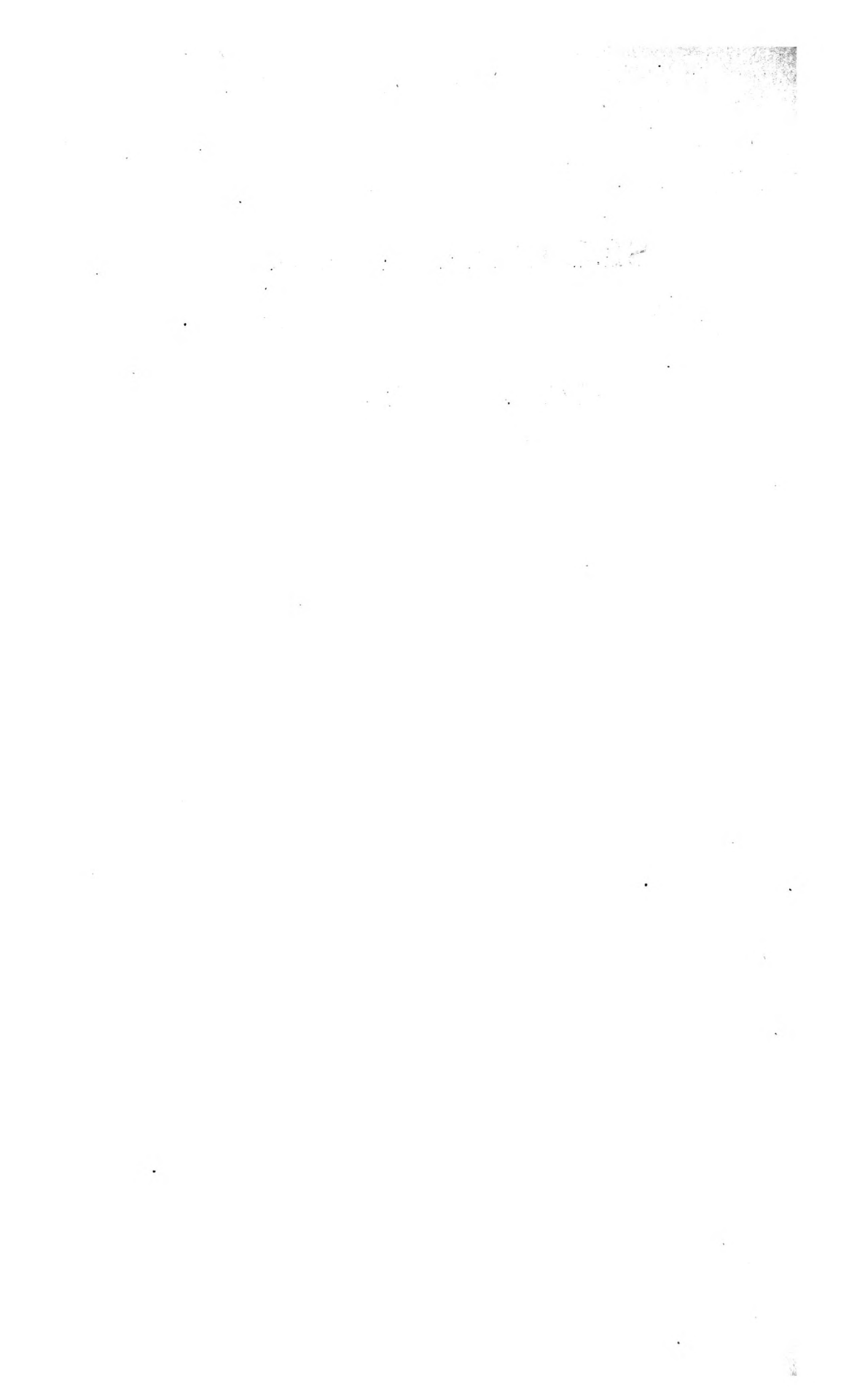


TABLE 1, TIME, PLACE AND PER

STATE	GRAND MASTER	YEAR	PLACE	Co.
Alabama.....	Oliver Day Street.....	106	Montgomery.....	Fred Wall, Atl
Arizona.....	George Emmett McMillan.....	45	Tucson.....	Harry Arizona
Arkansas.....	W. M. Kent.....	86	Little Rock.....	A. B. Little, T
California.....	Will H. Fischer.....	78	San Francisco.....	Jesse M. White
Colorado.....	John Andrew.....	66	Denver.....	Stanley C. Wa
Connecticut.....	Theodore Foster.....	39	Hartford.....	George A. Kie
Delaware.....	Harry Galbraith.....	122	Wilmington.....	Thomas J. Da
Dist. of Columbia.....	Gratz E. Dunkum.....	116	Washington.....	G. W. Baird, V
Florida.....	Benjamin E. Dyson.....	98	Jacksonville.....	Ely P. Hubbel
Georgia.....	A. G. Miller.....	141	Macon.....	Raymund Dar
Idaho.....	Richard F. Curtis.....	60	Boise.....	Percy Jones, F
Illinois.....	Louis L. Emmerson.....	88	Chicago.....	Delmar D. Da
Indiana.....	Obie J. Smith.....	109	Indianapolis.....	Elmer F. Gay,
Iowa.....	David R. Tripp.....	84	Cedar Rapids.....	Louis Block, I
Kansas.....	Charles N. Fowler.....	71	Topeka.....	Albert K. Wils
Kentucky.....	C. S. Runkin.....	126	Louisville.....	W. W. Clarke,
Louisiana.....	Edwin F. Gayle.....	116	New Orleans.....	John A. Davil
Maine.....	David L. Wilson.....	108	Portland.....	Ashley A. Smi
Maryland.....	Warren S. Seipp.....	140	Baltimore.....	Rev. Henry Br
Massachusetts.....	Frank L. Simpson.....	150	Boston.....	No correspond
Michigan.....	George W. Graves.....	83	Detroit.....	Rev. Wm. H. C
Minnesota.....	William R. Smith.....	74	St. Paul.....	Edmund A. Mc
Mississippi.....	James Henry Johnson.....	109	Jackson.....	H. C. Yawn, I
Missouri.....	John Pickard.....	106	Kansas City.....	Arthur Mather
Montana.....	(Dr.) William J. Marshall.....	63	Billings.....	H. S. Hepner,
Nebraska.....	Albert R. Davis.....	79	Omaha.....	Lewis E. Smidl
Nevada.....	V. M. Henderson.....	63	Reno.....	Frank D. King
New Hampshire.....	J. Melvin Dresser.....	133	Concord.....	Harry M. Cher
New Jersey.....	Howard R. Cruse.....	140	Trenton.....	Ernest A. Rec
New Mexico.....	John S. Mactavish.....	49	Magdalena.....	John Milne, Al
New York.....	Harold J. Richardson.....	146	New York.....	S. Nelson Saw
North Carolina.....	John H. Anderson.....	140	Raleigh.....	J. Edward Alle
North Dakota.....	Walter H. Murfin.....	38	Fargo.....	George H. Phe
Ohio.....	B. Frank Thomas.....	118	Columbus.....	O. P. Sperra, F
Oklahoma.....	Earle C. Flesher.....	19	Oklahoma City.....	Thomas C. Hu
Oregon.....	Robert S. Eakin.....	76	Portland.....	David P. Masc
Pennsylvania.....	William M. Hamilton.....	141	Philadelphia.....	Jesse E. B. Cu
Rhode Island.....	Winfield S. Solomon.....	137	Providence.....	William H. Seo
South Carolina.....	Charlton Durant.....	189	Charleston.....	James L. Michi
South Dakota.....	George O. Goodman.....	53	Sioux Falls.....	Arthur H. Tuft
Tennessee.....	H. Lee Fox.....	113	Nashville.....	C. H. Smart, F
Texas.....	M. A. Childers.....	91	Waco.....	W. M. Fly, Gor
Utah.....	Dana Tyrrell Smith.....	56	Salt Lake City.....	Sam H. Goodw
Vermont.....	Frederick H. Babbitt.....	134	Burlington.....	Archie S. Harri
Virginia.....	James Bowman.....	150	Richmond.....	Joseph W. Egg
Washington.....	Robert A. Wilson.....	70	Tacoma.....	Edwin H. Van
West Virginia.....	W. Taylor Workman.....	63	Huntington.....	Lewis N. Tave
Wisconsin.....	Herbert W. Dixon.....	83	Milwaukee.....	Aldro Jenks, D
Wyoming.....	Marion A. Kline.....	53	Cheyenne.....	Joseph M. Low

SONNEL

RESPONDENT	GRAND REPRESENTATIVE	TIME
mens.....	Present.....	Dec. 6
Drachman, Tucson.....	Present.....	Feb. 14
exarkana.....	Absent.....	Nov. 13
d, San Francisco.....	Do not appoint.....	Oct. 9
rner, Denver.....	Present.....	Sept. 18
s, Hartford.....	Present.....	Feb. 1
y, Wilmington.....	Present.....	Oct. 5
Washington.....	Present.....	Dec. 15
l, Tampa.....	Absent.....	April 17
niel, Atlanta.....	Present.....	Oct. 24
Blackfoot.....	Present.....	Sept. 11
rrah, Bloomington.....	Present.....	Oct. 9
Indianapolis.....	Present.....	May 22
Javenport.....	Do not appoint.....	June 12
on, Topeka.....	Absent.....	Feb. 22
Owensboro.....	Do not appoint.....	Oct. 18
la, New Orleans.....	Present.....	Feb. 6
th, Bangor.....	Absent.....	May 1
anch, Leesburg, Va., R. 3.....	Absent.....	Nov. 15
ent.....	Do not appoint.....	Dec. 6
Gallagher, Allegan.....	Absent.....	May 22
omgomery, Minneapolis.....	Absent.....	Jan. 18
umberton.....	Present.....	Feb. 14
, St. Louis.....	Present.....	Oct. 25
Helena.....	Present.....	Aug. 15
, Omaha.....	Absent.....	June 5
, Reno.....	Absent.....	June 14
ey, Concord.....	Absent.....	May 16
, Newark.....	Present.....	April 18
buquerque.....	Do not appoint.....	Feb. 20
er, Palmyra.....	Present.....	May 1
n, Warrenton.....	Jan. 17
ps, Bowbells.....	Present.....	June 19
avenna.....	Absent.....	Oct. 17
mpirey, Hugo.....	Present.....	Feb. 14
n, Albany.....	Present.....	June 13
mingham, Harrisburg.....	Do not appoint.....	Dec. 26
tt, Providence.....	Present.....	May 14
e, Darlington.....	Absent.....	Mar. 7
s, Sioux Falls.....	Absent.....	June 12
ashville.....	Present.....	Jan. 25
zules.....	Present.....	Dec. 1
in, Salt Lake City.....	Present.....	Jan. 17
man, Middleburg.....	Present.....	June 13
eson, Richmond.....	Absent.....	Feb. 14
Patton, Seattle.....	Present.....	June 19
mer, Pickersburg.....	Absent.....	Nov. 11
olneyville.....	Absent.....	June 12
ndes, Caspar.....	Do not appoint.....	Aug. 22

TABLE 2—ATTENDANCE OF GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

In the following Grand Jurisdictions the Grand Representative of North Carolina was present at the Annual Communication under review:

Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington—Total, 25.

In the following Grand Jurisdictions the Grand Representative was absent at the Annual Communication of his Grand Lodge:

Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.—Total, 16.

The following do not enter into the exchange of Grand Representatives:

California, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Wyoming—Total, 7.

REPEATED ABSENCES

The Grand Representatives of North Carolina near the following Grand Lodges have not been present at their Annual Communications for five years or more:

Florida, Michigan, South Dakota.

Absent at the last four Annuals:

Maryland, Nebraska, Virginia.

DISCUSSION

This scribe was once the Grand Representative of a Grand Council, and for some reason was absent three times. His commission was revoked. It has been commonly understood of late that Grand Representatives owe it to the appointing Grand Lodge to attend the Annuals or write a letter or telegram setting forth their inability to do so. We like this sentiment.

Canadian Grand Representatives present: Ontario, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island. Absent: Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan.

Australian Grand Representatives present: New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria. Absent: South Australia.

TABLE 3. SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP, WORLD-WIDE

MASONRY		Lodges	Members
English-speaking Grand Lodges:			
United States of America.....		16,406	3,233,752
Philippine Islands (bilingual)		102	6,842
Canada:			
Alberta	147	13,035	
British Columbia	115	14,512	
Ontario	557	107,676	
Manitoba	100	11,653	
New Brunswick	43	5,989	
Nova Scotia	80	9,820	
Prince Edward Island	16	1,197	
Quebec	84	14,689	
Saskatchewan	187	13,606	
		1,329	192,177
British Isles (Estimates):			
England	4,300	310,000	
Scotland	1,158	87,000	
Ireland	669	70,000	
		6,127	467,000
Australasia:			
New South Wales	484	62,020	
New Zealand	266	24,823	
Queensland	251	22,000	
South Australia	128	13,093	
Tasmania	41	3,530	
Victoria	384	42,090	
Western Australia	106	7,667	
		1,660	175,22
All English-speaking Masonry		25,624	4,073,99
Add York of Mexico, (English			
is Official Language)	14	893	
		14	89
Grand Total for English			
Language		25,638	4,074,88
Other Masonic Bodies Recognized			
by North Carolina:			
Western Hemisphere:			
Cuba, Isla de	168	13,272	
Costa Rica	5	285	
Panama	8	350	
U. S. of Venezuela	13	600	
Colombia at Barranquilla	10	1,600	
Colombia at Bogota	3	200	

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Colombia at Cartagena	4	250		
Guatemala	16	750		
Peru	15	1,900		
Ecuador	9	288		
Salvador Cuscatlan	5	202		
Honduras	4	300		
Porto Rico	52	4,800		
			312	24,797
Africa:				
National Grand Lodge of Egypt			67	6,000
Europe:				
Austria, Vienna	23	1,570		
Denmark	16	7,000		
Holland	137	8,160		
Norway	15	6,500		
Sweden	43	21,469		
Switzerland, Alpina	37	4,765		
			271	49,464
Total of non-English-speak-				
ing Masonry recognized				
by us			630	80,261
Grand total, lodges and				
membership, recognized				
by North Carolina in 88				
Grand Lodges			26,268	4,155,148

Figures with reference to the British Isles, the majority of Bodies in South and Central America, and Denmark and Norway, are either estimates or not recent. No authentic figures on these seem to be available to any of the Masonic authorities on statistics.

MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

No Masonic Authority whose work we have examined, can safely claim to be able to furnish a correct list of "Bodies not Recognized." The following is as good as any that we have seen, and is the best compilation obtainable. It is possible that some of the Grand Lodges mentioned may be at this writing dormant. Figures are estimates in many cases, and not recent in others.

In Europe:			
France, Grand Orient	462	40,000	
France, Grand Lodge	136	8,000	
France, National Grand Lodge			
Germany:			
Rising Sun, Nuernberg	48	2,300	
Three Globes of Berlin	174	22,689	

Grand Countries (National).....	168	23,039	
Eclectic Union, Frankfort	25	3,400	
Zur Freundschaft, Prussia	98	9,996	
Hamburg (Jewish)	61	5,300	
Hamburg, Provinzial (non- Jewish)	12	1,200	
Zur Sonne	38	4,040	
Saxony	42	7,237	
Zur Eintracht, Darmstadt	10	880	
Zur Brudertreue	5	1,600	
Bruderkette, Leipzig	7	1,843	
Finland, Grand Lodge	5	250	
Italy, Grand Orient (suppressed) ..	507	30,000	
Italy, Grand Lodge (suppressed) ..	560	60,000	
Greece, Grand Orient	34	8,000	
Hungary	82	6,124	
Spain, Grand Orient	64	4,700	
Spain, Grand Lodge	8	200	
Norway, Norske Polarstjernen	4	804	
Turkey, Grand Orient	21	2,000	
Bulgaria	12	1,100	
Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Jugo- slavia	18	600	
Czechoslovakia, Lessing of Three Rings	10	900	
Roumania, Grand Lodge (Pan- gal)	8	300	
Roumania, Grand Orient	7	500	
Portugal, Lusitania	80	3,000	
Belgium	24	4,000	
Poland	17	500	
Czechoslovakia, Grand Lodge	10	360	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			2,752 254,8
Liberia, Africa			9
South America:			
Venezuela: G. L. of Caracas; Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.;			
Grand Lodge of the East.....	31	1,000	
Brazil, Grand Orient	330	12,000	
Rio Grande do Sul	40	2,500	
Uruguay	18	600	
Paraguay	10	800	
Argentine Republic, Grand Orient..	115	4,000	
Chile	58	4,000	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			602 24,
Central America and West Indies:			
Cuba, Oriental Grand Lodge.....	10	1,200	
Haiti, Grand Orient	75	17,000	

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Santo Domingo	13	1,000		
Mexico:			98	19,200
Valle de Mexico				
Grand Lodge of the Pacific, Sonora Cosmos, Chihuahua ..			15	1,500
Benito Juarez, Torreon (Coahuila)				
Occidental Grand Lodge, Guadalajara (Jalisco)				
G. L. of Nuevo Leon, Nuevo Leon				
G. L. of Oaxaca, Oaxaca.....				
G. L. of Pueblo, Pueblo.....				
El Potosi, San Luis Potosi.....				
G. L. of Tamaulipas, Tampico (Tmps)				
United Mexican Grand Lodge, Vera Cruz				
Oriental G. L. of Yucatan, Merida (Yucatan)				
Total, estimated, local bodies of Mexico			50	2,500
American Total			765	38,100
Total, all Masonry not Recognized by North Carolina.....			3,526	293,212
Grand Total			29,794	4,448,360

DISCUSSION

From this table it will be seen that there are, counting all estimates, old figures and approximations as actualities 4,448,360 Master Masons scattered throughout the world. Of this number, more than three-fourths are members of bodies in the United States of America; and more than four million use the English language. Every Masonic body of which we have knowledge, using this language, is recognized by us. Not a single Grand Lodge using the German language is recognized by North Carolina at present, nor any in the Portugese.

Indications point toward a gradual trend in the direction of the standards set up by North Carolina, Massachusetts, New York, Florida and others, substantially alike, by which to judge the competency of real and acceptable Masonry. If these can be laid before doubtful Masonic organizations consistently, the purifying effect will be marked. Our standards are as follows:

Fraternal recognition may be extended to a Grand Lodge when it appears to the satisfaction of this Grand Lodge, a Committee having first considered and reported thereon:

1. That such Grand Body has been formed lawfully by at least three just and duly constituted lodges, or that it has been legalized by a valid act issuing from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, or from a Grand Body in fraternal relations with this Grand Lodge.

2. That it is an independent, self-governing, responsible organization with entire, undisputed and exclusive dogmatic and administrative authority over the Symbolic Lodges within its jurisdiction, and not in any sense whatever subject to, or dividing such authority with, a Supreme Council, or other Body claiming ritualistic or other supervision or control.

3. That it makes Masons of men only.

4. That it requires conformity to the following, which the Grand Lodge of North Carolina considers necessary in a Masonic Body:

(a) Acknowledgment of a belief in God the Father of all men

(b) Secrecy.

(c) The Symbolism of Operative Masonry.

(d) The division of Symbolic Masonry into the three degrees practiced in North Carolina.

(e) The legend of the Third Degree.

(f) That its dominant purposes are charitable, benevolent, educational and for the worship of God; and that it excludes controversial politics and sectarian religion from all activities under its auspices.

(g) The Sacred Book of the Divine Law, chief among the Three Great Lights of Masonry, indispensably present in the lodge while at work.

5. That it occupies exclusively its territorial jurisdiction or else shares the same with another by mutual consent; and that it does not presume to extend its authority into, or presume to establish lodges in a territory occupied by a lawful Grand Lodge without the expressed assent of such supreme governing Masonic body.

The number of Masons and of lodges in the group not recognized is decreasing rather than being augmented. We know that while we list 90,000 Masons in Italy, the number there in a period of suppression is reduced to a mere handful of the faithful. As will be learned elsewhere in this book, there is severe opposition to Masonry in all of Germany.

Some of the Bodies not recognized are not sovereign and independent of Supreme Council control; others do not require presence of the Sacred Law or expression of belief in Deity. Others are not at peace with other Grand Bodies; and a few are not so firmly established that we may form a satisfactory conclusion concerning them. A few are deserving of recognition, but we have not obtained authentic information to be presented to the Grand Lodge.

TABLE 4. THE NUMBER OF MASTER MASONS IN EACH GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES

Rank.	1927	1910
1. New York	329,295	163,341
2. Illinois	290,642	101,692
3. Pennsylvania	210,500	92,135
4. Ohio	202,125	75,976
5. Michigan	149,128	63,022
6. Texas	135,800	47,701
7. California	129,309	41,007
8. Indiana	127,915	54,710
9. Massachusetts	123,425	56,657
10. Missouri	113,214	51,086
11. Iowa	90,719	42,612
12. New Jersey	89,597	31,324
13. Kansas	82,165	33,657
14. Oklahoma	71,002	18,558
15. Georgia	68,828	32,708
UNITED STATES	65,995	
16. Kentucky	64,849	35,983
17. Minnesota	60,742	24,922
18. Wisconsin	58,826	25,680
19. Alabama	54,538	22,319
20. Tennessee	50,022	23,614
21. Virginia	47,933	20,638
22. Washington	47,818	14,473
23. Connecticut	45,109	22,586
24. Maine	43,749	28,328
25. Nebraska	41,586	17,886
26. North Carolina	41,439	19,918
27. Mississippi	36,402	19,535
28. Louisiana	35,151	13,014
29. Arkansas	34,821	17,122
30. West Virginia	34,077	13,185
31. Maryland	33,430	12,838
32. Colorado	32,729	13,546
33. Florida	30,404	9,083
34. Oregon	29,783	9,986
35. South Carolina	29,753	12,515
36. District of Columbia	23,264	8,948
37. Montana	20,469	5,485
38. South Dakota	19,683	8,301
39. Vermont	19,263	12,931
40. Rhode Island	18,291	7,147
41. New Hampshire	15,440	10,260
42. North Dakota	15,407	7,137
43. Idaho	10,118	2,741
44. Wyoming	7,925	2,556

45. New Mexico	6,578	2,381
46. Arizona	6,083	1,807
47. Delaware	6,003	3,049
48. Utah	4,937	1,639
49. Nevada	2,890	1,681

DISCUSSION

The largest Grand Lodges of the world are those of New York, with 329,295, and England with about 310,000 Masons on their rolls. But England has a great number of members scattered throughout the world, whereas New York has none without the borders of her own territorial jurisdiction, except the two or three hundred in Syria, and the usual 11% scattered.

North Carolina, which has about the average population based on one-forty-eighth of the total for the country, lacks about 23,000, or more than fifty per cent of having the correct number of Master Masons on the same basis. One may reply to this statement that the negro population makes the difference, but this merely offsets the greater percentage in other states who are prohibited by their religious connections from becoming Masons; which population is practically negligible in North Carolina.

TABLE 5. THE NUMBER OF MASTER MASONS PER
MILLION OF POPULATION

Rank.	1927	1910
1. Maine	55,168	39,639
2. Vermont	54,657	36,327
3. Kansas	44,948	19,904
4. District of Columbia	43,081	27,632
5. Indiana	40,607	20,256
6. Illinois	39,835	18,035
7. Iowa	37,409	19,154
8. Nevada	37,335	20,531
9. New Hampshire	33,934	23,829
10. Oregon	33,464	14,843
11. Michigan	33,212	22,426
12. Wyoming	32,893	17,510
13. Missouri	32,254	15,512
14. Washington	30,613	12,673
15. Colorado	30,473	16,953
16. Ohio	30,122	15,937
17. Oklahoma	29,921	11,199
18. Nebraska	29,789	15,002
19. California	29,169	17,532
20. Massachusetts	29,095	16,830
21. New York	28,827	17,922
22. Montana	28,668	14,054
23. South Dakota	28,280	14,234
24. Connecticut	27,572	20,261
UNITED STATES	26,286	14,544
25. Rhode Island	25,981	13,171
26. Kentucky	25,555	15,714
27. Texas	25,162	12,216
28. Delaware	24,703	15,044
29. North Dakota	24,028	12,368
30. New Jersey	23,925	12,385
31. Minnesota	22,610	12,041
32. Florida	22,306	12,092
33. Georgia	21,705	12,536
34. Pennsylvania	21,634	12,020
35. Alabama	21,395	10,439
36. Maryland	20,933	9,910
37. Mississippi	20,329	9,522
38. Wisconsin	20,159	11,003
39. Tennessee	20,129	10,808
40. West Virginia	20,099	10,797

41.	Idaho	18,947	8,418
42.	Virginia	18,826	10,010
43.	Louisiana	18,175	7,857
44.	Arkansas	18,107	12,408
45.	New Mexico	16,780	7,275
46.	South Carolina	16,120	8,252
47.	North Carolina	15,017	8,665
48.	Arizona	13,252	8,842
49.	Utah	9,457	4,393

DISCUSSION

One wonders why North Carolina has so much possible Masonic material which has never been utilized, being third from the bottom in the above list. The answer in its entirety will be perhaps difficult to discover; but it is worth while to mention that (1) of the two and three quarters million of her population, about three quarters of a million are negroes; (2) North and South Carolina have a higher percentage of children in their population than any other group of states; and (3) the per capita wealth is not great. The absence of large cities, and the high percentage of the population on farms, may also contribute.

TABLE 6. THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PER
LODGE

Rank.		Rank.	
1.	District of Columbia...528	25.	Oregon179
2.	Rhode Island457	26.	Arizona174
3.	Massachusetts401	27.	Wyoming172
4.	Connecticut376	28.	Missouri170
5.	Pennsylvania375	29.	Iowa163
6.	New Jersey339	30.	Oklahoma155
7.	New York333	31.	Montana153
8.	Ohio332	32.	Nebraska143
9.	Michigan300	33.	Texas138
10.	Illinois289	34.	Virginia136
11.	Maryland274	35.	Louisiana131
12.	Delaware273	36.	Idaho126
13.	Indiana248	37.	Nevada125
14.	California230	38.	North Dakota119
15.	Colorado223	39.	Florida118
16.	Maine211	40.	New Mexico115
17.	West Virginia205	41.	South Dakota112
18.	Utah197	42.	Kentucky109
	UNITED STATES196	43.	Tennessee107
19.	Minnesota196	44.	Georgia106
20.	Wisconsin195	45.	South Carolina102
21.	New Hampshire192	46.	North Carolina 98
22.	Vermont187	47.	Alabama 94
23.	Kansas183	48.	Mississippi 93
24.	Washington181	49.	Arkansas 62

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP OF A LODGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

The sizes of lodges in several countries are given as follows, three years ago:

Sweden	451	Latin America	82
Norway	429	Ireland	79
Denmark	325	England	72
United States	182	Scotland	72
Canada	135	Italy	66
Switzerland	127	Czecho-Slovakia	64
Bulgaria	95	Netherlands	59
Austria	90	France, Belgium, etc.....	30
Australasia	89	Germany	12

DISCUSSION

There seems to be an opinion today that some sort of norm may be found with reference to the numbers of members in a lodge for greatest efficiency and the truest Masonry. Many lodges elsewhere are too large, and quite a number in North Carolina are so small as to be weak.

The average Masonic lodge in the United States of America has on its rolls more than twice as many Masons as the average in North Carolina. In size, our North Carolina lodges closely resemble those of the British Empire. We are disposed to fear that the resemblance ends here. North Carolina is pre-eminently a state of small towns, hamlets and country settlements. This gives rise to our present system of small lodges, and to our system of consolidated schools. The need of advance in education produced the latter, and the need of Masonic education gave rise to the very important plan of Masonic education of North Carolina. Arkansas is the only state which has more small lodges than we have.

TABLE 7. THE NUMBER OF MASTER MASONS PER
HUNDRED SQUARE MILES, LAND AREA

Compared With Number Inhabitants per Hundred Square Miles.

Rank.		Inhabitants per 100 Sq. MI.
1.	District of Columbia	32,766 527,880
2.	Rhode Island	1,714 64,929
3.	Massachusetts	1,535 52,211
4.	New Jersey	1,192 48,980
5.	Connecticut	935 33,329
6.	New York	691 23,719
7.	Illinois	518 12,852
8.	Ohio	496 16,200
9.	Pennsylvania	469 21,443
10.	Indiana	354 7,668
11.	Maryland	336 15,896
12.	Delaware	305 12,227
13.	Michigan	259 7,647
14.	Vermont	211 3,862
15.	New Hampshire	170 5,022
16.	Missouri	164 5,089
17.	Iowa	163 4,358
18.	Kentucky	161 6,282
19.	Maine	146 2,642
20.	West Virginia	141 6,949
21.	Tennessee	120 5,919
22.	Virginia	119 6,255
23.	Georgia	117 5,345
24.	Wisconsin	106 5,220
24.	Alabama	106 4,926
	UNITED STATES	106 3,972
26.	Oklahoma	102 3,375
27.	Kansas	100 2,226
28.	South Carolina	97 5,987
29.	North Carolina	85 5,863
30.	California	83 2,773
31.	Mississippi	78 3,862
32.	Louisiana	77 4,225
33.	Minnesota	75 3,279
34.	Washington	71 2,301
35.	Arkansas	66 3,623
36.	Florida	55 2,400
37.	Nebraska	54 1,803
38.	Texas	51 2,025
39.	Colorado	32 1,021
40.	Oregon	31 918
41.	South Dakota	25 897

42. North Dakota	21	913
43. Montana	14	475
44. Idaho	12	627
45. Wyoming	8	241
46. Utah	6	625
47. New Mexico	5	309
47. Arizona	5	390
49. Nevada	2	70

DISCUSSION

The student will observe that the number of Masons per square mile follows in general the number of human beings per square mile; and it will be also observed that the Central States of the United States as a rule show a higher ratio of Masons than of general population, the same to some extent being true in some of the New England States.

In the United States as a whole there will appear to be 106 Masons per hundred square miles, out of a population of 3,972 per square mile; while in North Carolina there are eighty-three Masons, out of a population of 5,863 per square mile. It will be seen that our State has some fifty per cent more population, and some fifteen per cent less of Masonic population, than the average for the whole country.

TABLE 8. THE PERCENTAGE OF NET GAIN IN EACH GRAND LODGE DURING THE LAST MASONIC YEAR

Rank.		Rank.	
1.	Nevada6.21	25.	Minnesota1.57
2.	California5.63	26.	Tennessee1.53
3.	New Jersey3.90	27.	Pennsylvania1.52
4.	Wisconsin3.22	28.	Indiana1.34
5.	Arizona3.08	29.	Rhode Island1.28
6.	Washington3.03	30.	Virginia1.27
7.	Oregon2.81	31.	District of Columbia.....1.22
8.	Wyoming2.61	32.	Florida1.09
9.	New York2.58	33.	Idaho1.09
10.	Mississippi2.54	34.	New Hampshire1.08
11.	Kansas2.48	35.	North Dakota1.00
12.	Utah2.44	36.	North Carolina88
13.	Texas2.27	37.	Massachusetts87
14.	Connecticut2.13	38.	Delaware80
15.	Michigan1.97	39.	South Carolina75
16.	Ohio1.94	40.	Louisiana70
17.	Oklahoma1.90	41.	Maine60
18.	Colorado1.87	42.	Missouri49
19.	Arkansas 1.84	43.	Montana48
	UNITED STATES1.74	44.	Iowa44
20.	Illinois1.70	45.	New Mexico38
20.	Vermont1.70	46.	South Dakota26
20.	West Virginia1.70	47.	Georgia*.08
23.	Maryland1.68	48.	Alabama*.90
24.	Nebraska1.58	49.	Kentucky*3.33

* Net Loss.

DISCUSSION

The percentage of net gain continues to decline, the record for the past four years being as follows:

1923.....5.44	1925.....3.44
1924.....4.16	1926.....2.15
1927.....1.74	

It is believed that there will be a still further reduction of rate of growth next year.

TABLE 9. PERCENTAGE RELATION NET GAINS TO RAISINGS

Rank.		Rank.	
1.	Nevada 101.19	25.	Minnesota 39.30
2.	Florida 97.91	26.	Oklahoma 36.12
3.	California 85.26	27.	Indiana 36.03
4.	New Jersey 73.02	28.	District Columbia .. 34.52
5.	Wisconsin 62.40	29.	New Hampshire 34.16
6.	Oregon 58.81	30.	Rhode Island 33.42
6.	Kansas 58.81	31.	Tennessee 32.10
8.	Washington 58.19	32.	Virginia 31.51
9.	Utah 57.76	33.	Missouri 30.52
10.	Arizona 57.05	34.	Arkansas 28.69
11.	New York 54.73	35.	Idaho 27.77
12.	Wyoming 52.19	36.	North Dakota 25.93
13.	Ohio 51.04	37.	Delaware 24.24
14.	Connecticut 49.81	38.	Massachusetts 23.89
15.	Colorado 49.79	39.	Maine 19.51
16.	Michigan 48.91	40.	South Carolina 14.83
17.	Mississippi 47.00	41.	Louisiana 14.20
18.	Maryland 46.47	42.	Montana 13.67
19.	Vermont 45.80	43.	Iowa 13.18
20.	West Virginia 45.49	44.	North Carolina 8.39
21.	Texas 45.27	45.	New Mexico 7.98
22.	Pennsylvania 44.59	46.	South Dakota 6.92
23.	Illinois 44.14	47.	Georgia *2.35
24.	Nebraska 41.84	48.	Alabama *17.77
	UNITED STATES .. 39.47	49.	Kentucky *105.12

* Loss.

DISCUSSION

The percentage of raisings that is shown by the net gains column, is smaller this time than it has been for many years. Suspensions for various causes are on the increase, and there is a marked decrease in the gross number of raisings. The slowing-up of the great inrush after the war has been responsible for a part of this condition.

The losses are large in Grand Lodges in all of the various sections without discrimination; and the three at the top of the column, showing the smallest percentage of losses compared with raisings, are seen to be in the South, the East and the West, which indicates that there is no generalization possible.

TABLE 10. THE NUMBER OF SUSPENSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS PER THOUSAND MASTER MASONS

Rank.		Rank	
1.	Alabama69.45		UNITED STATES14.91
2.	Kentucky61.91	26.	Virginia12.26
3.	Mississippi39.06	27.	Indiana12.17
4.	Louisiana38.91	28.	West Virginia12.06
5.	Arkansas36.44	29.	Illinois12.01
6.	Georgia32.48	30.	Delaware11.82
7.	Oklahoma30.84	31.	Nebraska11.22
8.	South Carolina30.31	32.	Rhode Island10.60
9.	New Mexico28.12	33.	Minnesota10.47
10.	South Dakota26.32	34.	Maine 9.46
11.	Arizona25.80	35.	Michigan 9.22
12.	District Columbia21.23	36.	Kansas 8.61
13.	Idaho20.75	37.	Utah 8.50
14.	North Carolina20.42	38.	Colorado 8.28
15.	Texas20.01	39.	California 7.64
16.	Montana19.73	40.	Wisconsin 7.54
17.	Florida19.60	41.	Maryland 7.32
18.	Tennessee19.41	42.	New Jersey 6.59
19.	Missouri18.88	43.	Massachusetts 6.45
20.	Iowa18.15	44.	Connecticut 5.67
21.	North Dakota17.00	45.	Nevada 5.53
22.	Oregon16.15	46.	Pennsylvania 5.34
23.	Ohio15.24	47.	New Hampshire 3.36
24.	Wyoming15.01	48.	Vermont 2.69
24.	Washington15.01	49.	New York 1.75

DISCUSSION

It is a well known general law that, as the rate of initiation decreases, the rate of suspension increases. We may expect still further increase in the percentage shown in this table for perhaps several years. It is higher than last year.

TABLE 11. MORTALITY: NUMBER OF DEATHS PER
THOUSAND MASTER MASONS DURING THE
LAST MASONIC YEAR

	Deaths	Average Age	Expectation of Life Years
1. New Hampshire	16.96	61	13.5
2. Vermont	16.81	61	13.5
3. Maine	16.38	61	13.5
4. Arkansas	15.04	60	14.1
5. Connecticut	14.52	59	14.7
6. Colorado	14.36	59	14.7
7. Delaware	14.15	58	15.4
8. Nevada	13.84	58	15.4
9. New Mexico	13.52	57	16.1
10. New York	13.36	57	16.1
11. Massachusetts	13.17	57	16.1
12. Michigan	12.92	56	16.7
13. Pennsylvania	12.91	56	16.7
13. Tennessee	12.91	56	16.7
15. South Carolina	12.77	56	16.7
16. Alabama	12.46	56	16.7
17. Georgia	12.08	55	17.4
18. Kentucky	12.01	55	17.4
19. Wisconsin	11.98	55	17.4
UNITED STATES	11.94	55	17.4
20. Missouri	11.83	55	17.4
21. Maryland	11.81	55	17.4
22. Indiana	11.74	55	17.4
22. North Dakota	11.74	55	17.4
24. Virginia	11.66	55	17.4
25. North Carolina	11.60	55	17.4
26. Mississippi	11.56	55	17.4
26. District of Columbia	11.56	55	17.4
28. New Jersey	11.55	55	17.4
29. Arizona	11.50	55	17.4
30. Kansas	11.28	54	18.1
31. Minnesota	11.22	54	18.1
32. Iowa	11.18	54	18.1
32. Louisiana	11.18	54	18.1
34. Utah	11.12	54	18.1
35. Washington	11.02	54	18.1
36. Nebraska	10.98	53	18.8
37. Montana	10.94	53	18.8
38. Oregon	10.91	53	18.8
39. Rhode Island	10.87	53	18.8
40. Texas	10.71	53	18.8
41. California	10.69	53	18.8
42. Florida	10.68	53	18.8

43.	Ohio	10.65	53	18.8
44.	South Dakota	10.61	53	18.8
45.	West Virginia	10.24	52	19.5
46.	Illinois	10.17	52	19.5
47.	Wyoming	9.71	50	20.9
48.	Idaho	9.68	50	20.9
49.	Oklahoma	9.66	50	20.9

DISCUSSION

Here we see shown the fact that the Masons of the New England States are, generally speaking, the oldest in this country; those of the Middle Atlantic States come next in age; and we can almost see from this table which states show the greatest gains in membership in the past five years—Oklahoma, Illinois, California and others, for instance.

The Western and northwestern states have, altogether, the youngest membership. The high figures in Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico probably reflect the presence of many sick people in those states for the climatic advantages.

Mortality tables are not reliable to any great detail except when they deal with large numbers. Hence the great fluctuations from one year to the next, in particular states.

The average Royal Arch Mason is two years older than the average Master Mason; and the average Knight Templar is four years older than the average on the lodge rolls.

TABLE 12. PERCENTAGE RELATION, AFFILIATIONS TO DISMISSIONS

Rank.			Rank		
1.	Florida	251.8	25.	Ohio	84.5
2.	Nevada	210.6	26.	Maine	83.5
3.	California	150.9	27.	Kansas	82.8
4.	Arizona	138.5	28.	West Virginia	82.7
5.	New Jersey	133.2	29.	Tennessee	82.4
6.	Oregon	129.2	30.	Missouri	79.3
7.	District Columbia	120.0	31.	Indiana	79.1
8.	New York	114.6	32.	Montana	78.8
9.	Colorado	114.1	33.	North Carolina	78.7
10.	Massachusetts	113.1	34.	Minnesota	77.3
11.	Alabama	112.7	35.	Iowa	77.0
12.	Pennsylvania	110.4	36.	Vermont	75.7
13.	Arkansas	102.5	37.	South Carolina	75.2
14.	Maryland	101.5	38.	South Dakota	73.9
15.	Washington	99.7	39.	New Mexico	73.2
16.	Mississippi	94.3	40.	Nebraska	72.0
17.	Texas	93.1	41.	North Dakota	70.5
18.	Utah	91.6	42.	Kentucky	66.7
19.	Oklahoma	90.8	43.	New Hampshire	64.2
20.	Wisconsin	90.7	44.	Idaho	61.3
21.	Louisiana	90.6	45.	Illinois	52.5
22.	Michigan	89.9	46.	Connecticut	51.5
23.	Georgia	89.0	47.	Delaware	41.6
	UNITED STATES ..	88.5	48.	Virginia	16.2
24.	Wyoming	87.1	49.	Rhode Island	*

DISCUSSION

This table shows that in more than half the states there is marked leakage by the Dismission route; that of every 100 who are dimitted, twelve do not come in again elsewhere.

TABLE 13. WHAT PER CENT OF ALL MASTER MASONS ARE ROYAL ARCH MASONS

Rank.		Rank	
1.	Rhode Island56.30	25.	District Columbia ..27.67
2.	Wisconsin43.12	26.	Idaho26.87
3.	Maine41.01	27.	Louisiana26.49
4.	Ohio39.66	28.	Kansas26.47
5.	New Hampshire38.05	29.	North Dakota26.46
6.	Connecticut36.99	30.	Indiana26.12
7.	West Virginia35.56	31.	Georgia26.00
8.	Virginia35.25	32.	Utah25.80
9.	Massachusetts33.91	33.	Iowa25.56
10.	Delaware33.54	34.	Colorado24.58
11.	Texas32.30	35.	Oregon23.94
12.	New Mexico31.83	36.	Montana23.82
13.	Michigan31.79	37.	Arkansas23.20
14.	Illinois31.50	38.	New Jersey22.58
15.	Missouri31.44	39.	Tennessee22.52
16.	South Dakota31.13	40.	Nevada22.42
17.	Vermont30.86	41.	New York21.99
18.	Kentucky29.74	42.	Mississippi20.92
19.	Florida29.72	42.	Arizona20.92
20.	Maryland29.41	44.	South Carolina20.89
	UNITED STATES ...29.02	45.	Nebraska20.15
21.	Pennsylvania28.46	46.	North Carolina19.97
22.	Wyoming28.07	47.	Oklahoma19.96
23.	Minnesota28.05	48.	California19.71
24.	Alabama27.92	49.	Washington19.69

DISCUSSION

The Royal Arch Chapter is recognized as the earliest excrescence from, and addition to, the three Symbolic Degrees. There is a very vital relation between the two bodies. From time immemorial, Master Masons have been encouraged to become Royal Arch Masons. The Royal Arch Grand Chapters exist almost entirely for the purpose of disseminating "further Masonic Light."

In view of these facts, North Carolina's place near the bottom of the list is not one about which to boast. There should be from four to five thousand more Royal Arch Masons in this State to bring us up even to the general average.

Since we have nearly as many Shriners as Royal Arch Masons, and since sixty-five per cent of our Royal Arch Masons are Knights Templar, one has a right to suspect that the Royal Arch degrees have been used (as also the Scottish Rite) to a great extent as a "road" rather than as a source of Masonic light.

TABLE 14. THE PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT ARE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Rank.		Rank	
1.	Rhode Island27.24	26.	Kentucky14.23
2.	New Hampshire22.73		UNITED STATES13.96
3.	Maine22.21	27.	Texas13.79
4.	New Mexico21.30	28.	Iowa13.33
5.	West Virginia20.18	29.	South Carolina13.24
6.	Pennsylvania20.01	30.	Arizona13.03
7.	Wyoming19.70	31.	North Carolina13.03
8.	Vermont18.88	32.	Oregon13.02
9.	Florida18.61	33.	Minnesota12.84
10.	Wisconsin18.54	34.	Montana12.79
11.	South Dakota18.53	35.	Illinois12.39
12.	Utah17.92	36.	Georgia11.68
13.	Kansas17.80	37.	New York11.46
14.	Massachusetts17.37	38.	California11.15
15.	Ohio16.75	39.	Nebraska10.90
16.	Idaho16.47	40.	Mississippi10.84
17.	Alabama15.92	41.	Washington10.76
18.	Virginia15.50	42.	Nevada10.65
19.	North Dakota15.08	43.	Michigan10.60
20.	Missouri14.99	44.	Oklahoma10.42
21.	Colorado14.67	45.	Indiana10.41
22.	Connecticut14.64	46.	Tennessee10.31
23.	Delaware14.63	47.	Louisiana 9.38
24.	District Columbia14.50	48.	New Jersey 8.50
25.	Maryland14.35	49.	Arkansas 8.14

DISCUSSION

The percentage of Master Masons that are Knights Templar does not greatly vary. In 1901, it was 14.8; in 1911, 14.7; there was thereafter a decline in 1916 to 13.4, and in 1921 to 12.8. Then the Templar bodies grew very rapidly and in 1926 the percentage was 14.39. Templar bodies are at present almost at a standstill in numerical growth and the percentage shown is a decrease to 13.96, which may still further decline next year.

TABLE 15. WHAT PART OF THE MASTER MASONS ARE SCOTTISH RITE 14TH DEGREE MEN?

Rank.		Rank	
1.	Pennsylvania36.79		UNITED STATES17.76
2.	West Virginia33.63	26.	Ohio17.65
3.	Wyoming32.53	27.	North Carolina17.52
4.	Nevada32.00	28.	Iowa17.19
5.	Delaware31.96	29.	Arkansas17.08
6.	Arizona31.38	30.	Tennessee17.04
7.	Oklahoma29.40	31.	Mississippi16.55
8.	Kansas28.62	32.	District Columbia ..15.15
9.	New Mexico28.24	33.	Oregon15.09
10.	Utah28.01	34.	Michigan14.69
11.	Nebraska25.19	35.	Vermont14.09
12.	Florida24.59	36.	Indiana13.55
13.	Washington23.36	37.	Illinois13.35
14.	South Dakota23.31	38.	New York12.30
15.	California22.72	39.	Alabama12.29
16.	New Hampshire22.50	40.	Rhode Island11.90
17.	North Dakota21.56	41.	Maryland11.14
18.	Idaho21.47	42.	Maine10.82
19.	Minnesota20.90	43.	Virginia10.75
20.	Montana20.78	44.	Massachusetts10.43
21.	Louisiana20.07	45.	Wisconsin10.27
22.	Texas19.46	46.	Georgia9.87
23.	New Jersey19.19	47.	Connecticut9.32
24.	Colorado18.89	48.	South Carolina8.45
25.	Missouri18.04	49.	Kentucky6.33

DISCUSSION

North Carolina is seen to be just about equal to the average for the entire United States.

It is interesting to note that the upper quartile and upper median of this table include only four states in the Northern Jurisdiction, and 20 of the Southern.

TABLE 16. WHAT PER CENT OF MASTER MASONS ARE 32D DEGREE SCOTTISH RITE MEN?

Rank.		Rank	
1.	Pennsylvania35.41	25.	Texas16.56
2.	Nevada31.59	26.	Iowa15.89
3.	Delaware31.40	27.	Missouri15.50
4.	Wyoming29.82	28.	Tennessee15.32
5.	Arizona29.09	29.	District Columbia ..14.83
6.	New Mexico27.50	30.	Oregon14.13
7.	Oklahoma27.46	31.	Michigan14.12
8.	Kansas27.39	32.	North Carolina13.60
9.	Utah25.60	33.	Indiana13.00
10.	West Virginia22.50	34.	Illinois12.92
11.	South Dakota21.83	35.	Mississippi12.89
12.	Florida21.57	36.	Ohio12.00
13.	New Hampshire20.66	37.	Rhode Island11.66
14.	Nebraska20.32	38.	New York11.32
15.	Idaho18.85	39.	Wisconsin10.00
15.	Louisiana18.85	40.	Maine9.90
17.	New Jersey18.82	41.	Virginia9.77
18.	North Dakota18.36	42.	Alabama9.48
19.	California18.22	43.	Maryland9.42
20.	Montana18.21	44.	Connecticut9.06
21.	Colorado17.59	45.	Vermont9.00
22.	Arkansas16.95	46.	Massachusetts8.75
23.	Washington16.94	47.	Georgia8.15
	UNITED STATES16.69	48.	South Carolina6.84
24.	Minnesota16.68	49.	Kentucky5.92

DISCUSSION

By segregating the Northern Jurisdiction states, one can discover that as a rule the highest percentage of available material has taken the Scottish Rite degrees in the Southern Jurisdiction; as below, Pennsylvania being an exception:

Pennsylvania, rank 1; Delaware, rank 3; New Hampshire, rank 13; New Jersey, rank 17; Michigan, rank 31; Indiana, rank 33; Illinois, rank 34; Ohio, rank 36; Rhode Island, rank 37; Wisconsin, rank 39; Maine, rank 40; Connecticut, rank 44; Vermont, rank 45; Massachusetts, rank 46. The average rank for these is 30; for the states of the Southern Jurisdiction, 21.

TABLE 17. THE PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT ARE SHRINERS

Rank.		Rank	
1.	Nevada32.60	26.	Nebraska18.53
2.	Wyoming32.53	27.	Tennessee18.08
3.	West Virginia31.30	28.	Louisiana17.63
4.	Pennsylvania30.08	29.	New Hampshire17.45
5.	Utah29.30	30.	New Jersey17.38
6.	Florida28.36	31.	Oklahoma17.26
7.	New Mexico28.32	32.	Mississippi17.12
8.	South Dakota27.91	33.	Iowa17.09
9.	North Dakota27.32		UNITED STATES16.16
10.	Arizona25.07	34.	South Carolina15.16
11.	Idaho24.54	35.	Ohio15.04
12.	Texas23.23	36.	Arkansas15.02
13.	Montana22.70	37.	Massachusetts14.77
14.	California22.53	38.	Georgia14.67
15.	District Columbia22.20	39.	Illinois14.27
16.	Washington22.07	40.	Indiana14.03
17.	North Carolina21.70	41.	New York13.69
18.	Oregon21.58	42.	Maine13.57
19.	Alabama20.84	43.	Vermont13.44
20.	Colorado19.80	44.	Michigan13.31
21.	Virginia19.30	45.	Maryland12.45
22.	Rhode Island19.13	46.	Connecticut10.53
23.	Missouri19.02	47.	Wisconsin10.13
24.	Kansas18.96	48.	Kentucky 9.76
25.	Minnesota18.78	49.	Delaware—No Temple.

DISCUSSION

On examining the above table, one is struck with the fact that, if West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Florida and the District of Columbia are excepted, the high rankers are western states. Moreover, no state west of Wisconsin is found in the low end of the table. All of the New England and Atlantic Seaboard states are found at the low end, Virginia and North Carolina being excepted. Florida, which is going to entertain the Imperial Council at Miami in 1928, is the only Southern State having a higher percentage of Shriners than North Carolina. Nearly one Mason out of three in Pennsylvania and West Virginia is a Shriner, while fewer than one out of ten in Kentucky has "crossed the hot sands." Few Kentucky Masons take the so-called "higher degrees," except the Royal Arch and Templar work.

TABLE 18. THE PERCENTAGE RELATION BETWEEN
MASTER MASONS AND MEMBERS OF THE ORDER
OF THE EASTERN STAR

Rank.		Rank	
1.	South Dakota104.32	26.	Utah58.00
2.	Nevada90.02	27.	New Jersey57.77
3.	Nebraska87.28		UNITED STATES ...56.34
4.	Iowa85.94	28.	Florida55.93
5.	Montana85.10	29.	Ohio55.53
6.	North Dakota84.26	30.	District Columbia ..55.44
7.	Oregon82.84	31.	Connecticut53.45
8.	Wisconsin82.49	32.	Massachusetts48.90
9.	New Hampshire82.09	33.	Louisiana48.78
10.	Arizona80.35	34.	Arkansas48.29
11.	Wyoming79.81	35.	Kentucky47.61
12.	Idaho78.85	36.	Texas46.88
13.	Washington78.78	37.	Mississippi44.97
14.	New Mexico76.63	38.	West Virginia44.44
15.	Kansas76.40	39.	Tennessee42.75
16.	Minnesota76.05	40.	New York39.87
17.	Maine75.72	41.	Rhode Island38.39
18.	California71.19	42.	Pennsylvania36.67
19.	Colorado70.24	43.	Alabama34.41
20.	Vermont68.74	44.	Maryland33.18
21.	Missouri67.51	45.	Delaware29.70
22.	Michigan67.32	46.	Virginia19.58
23.	Illinois67.14	47.	South Carolina16.39
24.	Oklahoma63.53	48.	Georgia15.70
25.	Indiana60.88	49.	North Carolina14.02

DISCUSSION

All of the Southern States occupy places in the low end of this table; the Western States occupy the top places, the middle western group comes also near the top, and the New England and Atlantic States run from middle to low places, New Hampshire and Maine, exceptions, being nearer the high points.

Why do Southern people not join the Eastern Star in numbers as great as elsewhere? Does it not fit into their manner of doing things? Are they not losing a great opportunity. Here one sees North Carolina at the bottom of the list. Why is it there?

TABLE 19. WHAT PER CENT OF ALL ROYAL ARCH MASONS ARE ALSO MEMBERS OF THE COUNCILS OF ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS?

Rank.		Rank	
1.	Texas90.52	24.	Utah30.61
2.	South Carolina70.22	25.	Colorado30.46
3.	Connecticut65.41	26.	Kansas30.11
4.	New Hampshire63.47	27.	Oregon29.42
5.	Indiana59.40	28.	Illinois27.73
6.	Rhode Island57.80	29.	District Columbia26.22
7.	Ohio56.78	30.	Pennsylvania25.08
8.	Mississippi54.50	31.	Tennessee24.73
9.	Maryland50.36	32.	Kentucky24.51
10.	Maine48.02	33.	North Carolina23.48
11.	Arizona44.15	34.	South Dakota22.82
12.	Nebraska40.35	35.	North Dakota21.11
13.	Massachusetts37.34	36.	Louisiana20.97
14.	California36.84	37.	Nevada20.49
15.	Wisconsin36.02	38.	Florida20.21
	UNITED STATES ...35.45	39.	New Jersey20.14
16.	Oklahoma35.45	40.	Montana19.47
17.	Missouri35.06	41.	Idaho19.09
18.	Alabama33.19	42.	Arkansas18.94
19.	Michigan33.13	43.	Minnesota18.27
20.	Washington32.05	44.	New York17.94
21.	Georgia31.92	45.	Delaware11.12
22.	Vermont31.81	46.	Wyoming 9.25
23.	Iowa31.54	47.	New Mexico 5.78

DISCUSSION

Those states in which the Royal and Select Masters show the highest percentages, have some sort of either formal or informal requirement that the petitioner for the Royal Arch work also petitions for the Council degrees. Constitutions and landmarks waived, we think this ought to be done.

In Virginia and West Virginia, the Council work was "deeded" to the Grand Chapters many years ago, and has never been separated from them. It is given before the Royal Arch degree. This difference of practice is a source of constant annoyance in inter-jurisdictional relations of certain kinds, but seems not to be susceptible of change.

TABLE 20. THE PERCENTAGE OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS THAT ARE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Rank.		Rank	
1.	Pennsylvania70.30	26.	Iowa52.18
2.	Wyoming70.20	27.	New York52.13
3.	Utah69.46	28.	Mississippi51.80
4.	Kansas67.26	29.	Massachusetts51.22
5.	New Mexico66.90	30.	Maryland48.80
6.	North Carolina65.26		UNITED STATES48.69
7.	South Carolina63.34	31.	Rhode Island48.40
8.	Florida62.57	32.	Kentucky47.85
9.	Arizona62.29	33.	Nevada47.53
10.	Idaho61.31	34.	Missouri47.40
11.	Vermont61.19	35.	Tennessee45.81
12.	Colorado58.94	36.	Minnesota45.79
13.	South Dakota58.56	37.	Georgia44.91
14.	New Hampshire58.34	38.	Wisconsin43.92
15.	Alabama57.01	39.	Texas42.70
16.	North Dakota56.98	40.	Delaware42.40
17.	West Virginia56.74	41.	Ohio42.25
18.	California56.58	42.	Virginia41.47
19.	Washington54.65	43.	Indiana39.86
20.	Oregon54.38	44.	Connecticut39.60
21.	Maine54.16	45.	Illinois39.32
22.	Nebraska54.13	46.	New Jersey37.66
23.	Montana53.71	47.	Louisiana35.42
24.	District Columbia52.40	48.	Arkansas35.09
25.	Oklahoma52.22	49.	Michigan33.36

DISCUSSION

Here in North Carolina two thirds of all Royal Arch Masons are Knights Templar. In the minds of most folks the two are somewhat closely linked together, in this State. They hold their annual meetings together.

The most of the Southern States are in the upper and upper middle quartiles.

The percentage is declining slowly; that is, Royal Arch Masonry is growing slightly more rapidly than Templar Masonry. In 1924, 49.6 was the United States average; in 1925, 49.3; in 1926, 48.86, and this year it drops a little more, to 48.69 per cent.

TABLE 21. THE PERCENTAGE OF LODGES OF PERFECTION, 14TH DEGREE MASONS, THAT ARE ALSO THIRTY-SECOND DEGREE MASONS

Rank.		Rank	
1.	Arkansas99.91	26.	New Hampshire91.79
2.	Nevada98.80	27.	Maine91.55
3.	Delaware98.29		UNITED STATES91.00
4.	New Jersey98.08	28.	Virginia90.90
5.	District Columbia97.84	29.	Tennessee89.91
6.	Rhode Island97.70	30.	Utah88.82
7.	New Mexico97.42	31.	Idaho87.80
8.	Wisconsin97.41	32.	Florida87.70
9.	Connecticut97.19	33.	Montana87.63
10.	Illinois96.77	34.	Missouri85.95
11.	Ohio96.30	35.	North Dakota85.19
12.	Pennsylvania96.24	36.	Texas85.16
13.	Michigan96.14	37.	Maryland84.61
14.	Indiana95.90	38.	Massachusetts83.05
15.	Kansas95.72	39.	Georgia82.76
16.	Kentucky94.19	40.	Nebraska80.66
17.	Louisiana93.92	41.	South Carolina80.52
18.	Oregon93.65	42.	California80.22
19.	South Dakota93.63	43.	Minnesota78.95
20.	Oklahoma93.39	44.	Mississippi77.90
21.	Colorado93.12	45.	North Carolina77.60
22.	Arizona92.72	46.	Alabama76.42
23.	Iowa92.48	47.	Washington72.51
24.	Wyoming92.09	48.	West Virginia66.90
25.	New York92.05	49.	Vermont63.89

DISCUSSION

Although the Lodge of Perfection (fourteenth degree), the Chapters of Rose Croix (eighteenth degree), the Councils of Kadosh (thirtieth degree) and the Consistories (thirtieth through thirty-second degrees) are separate organizations as are the York Rite Bodies, yet there is a much closer connection. As a result, more than ninety per cent of all Scottish Rite Masons have taken all of the Scottish Rite degrees. This is different from the case of Royal Arch Masons, about half of whom have taken the Templar work. Fewer have failed to receive the thirty-second degree after petitioning for the fourteenth, in the Northern Jurisdiction than in the Southern Jurisdiction.

**TABLE 22. THE PERCENTAGE OF EIGHTEENTH DEGREE
SCOTTISH RITE MASONS WHO ARE ALSO
THIRTY-SECOND DEGREE MASONS**

Rank.		Rank	
1.	Arkansas100.00	26.	Louisiana97.28
1.	Delaware100.00	27.	Oregon97.13
3.	Rhode Island99.85		UNITED STATES96.85
4.	Illinois99.83	28.	Maine96.82
5.	Nevada99.78	29.	Iowa96.34
5.	Pennsylvania99.78	30.	Mississippi96.03
7.	Michigan99.70	31.	Virginia96.01
8.	New Jersey99.55	32.	Tennessee95.99
9.	Indiana99.39	33.	North Dakota95.96
10.	Utah99.15	34.	New Hampshire95.73
11.	New Mexico99.12	35.	Massachusetts95.64
12.	New York98.96	36.	Montana95.30
13.	Kentucky98.50	37.	Idaho94.78
14.	Arizona98.49	38.	Missouri94.51
15.	District Columbia ..98.45	39.	Georgia94.33
16.	Maryland98.43	40.	California94.14
17.	Wisconsin98.33	41.	Vermont93.02
18.	Connecticut98.29	42.	South Carolina92.68
19.	Ohio98.20	43.	Texas92.62
20.	Kansas98.04	44.	Nebraska91.92
21.	Colorado97.97	45.	Alabama91.22
22.	Wyoming97.72	46.	Minnesota89.53
23.	Florida97.62	47.	North Carolina88.34
24.	Oklahoma97.61	48.	Washington87.76
25.	South Dakota97.50	49.	West Virginia84.99

DISCUSSION

Concerning the Northern and the Southern Jurisdictions, we quote the following from the December, 1925, number of the "New Age" Magazine:

"The grouping of the degrees in the two jurisdictions varies also. They are as follows:

"Southern Jurisdiction:

"Lodge of Perfection (4° to 14° inclusive).

"Chapter of Rose Croix (15° to 18° inclusive).

"Council of Kadosh (19° to 30° inclusive).

"Consistory (31° to 32° inclusive).

"Northern Jurisdiction:

"Lodge of Perfection (4° to 14° inclusive).

"Council of Princes of Jerusalem (15° and 16° inclusive).

"Chapter Knights of Rose Croix (17° and 18° inclusive).

"Consistory (19° to 32° inclusive).

"The Northern Masonic Jurisdiction has no rank corresponding to that of Knight Commander of the Court of Honour of the Southern Jurisdiction."

TABLE 23. PERCENTAGE RELATION DE MOLAY MEMBERS TO MASONS

Rank.		Rank	
1.	New Mexico8.48	26.	Utah3.73
2.	Wyoming8.29	27.	Washington3.71
3.	California7.69	28.	Arkansas3.58
4.	Arizona7.44		UNITED STATES3.45
5.	Missouri7.14	29.	New Hampshire2.93
6.	Oklahoma6.85	30.	Connecticut2.87
7.	Iowa6.77	31.	Rhode Island2.85
8.	Texas6.40	32.	Indiana2.74
9.	Nevada6.39	33.	Idaho2.46
10.	Nebraska6.34	34.	Mississippi2.36
11.	Kansas6.31	35.	Ohio2.30
12.	Wisconsin6.17	36.	District of Columbia...2.20
13.	Maryland6.15	37.	Tennessee2.18
14.	Montana5.77	38.	Alabama2.04
15.	New Jersey4.96	39.	Massachusetts1.87
16.	Pennsylvania4.85	40.	Kentucky1.49
17.	Oregon4.83	41.	Virginia1.07
18.	South Dakota4.69	42.	Georgia91
19.	Florida4.51	43.	New York87
20.	North Dakota4.24	44.	Vermont86
21.	Louisiana4.23	45.	West Virginia79
22.	Delaware4.18	46.	Illinois68
23.	Michigan4.13	47.	North Carolina58
24.	Colorado4.07	48.	South Carolina49
25.	Minnesota3.89	49.	Maine08

DISCUSSION

The De Molay Order, founded at Kansas City, Missouri, by Bro. Frank Land, has proved to be immensely popular with boys. Sons of Masons, and their "chums" are eligible, we believe. Each chapter must be in direct charge of Masons, and must be sponsored by a Masonic body.

Master Masons are eligible to visit its meetings and observe its initiatory ceremonies, we are advised. We are told that these ceremonies are very impressive. The influence of the Order has been exceedingly beneficial.

Its growth has been greatest in the western part of this country. The South has taken hold of it slowly. In some states, lodges are allowed to sponsor its chapters; in others, other bodies. In a few states, Scottish Rite bodies alone may sponsor it.

TABLE 24. PERCENTAGE OF NET GAINS, LODGES, COMMANDERIES AND CONSISTORIES, 1910 TO 1924

	Lodges	Com- manderies	Con- sistories
Alabama	124.5	632.8	612.8
Arizona	201.2	90.9	542.4
Arkansas	69.5	163.2	402.2
California	163.7	90.4	404.4
Colorado	123.3	99.5	307.8
Connecticut	82.4	62.3	142.5
Delaware	59.3	70.7	*
District of Columbia	136.1	96.7	581.6
Florida	166.7	354.5	1283.9
Georgia	111.1	240.8	755.5
Idaho	210.1	207	386.5
Illinois	166.8	131.9	356.8
Indiana	121.1	99.6	260.9
Iowa	96.8	106.9	487.2
Kansas	123.5	170.1	356.1
Kentucky	97.3	134.7	282.3
Louisiana	155.2	253.9	619.9
Maine	50.1	77.6	209.9
Maryland	141.4	154	1458.4
Massachusetts	104	59.5	311.9
Michigan	120.5	89	376.1
Minnesota	123.6	87.1	258.5
Mississippi	94.5	157.2	1422.9
Missouri	109.5	173.5	358.2
Montana	262.5	184.5	573.1
Nebraska	121.3	86.6	638.2
Nevada	56.3	71.5	169.8
New Hampshire	43.9	35.4	141.4
New Jersey	149.7	124.2	297.3
New Mexico	158.8	131.7	632.4
New York	83	65.7	265.6
North Carolina	107.4	342.3	2273.7
North Dakota	110.6	93	191.5
Ohio	136.6	112.1	299.7
Oklahoma	238.3	559.3	629.4
Oregon	168.6	219.9	304.5
Pennsylvania	110.1	92.8	404.1
Rhode Island	138.3	*	179.4
South Carolina	129.4	243.3	*
South Dakota	128.4	141.8	170.6
Tennessee	92	241.9	351
Texas	157.6	270.6	726.4
Utah	174.6	101	169.2
Vermont	42.7	30.7	210.5
Virginia	111.4	117.7	1641.4
Washington	195.7	150.9	461

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West Virginia	135.3	118.7	742.9
Wisconsin	103.9	117.8	167.1
Wyoming	168.8	169.9	216.1
UNITED STATES	120	120.1	473.5

DISCUSSION

Only lack of time prevents us from substituting the figures of 1927 for those of 1924 in the above, but the general idea involved would not be materially changed.

The Scottish Rite has grown more rapidly than the Capitular and Templar bodies in the past fifteen years. The greatest growth of Scottish Rite Freemasonry in the entire country has been in North Carolina, being more than two thousand per cent.

TABLE 25. THE PERCENTAGE RELATION BETWEEN
THIRTY-SECOND DEGREE MASONS AND
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Rank.		Rank	
1.	Kentucky238.00	25.	Mississippi 84.04
2.	Rhode Island234.32	26.	Iowa 83.89
3.	Maine224.20	27.	Colorado 83.38
4.	Vermont209.80	28.	Texas 83.24
5.	Massachusetts200.25	29.	North Dakota 82.12
6.	South Carolina194.42	30.	Indiana 80.10
7.	Wisconsin185.27	31.	New Mexico 77.40
8.	Alabama169.39	32.	Minnesota 76.98
9.	Connecticut161.64	33.	Michigan 75.12
10.	Virginia158.45	34.	Montana 70.25
11.	Maryland152.27	35.	Utah 70.01
12.	Georgia143.17	36.	Tennessee 67.34
13.	New Hampshire110.03	37.	Wyoming 66.07
14.	New York101.25	38.	Kansas 65.00
15.	Ohio 98.58	39.	Washington 63.52
16.	District Columbia .. 97.80	40.	California 61.23
17.	Missouri 96.66	41.	Pennsylvania 56.24
18.	Illinois 95.87	42.	Nebraska 53.69
19.	North Carolina 95.84	43.	Louisiana 49.77
20.	Oregon 92.13	44.	Arkansas 48.02
21.	West Virginia 89.67	45.	Delaware 47.77
22.	Idaho 87.37	46.	New Jersey 45.17
	UNITED STATES .. 86.41	47.	Arizona 44.80
23.	Florida 86.32	48.	Oklahoma 37.96
24.	South Dakota 84.87	49.	Nevada 33.73

DISCUSSION

This means that in Kentucky, more than twice as many Masons are Templars as are 32° men while in Nevada three times as many Masons are 32° men as are Templars.

In North Carolina they are nearly the same, the 32° Scottish Rite men being a little more numerous.

All of the New England and Atlantic states are in the top part where the Templars are strongest, except New Jersey. All of the Southern States except Louisiana and Arkansas are in these columns, too. The Scottish Rite is stronger in the Western and Middle States. It has recently grown much faster than the York Rite.

TABLE 26. WHAT PER CENT OF MASTER MASONS ARE MEMBERS OF COUNCILS, R. & S. M.?

Rank.		Rank	
1.	Rhode Island32.00	24.	Colorado 7.67
2.	Texas28.85	25.	Kentucky 7.66
3.	New Hampshire24.15	26.	California 7.26
4.	Connecticut23.45	27.	District Columbia 7.25
5.	Ohio22.51	28.	Pennsylvania 7.17
6.	Maine19.69	29.	South Dakota 7.08
7.	Indiana15.57	30.	Oregon 7.04
8.	Wisconsin15.53	31.	Oklahoma 7.02
9.	Maryland14.85	32.	Washington 6.31
10.	South Carolina14.60	33.	Florida 6.00
11.	Massachusetts12.66	34.	Louisiana 5.58
12.	Mississippi11.40	34.	North Dakota 5.58
13.	Missouri11.02	36.	Tennessee 5.40
14.	Michigan10.56	37.	Minnesota 5.12
	UNITED STATES10.35	37.	Idaho 5.12
15.	Vermont 9.81	39.	Nevada 4.70
16.	Alabama 9.26	40.	North Carolina 4.68
17.	Arizona 9.07	41.	New Jersey 4.55
18.	Georgia 9.00	42.	Arkansas 4.51
19.	Illinois 8.64	43.	Montana 4.50
20.	Kansas 8.14	44.	New York 3.94
21.	Nebraska 8.13	45.	Delaware 3.73
22.	Iowa 8.06	46.	Wyoming 2.60
23.	Utah 7.90	47.	New Mexico 1.83

DISCUSSION

The Council not being prerequisite to anything else, the numbers of those who join depend on other matters. There is a sort of semi-compulsion in some states, which stand at the top of these columns. The Council degrees are not in North Carolina considered as important as they should be.

Complied January 2, 1928, by J. Edward Allen, Warrenton, N

Rank	Number of Deaths per Thousand Master Masons	Rank	Percentage of Master Masons that are Royal Arch Masons	Rank	Percentage of Royal Arch Masons that are Knights Templar	Rank	Percentage of Master Masons that are Knights Templar	Rank	Percentage of Masons that are 14th Degree Scottish Rite Masons	Rank	Percentage of 14th Degree Masons that are 32d De- gree Masons, Scottish Rite	Rank	Percentage of Master Masons that are 32d De- gree Scottish Rite Masons
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
16	12.46	21	27.92	15	57.01	17	15.92	38	12.29	46	76.42	42	9.48
29	11.50	42	20.92	9	62.29	30	13.03	6	31.38	22	92.72	5	29.03
4	15.04	37	23.20	48	35.03	49	8.14	27	17.08	1	99.91	22	16.95
41	10.69	48	19.71	18	56.58	38	11.15	15	22.72	42	80.22	19	18.22
6	14.36	31	24.58	12	58.91	21	11.67	21	18.89	21	93.12	21	17.59
5	14.52	6	36.99	41	39.60	22	14.61	46	9.32	9	97.19	44	9.06
7	14.15	10	33.54	40	42.40	23	14.63	5	31.96	3	98.29	3	31.40
26	11.56	25	27.67	21	52.40	21	14.50	31	15.15	5	97.81	29	14.83
42	10.68	19	29.72	8	62.56	9	18.61	12	21.59	32	87.70	12	21.57
17	12.08	31	26.00	37	44.91	36	11.68	45	9.87	39	82.76	47	8.15
48	9.68	26	26.87	10	61.31	16	16.47	18	21.47	31	87.80	15	18.85
46	10.17	14	31.50	45	39.32	35	12.39	36	13.35	10	96.77	31	12.92
22	11.74	30	26.12	43	39.86	45	10.41	35	13.55	11	95.90	33	13.00
32	11.18	33	25.56	26	52.18	28	13.33	26	17.19	23	92.48	2	15.89
30	11.28	28	26.47	4	67.26	13	17.80	8	28.62	15	95.72	8	27.39
18	12.01	18	29.74	32	47.85	26	14.23	48	6.33	16	94.19	49	5.92
32	11.18	27	26.42	47	35.42	47	9.38	21	20.07	17	93.92	16	18.85
3	16.38	3	41.01	21	54.16	3	22.21	41	10.82	27	91.55	40	9.90
21	11.81	20	29.41	30	48.80	25	14.35	40	11.14	37	84.61	43	9.42
11	13.17	9	33.91	29	51.22	14	17.37	43	10.43	38	83.05	46	8.75
12	12.92	13	31.79	49	33.36	43	10.60	33	14.69	13	96.14	31	14.12
31	11.22	23	28.05	36	45.79	32	12.84	19	20.90	43	78.95	21	16.68
26	11.56	42	20.92	28	51.80	40	10.84	30	16.55	44	77.90	35	12.89
20	11.83	15	31.44	34	47.40	20	14.99	21	18.04	34	85.95	27	15.50
37	10.94	36	23.82	23	53.71	33	12.79	20	20.78	33	87.63	20	18.21
36	10.98	45	20.15	22	54.13	39	10.90	11	25.19	40	80.66	14	20.30
8	13.84	40	22.42	33	47.53	42	10.65	4	32.00	2	98.80	2	31.59
1	16.96	5	38.05	14	58.31	2	22.73	16	22.50	26	91.79	13	20.66
28	11.55	38	22.58	46	37.66	48	8.50	23	19.19	4	98.08	17	18.82
9	13.52	12	31.83	5	66.90	4	21.30	9	28.21	7	97.42	6	27.50
10	13.36	41	21.99	27	52.13	37	11.46	37	12.30	25	92.05	38	11.32
25	11.60	46	19.97	6	65.26	34	13.03	29	17.52	45	77.60	32	13.60
23	11.74	29	26.46	16	56.98	19	15.08	17	21.56	35	85.19	18	18.36
43	10.65	4	39.66	41	42.25	15	16.75	25	17.65	11	96.30	36	12.00
49	9.66	47	19.96	25	52.22	44	10.42	7	29.40	20	93.39	7	27.46
38	10.91	35	23.91	20	54.38	31	13.02	32	15.09	18	93.65	30	14.13
13	12.91	21	28.46	1	70.30	6	20.01	1	36.79	12	96.24	1	35.41
39	10.87	1	56.30	31	48.40	1	27.21	39	11.90	6	97.70	37	11.66
15	12.77	44	20.89	7	63.34	29	13.24	47	8.45	41	80.52	48	6.84
44	10.61	16	31.12	13	58.56	11	18.53	14	23.31	19	93.63	11	21.83
14	12.91	39	22.52	35	45.81	46	10.31	28	17.04	29	89.91	28	15.32
40	10.71	11	32.30	39	42.70	27	13.79	22	19.46	36	85.16	25	16.56
34	11.12	32	25.80	3	69.46	12	17.92	10	28.01	30	88.82	9	25.60
2	16.81	17	30.86	11	61.19	8	18.88	34	14.09	49	63.89	45	9.00
24	11.66	8	35.25	42	41.47	18	15.50	42	10.75	28	90.90	41	9.77
35	11.02	49	19.69	19	54.65	41	10.76	13	23.36	47	72.51	23	16.94
45	10.21	7	35.56	17	56.74	5	20.18	2	33.63	48	66.90	10	22.50
19	11.98	2	43.12	38	43.92	10	18.54	44	10.27	8	97.41	39	10.00
47	9.71	22	28.07	2	70.20	7	19.70	3	32.53	24	92.09	4	29.82
19	11.94	23	28.00	30	48.69	26	13.99	25	17.76	27	91.00	23	16.69

	GENERAL			SYMBOLIC MASONRY					
	Population, United States Census of 1920	Population, Estimate for 1927 by United States Census Bureau	Land Area, Rand-McNally Atlas	Number of Lodges, Last Report	Number of Master Masons, from Latest Information Obtainable, 1927	Net Gain in One Year by Last Report	Number of Raisings in One Year, by Last Report	Number of Affiliations in One Year, by Last Report	Number of Demissions in One Year, by Last Report
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alabama.....	2,348,174	2,549,000	51,279	579	54,538	*500	2,813	1,252	1,110
Arizona.....	334,162	459,000	113,810	35	6,083	182	319	115	83
Arkansas.....	1,752,204	1,923,000	52,525	560	34,821	631	2,199	640	624
California.....	3,423,564	4,433,000	155,652	563	129,309	6,897	8,089	2,083	1,380
Colorado.....	939,629	1,074,000	103,658	147	32,729	603	1,211	481	424
Connecticut.....	1,380,631	1,636,000	4,820	120	45,109	943	1,893	84	163
Delaware.....	223,003	243,000	1,965	22	6,003	48	198	5	12
Dist. of Columbia	268,208	540,000	71	44	23,264	271	785	419	3.9
Florida.....	968,470	1,363,000	54,861	256	30,404	3,006	3,000	1,136	451
Georgia.....	2,895,832	3,171,000	58,725	618	68,828	*62	2,631	1,046	1,174
Iaho.....	431,866	534,000	83,354	80	10,113	110	396	118	176
Illinois.....	6,485,280	7,296,000	56,043	1,006	210,642	4,878	11,051	4,992	2,861
Indiana.....	2,930,390	3,150,000	36,045	557	127,915	1,700	4,718	1,053	1,330
Iowa.....	2,404,021	2,425,000	55,586	558	90,719	401	3,042	1,153	1,497
Kansas.....	1,769,257	1,328,000	81,774	448	82,165	1,991	3,385	858	1,036
Kentucky.....	2,416,630	2,538,000	40,181	596	64,846	*2,237	2,128	562	842
Louisiana.....	1,798,509	1,934,000	45,409	269	35,151	246	1,732	428	472
Maine.....	768,014	793,000	29,895	207	43,749	264	1,349	142	170
Maryland.....	1,449,661	1,597,000	9,941	122	33,430	554	1,192	130	128
Massachusetts.....	3,852,356	4,242,000	8,039	308	123,425	*1,066	4,461	1,049	927
Michigan.....	3,668,412	4,490,000	57,480	497	149,128	2,873	5,894	608	427
Minnesota.....	2,387,125	2,686,000	80,858	309	60,742	941	2,394	743	961
Mississippi.....	1,790,618	1,790,618	46,362	338	36,402	902	1,919	993	1,052
Missouri.....	3,404,155	3,510,000	68,727	663	113,214	554	4,292	1,180	1,488
Montana.....	548,889	714,000	146,131	134	20,469	99	724	287	364
Nebraska.....	1,296,372	1,396,000	76,808	291	41,586	649	1,551	412	573
Nevada.....	77,407	77,407	109,821	23	2,890	169	167	99	47
New Hampshire.....	443,083	455,000	9,031	80	15,440	165	483	45	70
New Jersey.....	3,155,900	3,749,000	7,514	264	89,597	3,367	4,611	937	703
New Mexico.....	360,350	392,000	122,503	57	6,578	25	313	112	153
New York.....	10,385,227	11,423,000	47,654	989	329,295	8,310	15,364	1,907	1,663
North Carolina.....	2,559,123	2,897,000	48,740	443	41,439	*119	1,417	633	666
North Dakota.....	646,872	641,192	70,183	129	15,407	153	590	252	357
Ohio.....	5,795,394	6,710,000	40,740	608	202,125	3,860	7,562	1,035	1,224
Oklahoma.....	2,028,233	2,384,000	69,414	459	71,002	1,329	3,679	1,244	1,370
Oregon.....	783,389	890,000	95,607	166	29,783	814	1,384	549	148
Pennsylvania.....	8,720,017	9,730,000	44,832	551	210,500	3,157	7,080	623	564
Rhode Island.....	604,397	704,000	1,067	40	18,291	232	694	664	64
South Carolina.....	1,683,724	1,845,000	30,495	292	29,753	223	1,493	420	558
South Dakota.....	636,547	696,000	76,868	176	19,683	51	736	807	415
Tennessee.....	2,337,885	2,485,000	41,687	467	50,022	758	2,361	702	851
Texas.....	4,663,228	5,397,000	262,398	986	135,800	3,026	6,684	2,996	3,216
Utah.....	449,396	522,000	82,184	25	4,937	119	206	77	84
Vermont.....	352,428	352,428	9,124	103	19,263	322	703	78	103
Virginia.....	2,309,187	2,546,000	40,262	353	47,933	602	1,910	118	721
Washington.....	1,356,000	1,562,000	66,836	264	47,818	1,409	2,421	697	699
West Virginia.....	1,463,701	1,096,000	24,022	166	34,077	571	1,255	187	226
Wisconsin.....	2,632,067	2,118,000	55,256	302	58,826	1,839	2,947	798	879
Wyoming.....	194,402	241,000	97,548	46	7,925	202	387	102	117
Totals.....	105,710,620	118,628,000	2,973,816	16,406	3,233,752	55,462	137,783	33,054	34,777
Average for each Grand Lodge...	2,155,310	2,420,980	60,690	335	65,593	1,129	2,812	674	709

*Loss instead of gain.

†No Shrine Temple in Delaware.

‡Cryptic Degrees conferred in Royal A.

Excluded, Dropped, Suspended or Expelled in One Year, by Last Report	Number of Deaths in One Year, by Last Report	CAPITULAR		CRYPTIC		TEMPLAR		SCOTTISH RITE					
		Number of Royal Arch Chapters	Number of Royal Arch Masons	Number of Councils of Royal and Select Masters	Number of Royal and Select Masters (Members of Councils)	Number of Commanderies, Knights Templar	Number of Knights Templar	Number of Lodges of Perfection, 14th Degree	Number of 14th Degree Masons, A. and A. S. R.	Number Chapters Rose Croix, 18th Degree	Number Members of Chapters Rose Croix, 18th Degree, A. and A. S. R.	Number of Consistories, 32d Degree	Number of 32d Degree
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3,788	680	83	15,229	24	5,054	39	8,683	4	6,707	3	5,619	3	5,
157	70	12	1,273	6	552	7	793	1	1,909	1	1,797	1	1,
1,269	524	89	8,079	30	1,573	29	2,835	2	5,900	1	5,901	1	5,
989	1,383	127	25,499	30	9,396	64	14,429	13	21,377	13	25,032	12	23,
271	470	51	8,147	15	2,512	36	4,802	3	6,181	3	5,878	3	5,
256	655	44	16,688	21	10,578	12	6,607	5	4,205	5	4,158	2	4,
71	85	5	2,011	3	224	1	851	1	1,919	1	1,885	1	1,
491	269	16	6,439	6	1,687	6	3,374	1	3,526	1	3,501	1	3,
596	326	51	9,038	19	1,827	31	5,661	8	7,478	6	6,728	6	6,
2,236	832	162	17,897	68	6,198	31	8,033	6	6,798	6	5,952	5	5,
210	98	24	2,719	4	519	15	1,667	4	2,173	4	2,013	4	1,
3,599	2,958	241	91,573	77	25,117	81	36,010	9	38,821	9	37,630	9	37,
1,558	1,503	123	33,418	76	19,921	62	13,321	4	17,311	4	16,731	3	16,
1,647	1,015	125	23,188	41	7,311	68	12,100	5	15,595	5	14,971	5	14,
708	927	96	21,755	20	6,688	50	14,633	7	23,518	7	22,962	7	22,
4,017	779	129	19,289	60	4,969	39	9,230	2	4,117	2	3,937	2	3,
1,368	393	60	9,313	12	1,964	21	3,299	4	7,057	4	6,813	3	6,
414	717	69	17,944	16	8,617	21	9,719	5	4,735	5	4,447	1	4,
245	395	27	9,832	16	4,965	15	4,798	4	3,721	2	3,201	2	3,
790	1,626	96	41,860	36	15,630	46	21,441	10	12,891	8	11,194	2	10,
1,375	1,928	167	47,420	72	15,758	55	15,820	4	21,901	4	21,233	4	21,
636	682	87	17,040	10	3,114	40	7,803	5	12,638	4	11,321	4	10,
1,422	421	67	7,618	44	4,152	26	3,916	6	6,026	5	4,889	5	4,
2,138	1,340	112	35,600	21	12,483	66	16,973	4	20,428	4	18,577	4	17,
404	224	36	4,876	9	910	23	2,619	5	4,251	5	3,912	5	3,
567	457	54	8,383	28	3,383	29	4,538	6	10,478	4	9,191	3	8,
16	40	9	648	4	136	5	308	1	921	1	915	1	1,
52	262	26	5,875	16	3,729	11	3,428	5	3,475	4	3,332	1	3,
591	1,035	58	20,233	14	4,075	29	7,620	5	17,196	5	16,912	5	16,
185	89	16	2,094	1	121	14	1,401	1	1,858	1	1,826	1	1,
578	4,401	228	72,412	47	12,991	76	37,753	21	40,505	14	37,695	9	37,
816	481	57	8,279	22	1,913	33	5,403	8	7,261	7	6,381	4	5,
262	181	28	4,078	9	801	16	2,324	7	3,322	4	2,919	4	2,
3,082	2,153	209	80,170	98	45,517	79	33,874	9	35,683	9	34,991	5	34,
2,190	686	79	14,173	33	4,990	48	7,402	3	20,880	2	19,976	2	19,
481	325	49	7,131	12	2,098	22	3,878	6	4,491	5	4,333	3	4,
1,125	2,719	153	59,925	41	15,093	95	42,121	15	77,445	12	71,703	11	71,
194	199	15	10,298	8	5,853	7	4,984	2	2,177	1	2,130	1	2,
902	380	41	6,218	41	4,366	16	3,939	4	2,516	2	2,186	2	2,
522	209	43	6,292	8	1,414	24	3,618	5	4,590	4	4,408	4	4,
971	646	89	11,267	20	2,742	25	5,162	2	8,525	2	7,985	2	7,
2,718	1,455	316	43,868	294	29,185	87	18,728	6	26,440	6	24,289	6	23,
42	55	8	1,274	3	390	6	885	1	1,423	1	1,308	1	1,
52	321	31	5,915	15	1,891	14	3,638	8	2,714	3	1,864	1	1,
588	559	73	17,895	31	7,422	31	7,422	7	5,153	7	4,868	4	4,
718	527	53	9,418	17	3,018	26	5,147	16	11,174	13	9,233	10	8,
411	349	45	12,119	1	1,111	25	6,877	9	11,469	5	9,023	2	7,
444	705	112	25,367	29	9,138	47	11,119	3	6,012	3	5,986	3	5,
119	77	18	2,226	3	206	14	1,562	1	2,578	1	2,419	1	2,
8,514	38,614	3,912	127,286	1,502	131,874	1,654	151,532	253	574,209	228	539,493	181	522
990	788	80	18,921	31	6,831	34	9,215	5	11,718	4	11,010	4	10

Chapters \$No Grotto figures for these States in 1926 Proceedings. We asked for 1927 Book or 1

OTHER ASSOCIATED BODIES

Number of Members, Order of the Eastern Star	Number of Temples, A. A. O. N. M. S.	Number of Shriners (Members of Temples, A. A. O. N. M. S.)	Number of Grottoes, M. O. V. P. E. R.	Number of Prophets (Members of Grottoes, M. O. V. P. E. R.)	Number of Chapters, Order of DeMolay	Number of Members, Order of DeMolay for Boys (Must be Sponsored by Some Masonic Body)
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
18,768	3	11,369	2	11,198	17	1,067
4,888	1	1,525	1	343	9	501
16,815	2	5,231	3	1,632	32	1,455
92,054	5	29,140	1	1,818	110	10,063
22,989	2	6,480	-----	559	15	1,487
21,114	2	4,752	6	3,426	12	1,981
1,783	†	†	\$-----	\$-----	4	351
12,898	1	5,166	1	1,251	1	381
17,005	3	8,623	3	1,053	26	1,425
10,803	3	10,096	2	1,256	10	679
7,978	2	2,483	1	216	5	280
195,164	5	41,477	12	9,747	35	2,898
77,876	5	17,948	8	5,659	20	3,057
77,966	4	15,504	5	4,571	80	5,301
62,782	4	15,581	6	3,023	52	3,571
30,880	4	6,334	2	1,145	12	973
17,149	2	6,197	3	2,073	17	1,244
33,129	2	5,938	-----	-----	2	80
11,095	1	4,162	1	763	10	2,178
60,361	2	18,236	8	6,427	26	4,617
100,405	4	19,854	10	7,829	64	5,121
46,199	3	11,410	11	588	33	2,800
16,371	2	6,232	1	284	18	758
76,439	4	21,535	5	6,074	94	7,394
17,421	3	4,648	\$-----	\$-----	21	1,319
36,298	3	7,706	\$-----	\$-----	36	2,722
2,607	1	942	\$-----	\$-----	6	232
12,675	1	2,695	\$-----	\$-----	7	698
51,761	2	15,572	3	2,916	34	5,551
5,041	1	1,863	\$-----	\$-----	13	583
131,290	10	45,082	17	20,670	40	6,175
5,811	2	8,992	1	295	6	364
12,982	2	4,210	1	101	15	753
112,250	5	30,402	20	23,244	29	5,215
45,108	3	12,260	6	2,706	79	4,052
21,673	2	6,428	4	3,256	26	1,759
77,209	7	63,312	4	2,816	38	12,067
7,022	1	3,500	2	962	5	1,204
4,878	2	4,513	1	94	4	121
20,535	3	5,496	1	1,933	14	930
21,388	4	9,044	4	7,966	11	928
63,763	10	31,553	2	2,029	97	6,319
2,863	1	1,447	\$-----	\$-----	3	248
13,213	2	2,590	1	471	4	311
9,387	3	9,249	3	2,350	6	708
37,672	3	10,555	3	1,611	33	2,689
15,145	3	10,665	1	135	3	298
48,528	1	5,964	\$-----	\$-----	42	3,833
6,325	2	2,578	2	345	13	714
21,792	143	576,539	176	144,835	1,289	119,463
37,179	3	11,766	3	2,935	26	2,417

No. 29 AND LODGE OF STATISTIC

Years	Raised
-----	2,872 1
-----	4,595 1
-----	7,348 2
-----	7,337 2
10-----	6,168 2
-----	8,399 2
-----	8,155 2
-----	6,509 1
-----	7,674 1
-----	6,398 2

s in the Net G
es instead of ga

PERCENTAG

Years	Raised
-----	6,123 2.
0-----	6,757 2.
-----	8,277 2.
-----	7,092 1.

PERCENTAGE BY

Years	Raised
-----	5,727 2.1
5-----	7,427 2.1

PERCENTAGES

Years	Raised
-----	6,575 2.1

ved no reply.

aptera § No 1

• **Loss.**

Table No. 29

GRAND LODGE OF
STATISTIC

Years	Raised
*1876-80 -----	2.872 1
*1881-85 -----	4.595 1
1886-90 -----	7.348 2
1891-95 -----	7.337 2
1896-1900 -----	6.168 2
1901-05 -----	8.399 2
1906-10 -----	8.155 2
1911-15 -----	6.509 1
1916-20 -----	7.674 1
1921-25 -----	6.398 2

*Figures in the Net G
are losses instead of ga

PERCENTAG

Years	Raised
1881-90 -----	6.123 2.
1891-1900 -----	6.757 2.
1901-10 -----	8.277 2.
1911-20 -----	7.092 1.

PERCENTAGE BY

Years	Raised
1876-1900 -----	5.727 2.1
1901-1925 -----	7.427 2.1

PERCENTAGES

Years	Raised	Amplified
1876-1925 -----	6.575	2.1

Year, by Last Report		Number of Deaths in One Year, by Last Report	Number of Royal Arch	Number of Masons per 100 Square Miles—Rank	Percentage Relation, Master Masons to Population, 1920 Census—Rank	Per Cent of Net Gain in Each Grand Lodge, Last Masonic Year—Rank	Per Cent of Net Gain in Each Grand Lodge	Rank	Percentage Relation, Net Gains to Raisings	Rank	Number Suspended, Excluded, Dropped, Expelled, per Thousand Master Masons	
11	12											
18	680	8		Alabama	25	35	48	*.90	48	*17.77	1	69.45
17	70	1		Arizona	48	48	5	3.08	10	57.05	11	25.80
19	524	6		Arkansas	35	44	19	1.84	34	28.69	5	36.44
19	1,383	12		California	30	19	2	5.63	3	85.26	39	7.64
1	470	5		Colorado	39	15	18	1.87	15	49.79	38	8.28
6	655	4		Connecticut	5	24	14	2.13	14	49.81	44	5.67
1	85			Delaware	12	28	38	.80	37	24.24	30	11.82
1	269	1		District of Columbia	1	4	31	1.22	28	34.52	12	21.23
6	326	5		Florida	36	32	32	1.09	2	97.91	17	19.60
16	832	16		Georgia	23	33	47	*.08	47	*2.35	6	32.48
0	98	2		Idaho	44	41	32	1.09	35	27.77	13	20.75
9	2,958	24		Illinois	7	6	20	1.70	23	44.14	29	12.01
8	1,503	12		Indiana	10	5	28	1.34	27	36.03	27	12.17
7	1,015	12		Iowa	17	7	44	.44	43	13.18	20	18.17
18	927	9		Kansas	27	3	11	2.48	7	58.81	36	8.61
7	779	12		Kentucky	18	26	49	*3.38	49	*105.12	2	61.91
8	393	6		Louisiana	32	43	40	.70	41	14.20	4	38.91
4	717	6		Maine	19	1	41	.60	39	19.51	34	9.40
5	395	2		Maryland	11	36	23	1.68	18	46.47	41	7.33
0	1,626	9		Massachusetts	3	20	37	.87	38	23.89	43	6.43
5	1,928	16		Michigan	13	11	15	1.97	16	48.91	35	9.2
6	682	8		Minnesota	33	31	25	1.57	25	39.30	33	10.4
2	421	6		Mississippi	31	37	10	2.54	17	47.00	3	39.0
8	1,340	11		Missouri	16	13	42	.49	33	30.52	19	18.8
4	224	3		Montana	43	22	43	.48	42	13.67	16	19.7
7	457	5		Nebraska	37	18	24	1.58	24	41.84	31	11.2
6	40			Nevada	49	8	1	6.21	1	101.19	45	5.5
2	202	2		New Hampshire	15	9	34	1.08	29	34.16	47	3.3
1	1,035	5		New Jersey	4	30	3	3.90	4	73.02	42	6.5
15	89	1		New Mexico	47	45	45	.38	45	7.98	9	28.1
8	4,401	22		New York	6	21	9	2.58	11	54.73	49	1.7
6	481	5		North Carolina	29	47	36	.88	44	8.39	14	20.4
2	181	2		North Dakota	42	29	35	1.00	36	25.93	21	17.0
2	2,153	20		Ohio	8	16	16	1.94	13	51.04	23	15.3
0	686	7		Oklahoma	26	17	17	1.90	26	36.12	7	30.8
1	325	4		Oregon	40	10	7	2.81	6	58.81	22	16.1
5	2,719	15		Pennsylvania	9	34	27	1.52	22	44.59	46	5.3
4	199	1		Rhode Island	2	25	29	1.28	30	33.42	32	10.6
2	380	4		South Carolina	28	46	39	.75	40	14.93	8	30.3
2	209	4		South Dakota	41	23	46	.26	46	6.92	10	26.3
1	646	8		Tennessee	21	39	26	1.53	31	32.10	18	19.4
18	1,455	31		Texas	38	27	13	2.27	21	45.27	15	20.6
2	55	1		Utah	46	49	12	2.44	9	57.76	37	8.3
2	321	3		Vermont	14	2	20	1.70	19	45.80	48	2.3
8	559	7		Virginia	22	42	30	1.27	32	31.51	26	12.5
18	527	5		Washington	34	14	6	3.03	8	58.19	24	15.3
11	349	4		West Virginia	20	40	20	1.70	20	45.49	28	12.3
14	705	11		Wisconsin	24	38	4	3.22	5	62.40	40	7.5
19	77	1		Wyoming	45	12	8	2.61	12	52.19	24	15.3
14	38,614	3,911		U. S. average, and where it ranks in the tables	26	25	19	1.74	24	39.47	24	14.3
*Loss.												
0	788	81										

- Loss.

Table 29

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Statistics and Percentages

Compiled by Past Grand Master

STATISTICS BY YEARS—1874-1927

Year	Gains				Losses					
	Number Forward	Raised	Affiliated	Reinstated	Died	Dimitted	Suspended N.P.D.	Suspended	Expelled	Net Gain
1874	9,071	498	168	30	110	236	101	32	36	342
1875	9,443	389	144	18	119	308	502	49	23	242
* 1876	9,685	337	147	32	115	176	532	20	21	1,479
* 1877	8,206	245	82	35	114	173	239	26	17	189
* 1878	8,017	193	82	30	100	222	435	27	14	517
* 1879	7,510	163	101	60	108	169	411	19	17	680
* 1880	6,380	230	99	76	84	145	202	28	8	398
* 1881	6,432	218	107	85	100	150	154	16	15	155
* 1882	6,277	283	107	64	89	121	156	14	7	66
1883	6,211	310	124	80	97	143	226	9	13	135
* 1884	6,406	380	134	56	104	198	159	15	12	320
1885	6,086	345	114	45	117	177	177	13	17	166
* 1886	6,252	336	132	50	102	146	192	20	13	198
1887	6,054	325	142	92	111	170	176	11	10	213
1888	6,267	487	189	103	118	177	99	27	6	408
1889	6,675	584	239	94	139	267	272	11	22	764
1890	7,439	706	238	108	151	246	138	23	10	622
1891	8,061	899	281	107	163	251	108	31	7	631
1892	8,792	765	239	86	155	376	119	46	14	188
* 1893	8,980	515	180	41	154	240	132	41	8	326
* 1894	8,654	485	168	70	112	273	228	48	13	81
1895	8,573	471	180	88	171	281	272	62	16	1,008
1896	9,576	580	205	91	148	224	266	38	24	50
1897	9,526	503	203	77	163	230	271	45	12	250
1898	9,756	677	190	83	142	192	221	62	5	80
1899	9,482	584	240	85	175	243	228	32	12	379
1900	10,221	683	250	83	217	248	219	38	11	508
1901	10,726	815	232	99	190	371	30		15	228
1902	10,949	879	311	148	196	311	233		17	914
1903	11,863	1,149	324	164	192	380	281		24	858
1904	12,921	1,126	277	132	246	326	247		7	834
1905	13,755	1,098	347	127	238	411	259		18	911
1906	14,667	1,373	401	132	252	418	256		8	1,158
1907	15,835	1,403	378	145	288	405	272		22	960
1908	16,801	1,240	415	167	277	497	320		14	1,340
1909	18,141	1,411	396	119	265	587	298		18	980
1910	19,118	1,419	417	104	276	514	402		18	670
1911	19,890	1,371	439	206	313	520	497		14	400
1912	20,292	1,285	403	188	344	475	376		16	1,290
1913	21,591	1,508	417	186	274	530	226		21	1,220
1914	22,811	1,515	444	130	342	620	263		23	1,420
1915	24,238	1,381	421	119	357	501	306		17	750
1916	24,991	1,510	474	123	351	513	314		18	630
1917	25,623	1,861	461	130	343	523	234		21	1,350
1918	26,974	2,087	475	90	504	419	166		9	1,660
1919	28,637	2,088	402	112	302	507	95		10	2,200
1920	30,839	3,095	713	109	287	678	115		19	2,820
1921	33,662	3,426	920	105	344	745	209		15	2,740
1922	36,510	2,444	817	78	429	781	237		31	1,500
1923	38,017	2,062	689	103	480	684	353		22	1,340
1924	39,362	2,205	808	91	504	806	456		34	1,250
1925	40,614	1,663	865	107	478	792	624		48	640
1926	41,262	1,454	710	81	513	671	638		42	380
1927	41,399	1,422	637	70	487	672	819		32	110
1928	41,518									

*Figures in the Net Gain columns of the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3

INA, A. F. & A. M.

rom 1874 to 1927

er B. Andrews

PERCENTAGES BY YEARS—1874-1927

Gains				Losses					
	Raised	Affiliated	Reinstated	Died	Dimitted	Suspended N.P.D.	Suspended	Expelled	Net Gain
71	5,490	1,851	.330	1,212	2,600	1,113	.352	.396	3,770
13	4,225	1,524	.190	1,260	3,261	5,316	.518	.243	2,562
35	3,479	1,517	.330	1,187	1,817	5,493	.206	.217	15,271 *
66	2,985	.999	.426	1,389	2,108	2,912	.316	.207	2,790 *
17	2,361	1,022	.376	1,243	2,730	5,425	.336	.174	6,322 *
10	2,170	1,344	.798	1,438	2,250	5,472	.252	.226	9,055 *
30	3,367	1,449	1,112	1,229	2,122	2,957	.409	.011	5,827 *
32	3,389	1,663	1,321	1,554	2,332	2,394	.242	.233	2,409 *
77	4,508	1,708	1,019	1,417	1,092	2,485	.223	.111	1,050 *
11	4,991	1,996	1,286	1,561	2,302	3,638	.144	.209	3,139
06	5,391	2,091	.874	1,623	3,090	2,325	.234	.187	4,995 *
86	5,668	1,873	.739	1,922	2,908	2,908	.213	.279	2,727
52	5,364	2,111	.799	1,630	2,325	3,071	.310	.207	3,071 *
54	5,368	2,345	.503	1,833	2,808	2,907	.188	.151	3,518
67	7,771	3,011	1,643	1,866	2,834	1,420	.430	.095	6,510
75	8,749	3,580	1,408	2,082	4,000	4,074	.164	.329	11,445
39	9,490	3,199	1,451	2,029	3,306	1,855	.309	.134	8,361
61	11,152	3,498	1,327	2,022	3,113	1,339	.384	.086	7,827
92	8,701	2,718	.977	1,763	4,276	1,353	.523	.159	2,138
80	5,735	2,115	.456	1,715	2,672	1,469	.456	.089	3,630 *
54	5,604	1,941	.808	1,294	3,154	2,634	.554	.130	.936 *
73	5,493	2,099	1,026	1,994	3,277	3,172	.724	.186	11,699
76	6,056	2,140	.950	1,545	2,339	2,777	.396	.250	.522
26	5,280	2,130	.808	1,711	2,414	2,845	.472	.126	2,624
756	6,938	1,947	.850	1,455	1,968	2,265	.686	.051	.880
342	5,933	2,438	.863	1,778	2,469	2,316	.325	.121	3,852
221	6,682	2,445	.812	2,123	2,426	2,142	.374	.107	4,940
726	7,598	2,162	.923	1,771	3,458	2,806		.139	2,079
949	8,028	2,840	1,351	1,790	2,842	2,128		.155	8,347
363	9,677	2,731	1,382	1,618	3,203	2,368		.202	7,232
921	8,714	2,143	1,021	1,903	2,523	1,911		.054	6,454
755	7,982	2,522	.923	1,802	2,988	1,883		.130	6,703
667	9,348	2,734	.900	1,718	2,849	1,746		.054	7,893
835	8,846	2,387	.915	1,817	2,557	1,717		.139	6,100
801	7,380	2,470	.994	1,642	2,958	1,904		.083	7,975
141	7,777	2,182	.656	1,460	3,235	1,642		.099	5,440
118	7,422	2,181	.544	1,443	2,165	2,102		.094	3,514
890	6,892	2,207	1,035	1,578	2,614	2,498		.074	2,021
292	6,332	1,986	.926	1,695	2,340	1,852		.078	6,402
591	6,986	1,933	.870	1,584	2,454	1,046		.097	5,648
811	6,641	1,946	.569	1,499	2,717	1,153		.010	6,255
238	5,697	1,737	.445	1,431	2,067	1,262		.070	3 106
991	6,042	1,936	.492	1,404	2,052	1,256		.072	2,528
623	7,263	1,799	.507	1,338	2,041	.913		.081	5,272
974	7,737	1,760	.333	1,861	1,553	.615		.033	6,165
637	7,291	1,403	.391	1,054	1,770	.331		.034	7 689
839	10,035	2,312	.353	1,290	2,198	.372		.061	9,154
662	10,177	2,733	.311	1,021	2,213	.620		.044	8,163
510	6,694	2,237	.213	1,175	2,139	.649		.084	4,127
017	5,423	1,812	.270	1,262	1,799	.928		.057	3 537
362	5,601	2,052	.231	1,270	2,047	1,158		.089	3,180
614	4,095	2,129	.263	1,176	1,950	1,536		.018	1,595
262	3,523	1,727	.196	1,245	1,626	1,529		.010	.920
399	3,434	1,531	.169	1,176	1,624	1,978		.007	.287

880. 1881, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1893 and 1894 are losses instead

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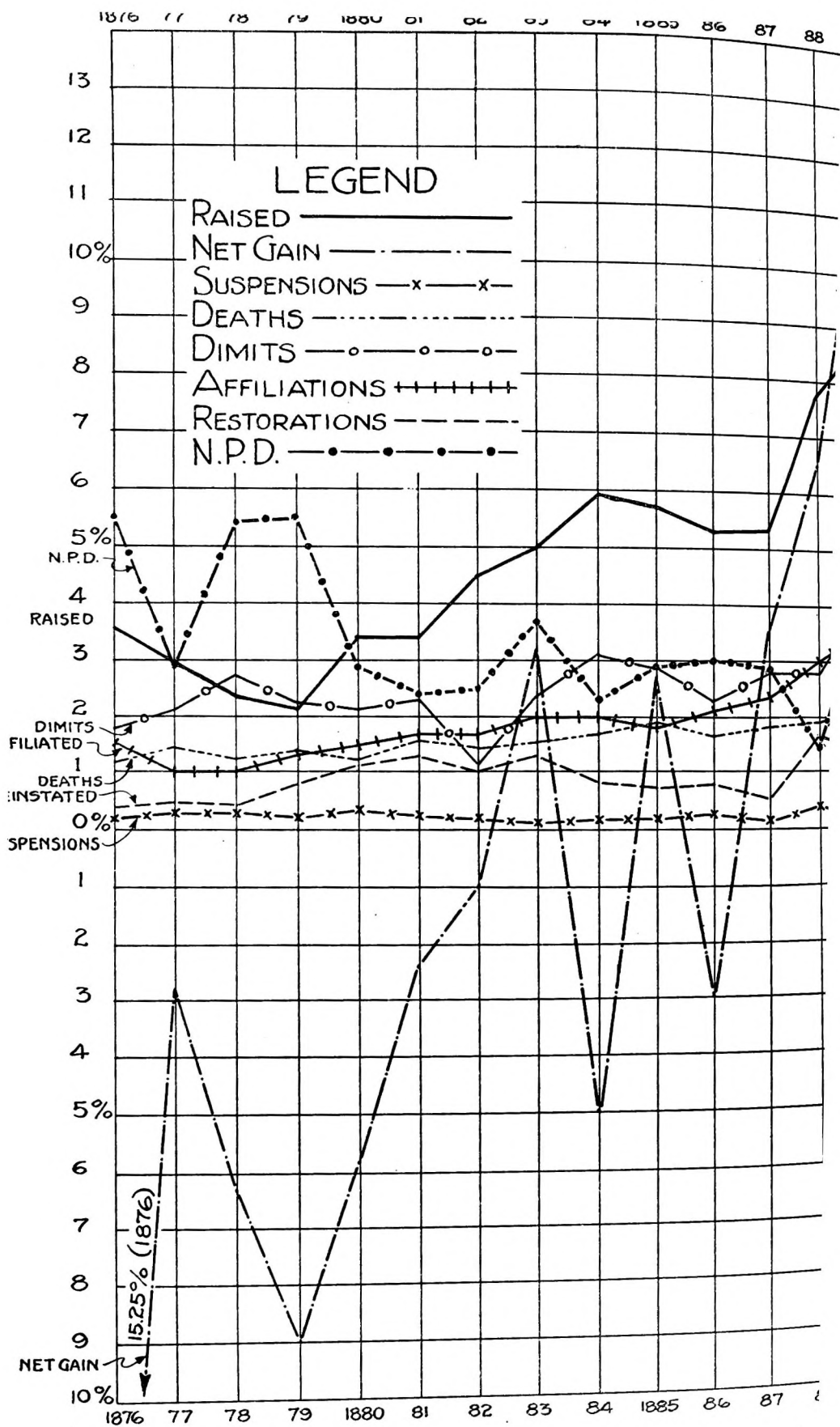
from 1874 to 1927

by B. Andrews

PERCENTAGES BY YEARS—1874-1927

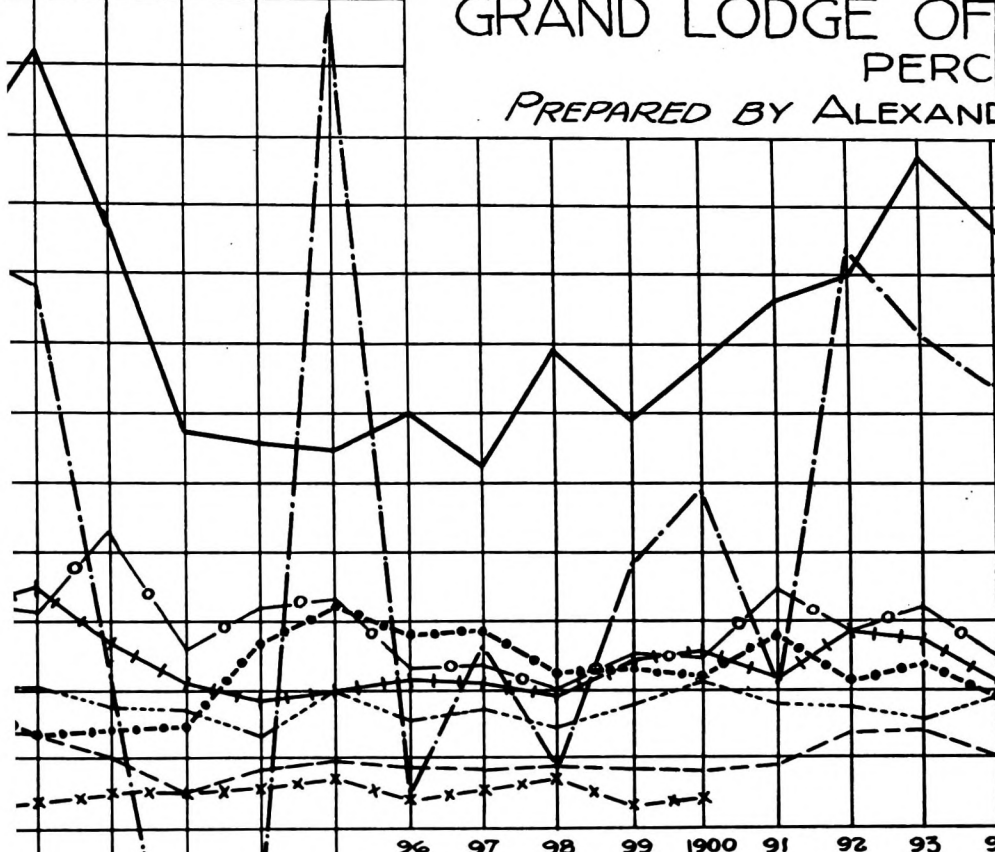
Gains				Losses					
	Raised	Affiliated	Reinstated	Died	Dimitted	Suspended N.P.D.	Suspended	Expelled	Net Gain
1	5,490	1.851	.330	1.212	2.600	1.113	.352	.396	3.770
3	4.225	1.524	.190	1.260	3.261	5.316	.518	.243	2.562
5	3.479	1.517	.330	1.187	1.817	5.493	.206	.217	15.271 *
6	2.985	.999	.426	1.389	2.108	2.912	.316	.207	2.790 *
7	2.361	1.022	.376	1.243	2.730	5.425	.336	.174	6.322 *
0	2.170	1.344	.798	1.438	2.250	5.472	.252	.226	9.055 *
8	3.367	1.449	1.112	1.229	2.122	2.957	.409	.011	5.827 *
2	3.389	1.663	1.321	1.554	2.332	2.394	.242	.233	2.409 *
77	4.508	1.708	1.019	1.417	1.092	2.485	.223	.111	1.050 *
11	4.991	1.996	1.286	1.561	2.302	3.638	.144	.209	3.139
6	5.391	2.091	.874	1.623	3.090	2.325	.234	.187	4.995 *
36	5.668	1.873	.739	1.922	2.908	2.908	.213	.279	2.727
52	5.364	2.111	.799	1.630	2.325	3.071	.310	.207	3.071 *
54	5.368	2.345	.503	1.833	2.808	2.907	.188	.151	3.518
67	7.771	3.011	1.643	1.866	2.834	1.420	.430	.095	6.510
75	8.749	3.580	1.408	2.082	4.000	4.074	.164	.329	11.445
39	9.490	3.199	1.451	2.029	3.306	1.855	.309	.134	8.361
61	11.152	3.498	1.327	2.022	3.113	1.339	.384	.086	7.827
92	8.701	2.718	.977	1.763	4.276	1.353	.523	.159	2.138
80	5.735	2.115	.456	1.715	2.672	1.469	.456	.089	3.630 *
54	5.604	1.941	.808	1.294	3.154	2.634	.554	.130	.936 *
73	5.493	2.099	1.026	1.994	3.277	3.172	.724	.186	11.699
76	6.056	2.140	.950	1.545	2.339	2.777	.396	.250	.522
26	5.280	2.130	.808	1.711	2.414	2.845	.472	.126	2.624
56	6.938	1.947	.850	1.455	1.968	2.265	.686	.051	.880
42	5.933	2.438	.863	1.778	2.469	2.316	.325	.121	3.852
21	6.682	2.445	.812	2.123	2.426	2.142	.374	.107	4.940
26	7.598	2.162	.923	1.771	3.458	2.806		.139	2.079
49	8.028	2.840	1.351	1.790	2.842	2.128		.155	8.347
363	9.677	2.731	1.382	1.618	3.203	2.368		.202	7.232
921	8.714	2.143	1.021	1.903	2.523	1.911		.054	6.454
755	7.982	2.522	.923	1.802	2.988	1.883		.130	6.703
367	9.348	2.734	.900	1.718	2.849	1.746		.054	7.893
335	8.846	2.387	.915	1.817	2.557	1.717		.139	6.100
301	7.380	2.470	.994	1.642	2.958	1.904		.083	7.975
141	7.777	2.182	.656	1.460	3.235	1.642		.099	5.440
118	7.422	2.181	.544	1.443	2.165	2.102		.094	3.514
890	6.892	2.207	1.035	1.578	2.614	2.498		.074	2.021
292	6.332	1.986	.926	1.695	2.340	1.852		.078	6.402
591	6.986	1.933	.870	1.584	2.454	1.046		.097	5.648
811	6.641	1.946	.569	1.499	2.717	1.153		.010	6.255
238	5.697	1.737	.445	1.431	2.067	1.262		.070	3 106
991	6.042	1.936	.492	1.404	2.052	1.256		.072	2.528
623	7.263	1.799	.507	1.338	2.041	.913		.081	5.272
974	7.737	1.760	.333	1.861	1.553	.615		.033	6.165
637	7.291	1.403	.391	1.054	1.770	.331		.034	7 689
839	10.035	2.312	.353	1.290	2.198	.372		.061	9.154
662	10.177	2.733	.311	1.021	2.213	.620		.044	8.163
510	6.694	2.237	.213	1.175	2.139	.649		.084	4.127
017	5.423	1.812	.270	1.262	1.799	.928		.057	3 537
362	5.601	2.052	.231	1.270	2.047	1.158		.089	3.180
614	4.095	2.129	.263	1.176	1.950	1.536		.018	1.595
262	3.523	1.727	.196	1.245	1.626	1.529		.010	.920
399	3.434	1.531	.169	1.176	1.624	1.978		.007	.287

1880, 1881, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1893 and 1894 are losses instead



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Table No. 30.

GENERAL GRAND

PERCENTAGE BY THREE-YEAR PERIODS—1874-19

Year
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Period	Exalted	Affiliated	Restored	Died	Dimitted	Suspended	Withdrawn
1874-1876 E.H.E.							
1877-1879 J. F.	4.509	.787	.395	1.228	2.307	3.236	
1880-1882 R.F.B.	6.056	.911	.505	1.244	2.330	2.712	
1883-1885 A.F.C.	7.189	1.004	.307	1.273	2.352	2.124	
1886-1888 N.D.L.	6.480	1.035	.468	1.347	2.196	2.085	
1889-1890 D.F.D.	7.355	1.153	.567	1.424	2.255	1.949	
1891-1893 J.P.H.	8.679	1.076	.500	1.497	2.063	1.921	
1894-1896 G.L.M.	7.021	.974	.444	1.401	1.909	2.235	
1897-1899 R.C.L.	6.084	.868	.469	1.504	1.676	2.277	
1900-1902 J.W.T.	7.453	1.173	.581	1.535	1.635	1.831	
1903-1905 A.G.P.	9.037	1.153	.508	1.556	1.554	1.388	
1906-1908 J.E.D.	8.646	1.022	.449	1.528	1.477	1.314	
1909-1911 N. K.	7.538	.973	.366	1.478	1.450	1.308	
1913-1915 B.G.W.	7.433	.856	.365	1.465	1.268	1.438	
1916-1918 G.E.C.	7.227	.818	.445	1.513	1.220	1.356	.253
1919-1921 F.W.C.	12.775	.864	.531	1.551	1.057	.914	.218
1922-1924 W.F.K.	9.993	.960	.396	1.193	1.040	.974	.258
1925-1927 J.A.B.	5.083	.664	.331	1.201	.840	1.744	.301

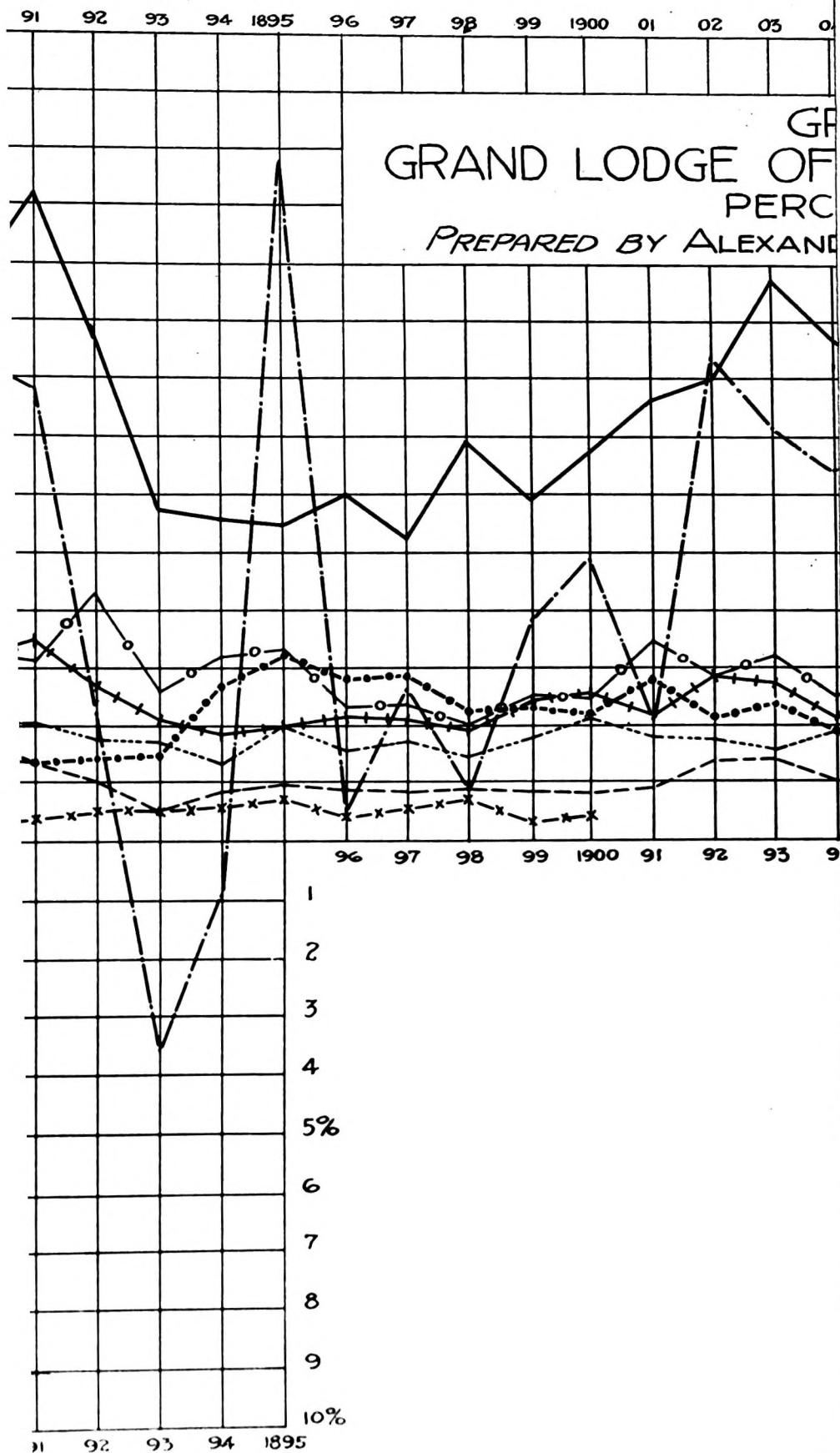
GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASON
PERCENTAGES BY FIVE-YEAR PERIODS—1876-1925

Period	Exalted	Affiliated	Restored	Died	Dimitted	Suspended	Withdrawn
*1876-1880 -----	5.074	.831	.417	1.213	2.383	3.093	.00
1881-1885 -----	6.937	.984	.505	1.271	2.298	2.287	.00
1886-1890 -----	3.830	1.082	.508	1.378	1.178	2.031	.00
1891-1895 -----	7.961	1.058	.470	1.458	2.012	2.042	.00
1896-1900 -----	6.445	.940	.488	1.494	1.692	2.227	.00
1901-1905 -----	8.558	1.369	.543	1.545	1.598	1.552	.01
1906-1910 -----	8.209	1.012	.430	1.504	1.478	1.320	.02
1911-1915 -----	7.452	.874	.348	1.471	1.298	1.391	.01
1916-1920 -----	8.324	.774	.470	1.561	1.103	1.190	.262 .01
1921-1925 -----	10.874	.954	.413	1.233	1.056	1.029	.248 .01

*Figure in Net Gain column of years 1876-80 is loss instead

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS
PERCENTAGES BY TEN-YEAR PERIODS—1880-1920

Period	Exalted	Affiliated	Restored	Died	Dimitted	Suspended	Withdrawn	Expelled
1881-1890 -----	6.883	1.033	.506	1.324	2.239	2.159		.05E
1891-1900 -----	7.203	.999	.479	1.476	1.852	2.134		.03E
1901-1910 -----	8.383	1.080	.486	1.524	1.538	1.421		.02C
1911-1920 -----	7.153	.736	.374	1.369	1.071	1.151	.170	.015



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Table No. 30.

GENERAL GRAND

PERCENTAGE BY THREE-YEAR PERIODS—1874-19

Period	Exalted	Affiliated	Restored	Died	Dimitted	Suspended	Withdrawn
1874-1876 E.H.E.							
1877-1879 J. F.	4.509	.787	.395	1.228	2.307	3.236	
1880-1882 R.F.B.	6.056	.911	.505	1.244	2.330	2.712	
1883-1885 A.F.C.	7.189	1.004	.307	1.273	2.352	2.124	
1886-1888 N.D.L.	6.480	1.035	.468	1.347	2.196	2.085	
1889-1890 D.F.D.	7.355	1.153	.567	1.424	2.255	1.949	
1891-1893 J.P.H.	8.679	1.076	.500	1.497	2.063	1.921	
1894-1896 G.L.M.	7.021	.974	.444	1.401	1.909	2.235	
1897-1899 R.C.L.	6.084	.868	.469	1.504	1.676	2.277	
1900-1902 J.W.T.	7.453	1.173	.581	1.535	1.635	1.831	
1903-1905 A.G.P.	9.037	1.153	.508	1.556	1.554	1.388	
1906-1908 J.E.D.	8.646	1.022	.449	1.528	1.477	1.314	
1909-1911 N. K.	7.538	.973	.366	1.478	1.450	1.308	
1913-1915 B.G.W.	7.433	.856	.365	1.465	1.268	1.438	
1916-1918 G.E.C.	7.227	.818	.445	1.513	1.220	1.356	.253
1919-1921 F.W.C.	12.775	.864	.531	1.551	1.057	.914	.218
1922-1924 W.F.K.	9.993	.960	.396	1.193	1.040	.974	.258
1925-1927 J.A.B.	5.083	.664	.331	1.201	.840	1.744	.301

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS
PERCENTAGES BY FIVE-YEAR PERIODS—1876-1925

Period	Exalted	Affiliated	Restored	Died	Dimitted	Suspended	Withdrawn
*1876-1880 -----	5.074	.831	.417	1.213	2.383	3.093	.08
1881-1885 -----	6.937	.984	.505	1.271	2.298	2.287	.06
1886-1890 -----	6.830	1.082	.508	1.378	1.178	2.031	.04
1891-1895 -----	7.961	1.058	.470	1.458	2.012	2.042	.04
1896-1900 -----	6.445	.940	.488	1.494	1.692	2.227	.03
1901-1905 -----	8.558	1.369	.543	1.545	1.598	1.552	.01
1906-1910 -----	8.209	1.012	.430	1.504	1.478	1.320	.02
1911-1915 -----	7.452	.874	.348	1.471	1.298	1.391	.01
1916-1920 -----	8.324	.774	.470	1.561	1.103	1.190	.262
1921-1925 -----	10.874	.954	.413	1.233	1.056	1.029	.248

*Figure in Net Gain column of years 1876-80 is loss instead

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS
PERCENTAGES BY TEN-YEAR PERIODS—1880-1920

Period	Exalted	Affiliated	Restored	Died	Dimitted	Suspended	Withdrawn	Expelled
1881-1890 -----	6.883	1.033	.506	1.324	2.239	2.159		.055
1891-1900 -----	7.203	.999	.479	1.476	1.852	2.134		.038
1901-1910 -----	8.383	1.080	.486	1.524	1.538	1.421		.020
1911-1920 -----	7.153	.736	.374	1.369	1.071	1.151	.170	.015

ARCH MASONS

n 1876 to 1926

er B. Andrews

PERCENTAGES BY YEARS—1876-1927

	Exalted	Affiliated	Restored	Died	Dimitted	Suspended	Withdrawn	Expelled	Net Gain
	6.814	.969	.391	1.184	2.436	2.685		.018	1.081
	5.007	.831	.353	1.265	2.335	2.943		.093	.279 *
	4.302	.782	.384	1.198	2.320	3.431		.077	3.277 *
	4.217	.748	.449	1.222	2.271	3.335		.151	1.984 *
	5.050	.824	.508	1.195	2.555	3.073		.065	2.002 *
	5.294	.868	.437	1.215	1.933	2.387		.067	1.215
	7.824	1.041	.570	1.323	2.501	2.676		.044	1.548
	8.392	1.138	.580	1.246	2.523	2.220		.060	3.898
	7.173	.962	.517	1.245	2.295	1.985		.078	2.956
	6.001	.913	.423	1.327	2.237	2.167		.054	1.711
	5.956	.972	.426	1.294	2.292	2.234		.084	1.180
	6.652	1.007	.447	1.390	2.245	2.073		.039	2.441
	6.833	1.125	.531	1.357	2.051	1.948		.035	2.383
	7.246	1.115	.554	1.384	2.195	2.149		.031	2.864
	7.464	1.192	.580	1.464	2.116	1.749		.058	4.468
	8.394	1.026	.527	1.448	2.121	1.892		.069	5.237
	9.396	1.147	.508	1.580	2.082	1.907		.031	6.559
	8.246	1.056	.466	1.463	1.987	1.964		.042	4.079
	6.730	.971	.416	1.408	2.074	2.045		.035	2.555
	7.037	1.087	.433	1.392	1.794	2.401		.044	2.926
	7.296	.864	.482	1.404	1.858	2.258		.029	3.092
	6.145	.866	.488	1.514	1.743	2.286		.034	1.922
	6.188	.861	.478	1.430	1.685	2.295		.044	2.073
	5.918	.877	.440	1.569	1.599	2.251		.029	1.787
	6.680	1.234	.553	1.551	1.576	2.046		.028	3.266
	7.518	1.203	.636	1.591	1.698	1.674		.011	4.423
	8.162	1.081	.554	1.464	1.632	1.772		.019	4.908
	9.128	1.213	.587	1.562	1.645	1.465		.017	6.239
	9.515	1.137	.503	1.569	1.511	1.332		.020	6.723
	8.469	1.110	.435	1.538	1.506	1.367		.022	5.581
	8.670	1.075	.483	1.501	1.542	1.400		.021	5.724
	8.654	.939	.492	1.536	1.472	1.197		.024	5.856
	8.615	1.053	.372	1.548	1.416	1.245		.018	5.713
	7.351	1.039	.375	1.450	1.483	1.337		.027	4.772
	7.751	.952	.427	1.485	1.479	1.322		.022	4.822
	7.511	.929	.296	1.488	1.388	1.264		.017	4.579
ange from December 31 to July 1									
	7.065	.813	.372	1.474	1.268	1.327		.019	2.260
	8.031	.856	.333	1.471	1.289	1.442		.022	4.154
	7.203	.898	.391	1.451	1.248	1.530		.015	4.101
	6.711	.884	.369	1.507	1.248	1.442	.400	.014	3.351
	7.504	.838	.475	1.550	1.337	1.379	.164	.012	4.373
	7.465	.731	.490	1.482	1.076	1.246	.196	.016	4.669
	7.224	.569	.351	1.669	.789	1.016	.216	.026	4.408
	12.814	.846	.666	1.598	1.064	.868	.332	.011	10.473
	18.287	1.176	.576	1.387	1.319	.859	.107	.009	16.354
	14.350	1.107	.441	1.245	1.188	.824	.273	.014	12.502
	8.256	1.015	.399	1.150	1.087	.907	.214	.014	6.299
	7.374	.758	.347	1.183	.846	1.190	.287	.018	4.953
	6.102	.711	.300	1.201	.840	1.365	.358	.019	3.329
	4.919	.604	.315	1.178	.839	1.763	.305	.014	1.737
	4.227	.577	.377	1.223	.840	2.105	.239	.015	.733

Net Gain

Net Gain

45

.068
.621

[illegible]

L ARCH MASONS

om 1876 to 1926

ider B. Andrews

PERCENTAGES BY YEARS—1876-1927

	Exalted	Affiliated	Restored	Died	Dimitted	Suspended	Withdrawn	Expelled	Net Gain
7	6.814	.969	.391	1.184	2.436	2.685		.018	1.081
6	5.007	.831	.353	1.265	2.335	2.943		.093	.279 *
5	4.302	.782	.384	1.198	2.320	3.431		.077	3.277 *
1	4.217	.748	.449	1.222	2.271	3.335		.151	1.984 *
8	5.050	.824	.508	1.195	2.555	3.073		.065	2.002 *
10	5.294	.868	.437	1.215	1.933	2.387		.067	1.215
72	7.824	1.041	.570	1.323	2.501	2.676		.044	1.548
89	8.392	1.138	.580	1.246	2.523	2.220		.060	3.898
78	7.173	.962	.517	1.245	2.295	1.985		.078	2.956
66	6.001	.913	.423	1.327	2.237	2.167		.054	1.711
45	5.956	.972	.426	1.294	2.292	2.234		.084	1.180
23	6.652	1.007	.447	1.390	2.245	2.073		.039	2.441
76	6.833	1.125	.531	1.357	2.051	1.948		.035	2.383
43	7.246	1.115	.554	1.384	2.195	2.149		.031	2.864
31	7.464	1.192	.580	1.464	2.116	1.749		.058	4.468
01	8.394	1.026	.527	1.448	2.121	1.892		.069	5.237
333	9.396	1.147	.508	1.580	2.082	1.907		.031	6.559
129	8.246	1.056	.466	1.463	1.987	1.964		.042	4.079
375	6.730	.971	.416	1.408	2.074	2.045		.035	2.555
749	7.037	1.087	.433	1.392	1.794	2.401		.044	2.926
535	7.296	.864	.482	1.404	1.858	2.258		.029	3.092
338	6.145	.866	.488	1.514	1.743	2.286		.034	1.922
848	6.188	.861	.478	1.430	1.685	2.295		.044	2.073
243	5.918	.877	.440	1.569	1.599	2.251		.029	1.787
194	6.680	1.234	.553	1.551	1.576	2.046		.028	3.266
301	7.518	1.203	.636	1.591	1.698	1.674		.011	4.423
339	8.162	1.081	.554	1.464	1.632	1.772		.019	4.908
965	9.128	1.213	.587	1.562	1.645	1.465		.017	6.239
685	9.515	1.137	.503	1.569	1.511	1.332		.020	6.723
198	8.469	1.110	.435	1.538	1.506	1.367		.022	5.581
919	8.670	1.075	.483	1.501	1.542	1.400		.021	5.724
150	8.654	.939	.492	1.536	1.472	1.197		.024	5.856
909	8.615	1.053	.372	1.548	1.416	1.345		.018	5.713
1301	7.351	1.039	.375	1.450	1.483	1.337		.027	4.772
967	7.751	.952	.427	1.485	1.479	1.322		.022	4.822
7480	7.511	.929	.296	1.488	1.388	1.264		.017	4.579
Change from December 31 to July 1									
1,142	7.065	.813	.372	1.474	1.268	1.327		.019	2.260
9,310	8.031	.855	.333	1.471	1.289	1.442		.022	4.154
4,310	7.203	.898	.391	1.451	1.248	1.530		.015	4.101
0,513	6.711	.884	.369	1.507	1.248	1.442	.400	.014	3.351
3,939	7.504	.838	.475	1.550	1.337	1.379	.164	.012	4.373
32,042	7.465	.731	.490	1.482	1.076	1.246	.196	.016	4.669
52,216	7.224	.569	.351	1.669	.789	1.016	.216	.026	4.408
72,151	12.814	.846	.666	1.598	1.064	.868	.332	.011	10.473
21,501	18.287	1.176	.576	1.387	1.319	.859	.107	.009	16.354
36,802	14.350	1.107	.441	1.245	1.188	.824	.273	.014	12.502
82,666	8.256	1.015	.399	1.150	1.087	.907	.214	.014	6.299
25,669	7.374	.758	.347	1.183	.846	1.190	.287	.018	4.953
61,615	6.102	.711	.300	1.201	.840	1.365	.358	.019	3.325
86,973	4.919	.604	.315	1.178	.839	1.763	.305	.014	1.737
00,672	4.227	.577	.377	1.223	.840	2.105	.239	.015	.733

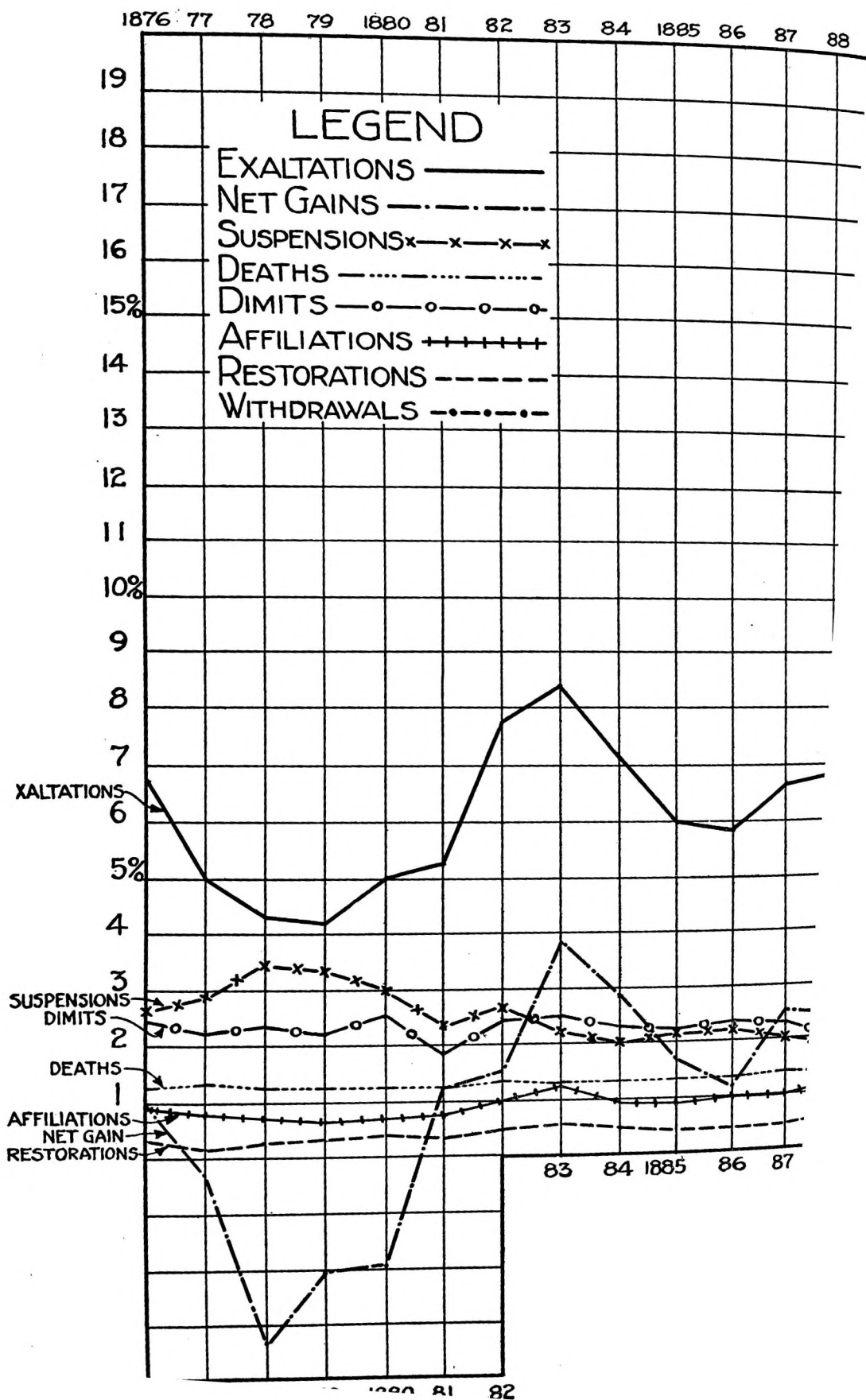
Net Gain

.068
621

Net Gain

145

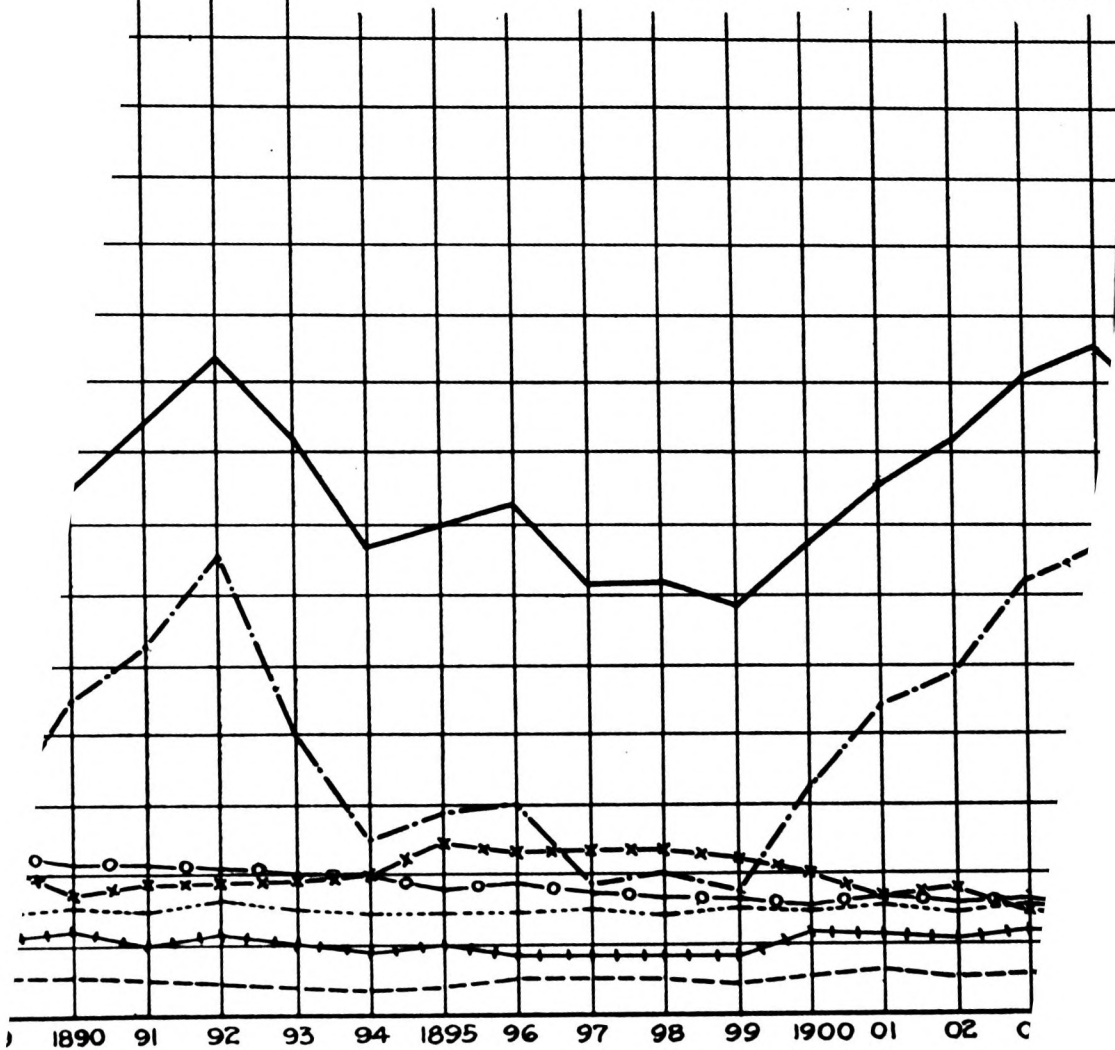
880 are losses instead of gains.



92 93 94 1895 96 97 98 99 1900 01 02 03 04 19

GRAPH GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER UNITED STATES PERCENTAGE

PREPARED BY ALEXANDER B. A.



GENERAL GRAND Cc

PERCENTAGES

Period	
1886-1888 G. J. P.	7
1889-1890 G. W. C.	9
1891-1893 O.A.B.S.	10
1894-1896 J. W. C.	8
1897-1899 B. N.	7
1900-1902 W.H.M.	8
1903-1905 A. P. S.	9
1906-1908 H. C. L.	10
1909-1911 G.M.A.	9
1912-1914 J. A. B.	9
1915-1917 E.W.W.	9
1918-1920 G. A. N.	1
1921-1923 F. H.	1
1924-1927 B. S. L.	

PERCENTAGES

1886-1890	-----	
1891-1895	-----	
1896-1900	-----	
1901-1905	-----	
1906-1910	-----	1
1911-1915	-----	
1916-1920	-----	1
1921-1925	-----	1

PERCENTAGE

1891-1900	-----	
1901-1910	-----	
1911-1920	-----	

PERCENTAGES BY

1901-1925	-----	
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PERCENTAGE

1876-1925	-----	
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LOYAL AND SELECT MASTERS

YEAR PERIODS—1886-1926

	Died	Dimitted	Suspended	Expelled	Net Gain
74	1.400	1.679	1.579	.042	2.395
18	1.497	1.258	1.542	.074	6.341
57	1.493	1.233	1.604	.037	7.113
14	1.411	1.414	1.641	.026	5.003
13	1.464	1.329	1.554	.029	3.966
01	1.333	1.195	1.348	.029	6.344
32	1.612	1.345	1.428	.013	7.724
60	1.551	1.513	1.209	.016	6.739
63	1.503	1.239	1.309	.020	6.118
92	1.344	1.231	1.558	.014	7.194
56	1.476	1.114	1.673	.018	6.701
19	1.604	.939	1.129	.015	11.570
89	1.141	1.153	1.075	.018	13.145
76	1.159	.909	2.087	.028	2.714

YEAR PERIODS—1886-1925

92	1.439	1.511	1.564	.055	3.973
12	1.405	1.304	1.550	.031	5.900
53	1.524	1.325	1.645	.031	4.555
48	1.590	1.280	1.471	.018	7.634
13	1.537	1.596	1.265	.019	7.353
15	1.494	1.236	1.495	.015	5.866
33	1.575	.990	1.367	.016	9.775
71	1.155	1.053	1.466	.021	9.008

YEAR PERIODS—1891-1920

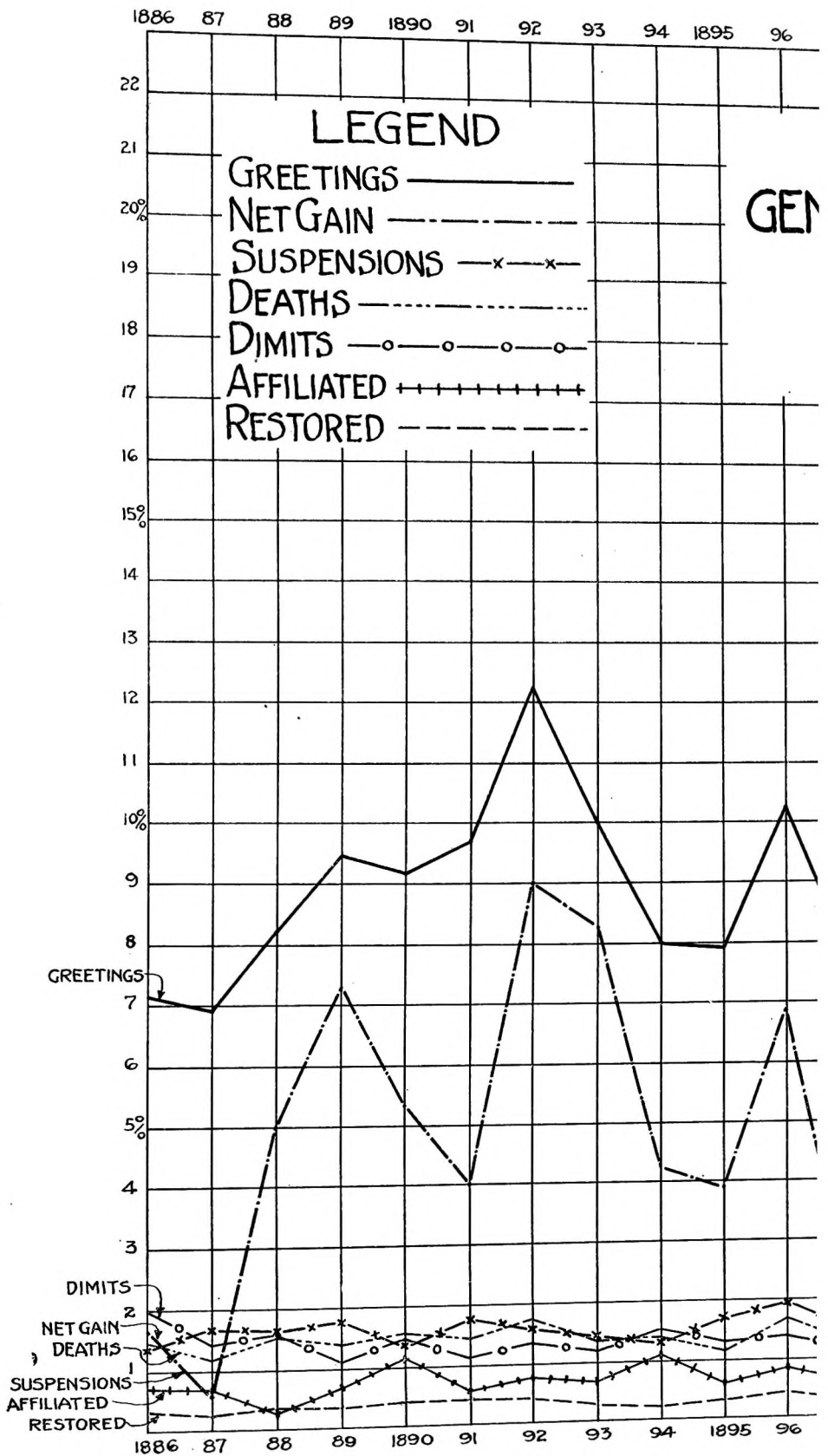
82	1.464	1.314	1.597	.031	5.227
80	1.564	1.438	1.367	.018	7.494
02	1.535	1.113	1.431	.015	7.820

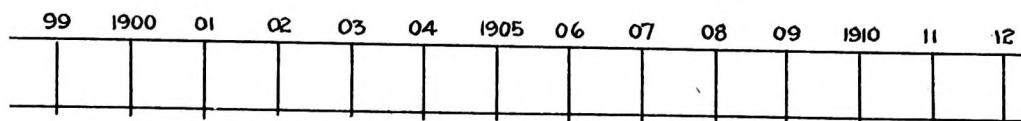
YEAR PERIODS—1901-1925

96	1.470	1.231	1.412	.017	7.987
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YEAR PERIODS—1876-1925

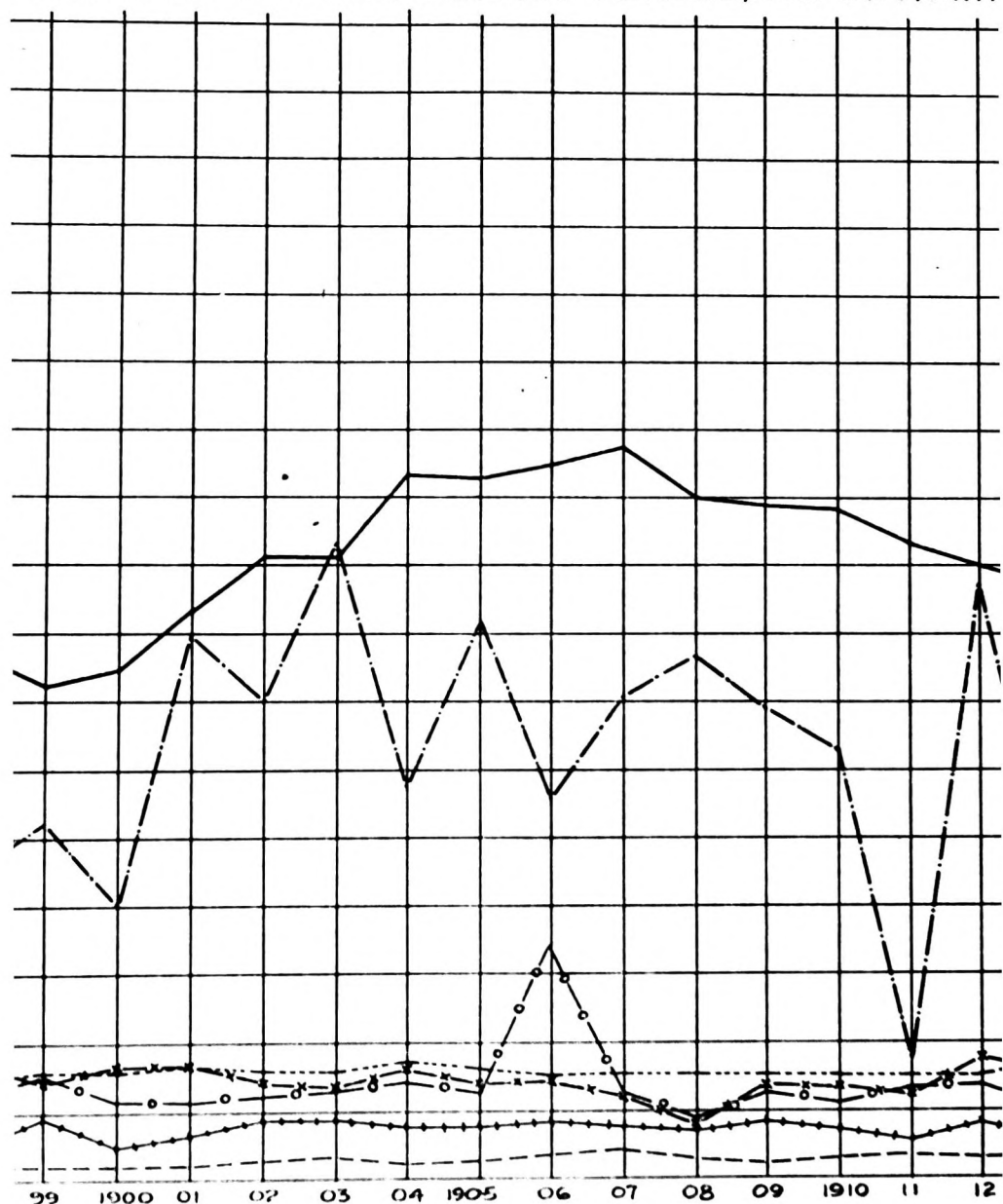
25	1.383	1.684	1.785	.035	3.845
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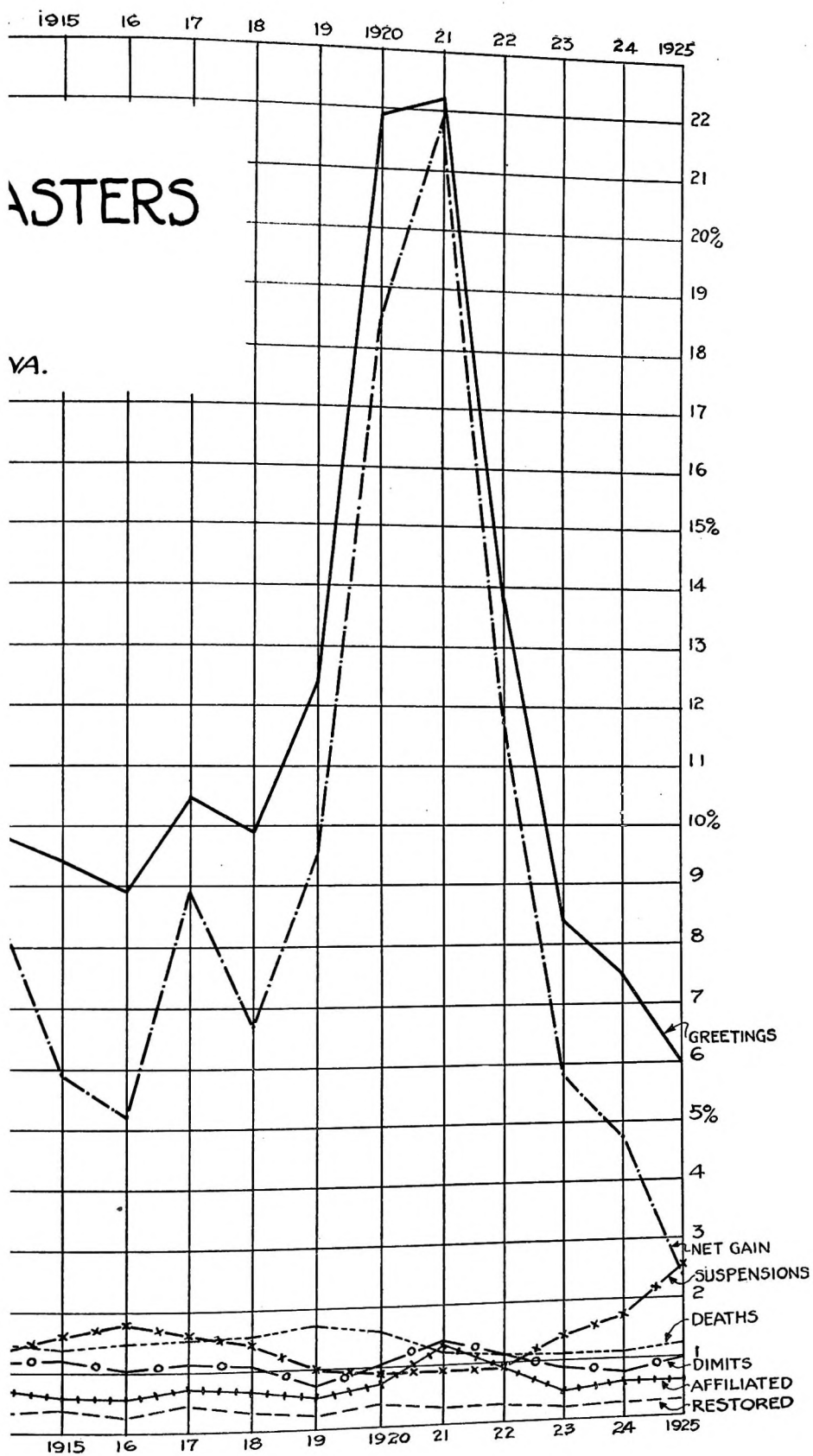




-GRAPH - CHART- - GRAND COUNCIL, ROYAL AND SELEC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERIC PERCENTAGES (1886-1925)

PREPARED BY ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS, P.G.M. OF NORTH





GRAND ENCAMPMENT KNIGHT

STATISTICS BY YEARS—1880-1927

Gains					Losses						
Year	Number Forward	Knighted	Affiliated	Reinstated	Died	Dimitted	N. P. D.	Suspended	Expelled	Net Gain	Year
1880	49,324	3,096	544	185	574	1,120	1,199		38	719	1880
1881	50,043	4,713	796	242	569	1,143	1,161		31	3,040	1881
1882	53,083	3,619	618	224	643	1,273	1,015		31	1,427	1882
1883	54,510	6,548	677	247	708	1,234	721		30	4,615	1883
1884	59,125	6,638	824	319	728	1,409	767		36	5,510	1884
1885	64,635	4,416	701	162	791	1,346	834		36	2,736	1885
1886	67,371	4,357	720	145	877	1,515	965		83	1,938	1886
1887	69,299	5,254	707	195	860	1,447	872		22	3,095	1887
1888	72,394	5,101	929	194	980	1,635	1,041		35	2,919	1888
1889	75,313	5,791	1,026	226	942	1,664	1,183		18	3,036	1889
1890	78,349	6,655	1,132	283	1,082	1,707	1,023		42	5,584	1890
1891	83,933	6,441	1,019	222	1,156	1,722	1,178		37	3,158	1891
1892	87,091	8,228	1,470	331	1,286	2,099	1,361		46	5,730	1892
1893	92,821	8,992	1,501	313	1,357	2,159	1,345		27	5,555	1893
1894	98,376	7,410	1,176	320	1,407	2,016	1,233		39	3,216	1894
1895	101,592	6,876	1,239	292	1,490	2,149	1,498		40	4,330	1895
1896	106,670	8,098	1,122	351	1,528	2,029	1,826	89	35	3,034	1896
1897	109,704	6,317	1,138	344	1,593	1,833	1,912	114	30	2,332	1897
1898	112,036	6,995	973	406	1,658	1,789	2,060	64	67	2,504	1898
1899	114,540	6,851	1,010	376	1,851	2,479	2,137	83	30	4,010	1899
1900	118,550	7,010	1,124	459	1,979	2,061	2,024	266	37	2,213	1900
1901	120,763	8,671	1,247	493	2,024	2,055	1,732	277	45	4,345	1901
1902	125,108	9,694	1,272	345	1,908	1,980	1,624	210	37	5,785	1902
1903	130,893	11,170	1,487	538	2,193	2,047	1,491	38	25	7,367	1903
1904	138,260	12,966	1,436	506	2,201	2,134	1,497	37	30	9,212	1904
1905	147,472	12,350	1,580	545	2,645	2,304	1,553	13	42	8,098	1905
1906	155,570	12,261	1,595	441	2,648	2,307	1,395	90	34	7,940	1906
1907	163,510	13,083	1,752	525	2,592	2,484	1,617	74	40	8,630	1907
1908	172,140	14,898	1,957	524	2,891	2,812	1,393	50	33	10,394	1908
1909	182,534	13,308	1,972	460	2,892	1,623	1,761	98	43	8,641	1909
1910	191,175	13,060	1,770	470	2,950	2,481	1,964	62	53	8,078	1910
1911	199,250	14,027	1,756	529	3,331	2,651	1,933	55	72	8,433	1911
1912	207,683	12,868	2,032	509	3,415	3,118	2,164	58	34	7,044	1912
1913	214,727	13,276	1,842	494	3,566	2,743	2,236	32	32	7,164	1913
1914	221,891	14,716	1,931	623	3,662	2,801	2,370		67	8,370	1914
1915	230,261	14,052	1,993	525	3,754	2,877	2,815		45	7,079	1915
1916	237,340	13,863	1,927	730	4,085	3,057	3,096		32	6,250	1916
1917	143,590	16,522	2,028	777	4,252	3,013	3,052		35	8,831	1917
1918	252,566	17,619	2,036	751	4,412	2,961	2,707		34	10,292	1918
1919	262,858	21,885	1,709	704	5,291	2,338	2,108		33	14,528	1919
1920	277,421	43,305	2,852	1,078	4,784	3,407	1,846		31	37,167	1920
1921	314,588	59,185	3,882	1,228	4,767	4,338	2,093		40	55,057	1921
1922	367,645	42,236	4,601	990	5,409	4,987	2,867		44	34,520	1922
1923	402,165	30,154	4,007	1,022	5,611	4,824	4,043		75	20,630	1923
1924	422,795	27,617	3,340	1,057	5,865	4,455	5,917		181	15,380	1924
1925	438,175	22,777	2,969	1,205	6,062	4,436	6,688		131	9,634	1925
1926	447,809	19,808	2,564	1,418	6,194	4,489	7,582		139	5,386	1926
1927	453,195	16,739	2,299	1,512	6,607	4,631	8,598		73	641	1927
1928	453,836										1928

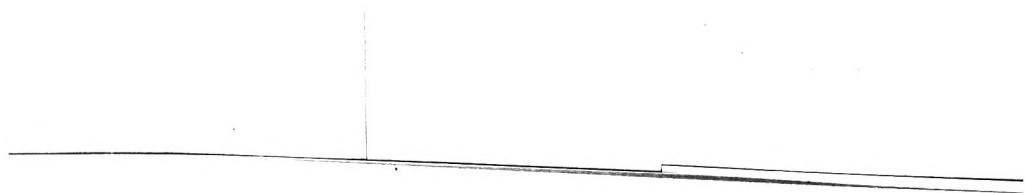
PLAR, U.S.A.

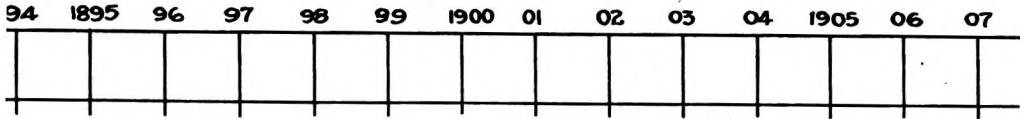
380-1927

3. Andrews

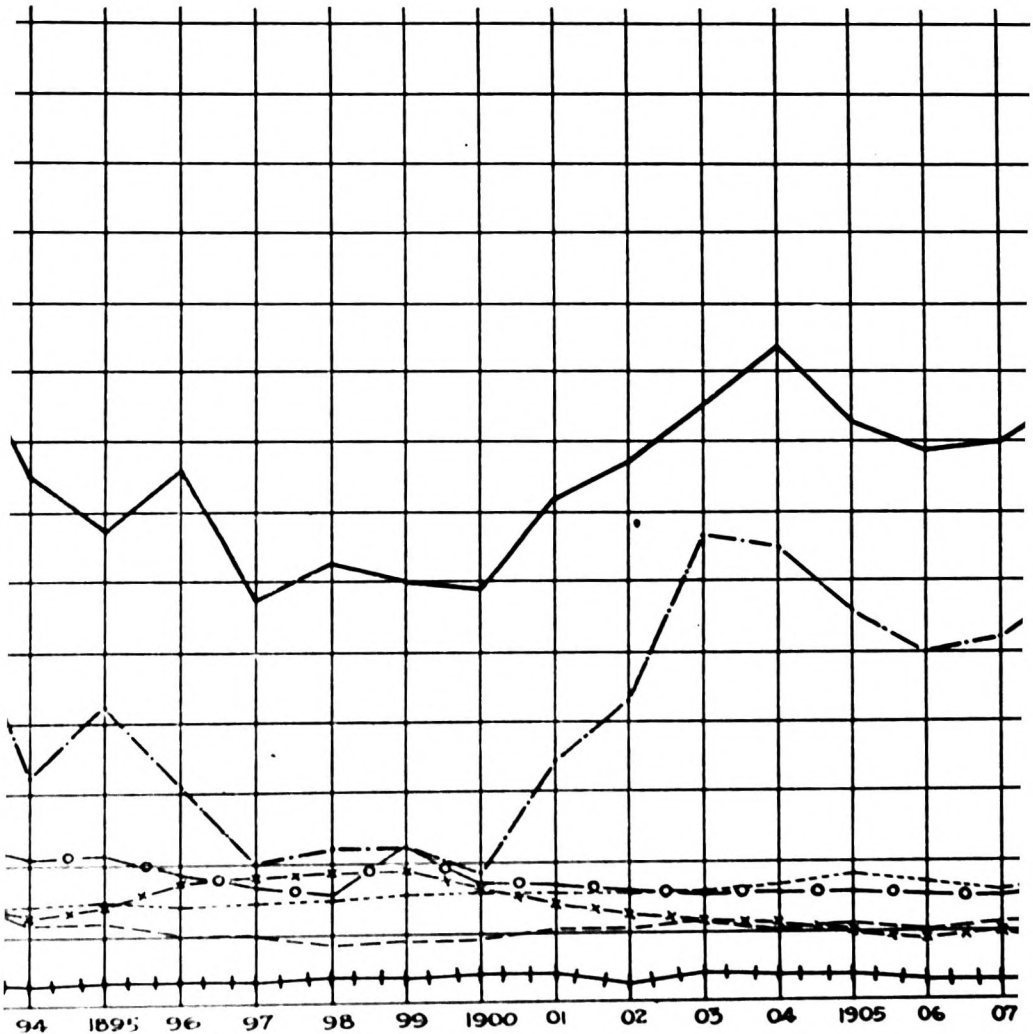
PERCENTAGES BY YEARS—1880-1927

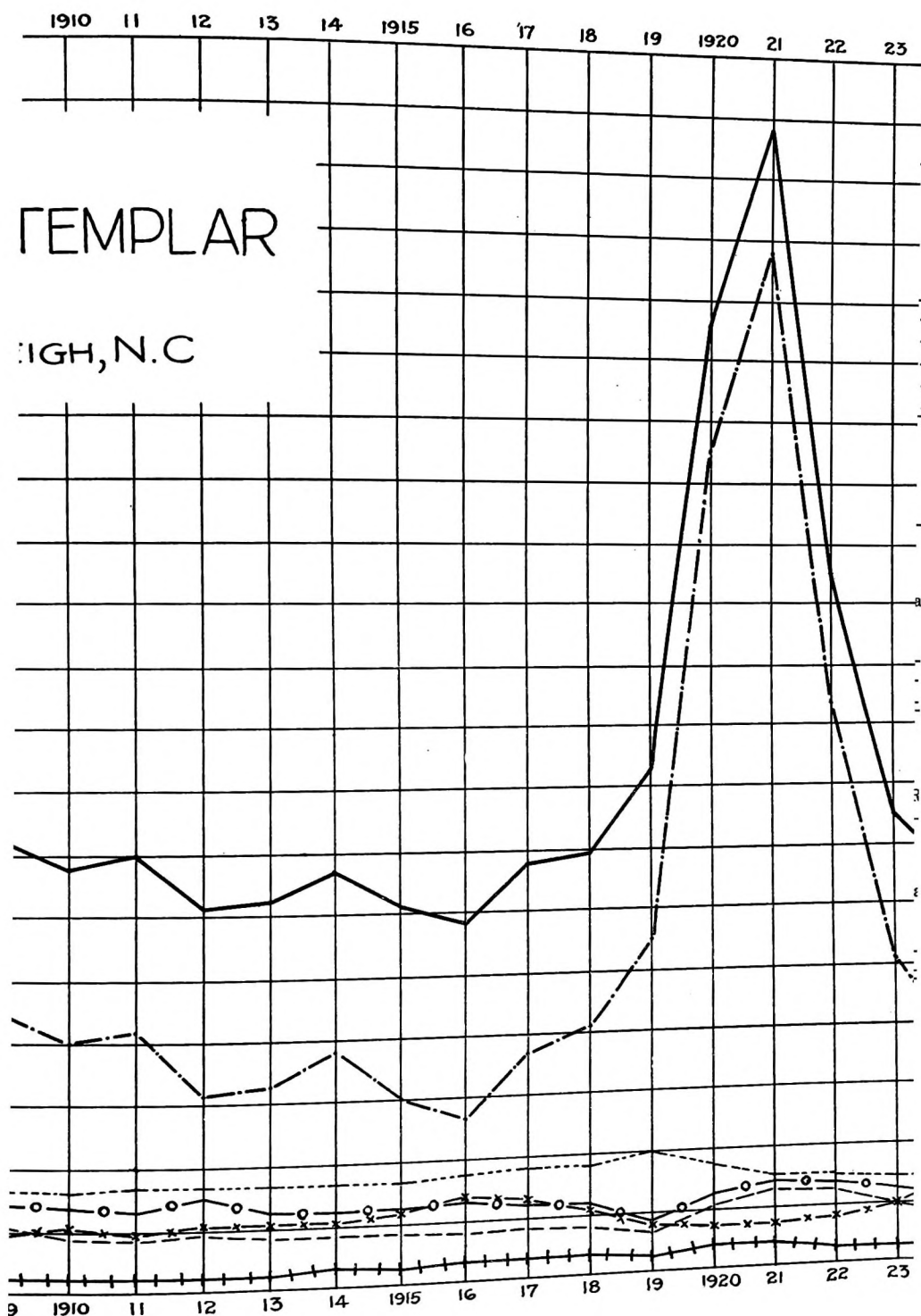
ns			Losses					
Knighted	Affiliated	Reinstated	Died	Dimitted	Suspended N. P. D.	Suspended	Expelled	Net Gain
276	1.102	.375	1.163	2.270	2.471		.077	1.457
417	1.590	.483	1.137	2.284	2.320		.061	6.074
817	1.164	.422	1.211	2.398	1.912		.059	2.688
012	1.242	.453	1.298	2.263	1.322		.055	8.466
227	1.391	.539	1.231	2.382	1.297		.060	9.319
832	1.084	.250	1.223	2.082	1.290		.055	4.233
468	1.068	.215	1.301	2.249	1.432		.123	2.877
581	1.020	.281	1.241	2.087	1.258		.031	4.466
046	1.283	.268	1.353	2.258	1.437		.048	4.032
689	1.362	.300	1.250	2.209	1.570		.023	4.031
494	1.444	.361	1.381	2.178	1.433		.053	7.127
674	1.214	.264	1.377	2.051	1.403		.044	3.762
447	1.687	.380	1.476	2.410	1.562		.052	6.579
687	1.617	.337	1.462	2.325	1.498		.029	5.984
532	1.195	.325	1.430	2.049	1.253		.039	3.269
748	1.219	.287	1.476	2.115	1.474		.039	4.262
591	1.052	.328	1.432	1.902	1.708	.083	.032	3.129
758	1.037	.313	1.452	1.716	1.742	.104	.030	2.069
243	.868	.362	1.479	1.596	1.838	.057	.059	2.234
981	.883	.328	1.616	2.164	1.866	.070	.026	2.235
913	.935	.387	1.688	1.755	1.724	.224	.031	1.866
180	1.032	.408	1.676	1.701	1.434	.229	.037	3.543
668	1.016	.275	1.579	1.582	1.298	.167	.029	4.304
533	1.136	.411	1.675	1.556	1.139	.029	.019	6.662
378	1.038	.366	1.591	1.543	1.028	.026	.021	6.519
375	1.072	.369	1.793	1.562	1.053	.009	.028	5.390
881	1.025	.283	1.702	1.482	.896	.057	.021	5.031
001	1.071	.321	1.585	1.519	.988	.045	.024	5.232
654	1.136	.304	1.679	1.633	.809	.029	.019	5.925
246	1.080	.253	1.584	1.437	.964	.053	.029	4.512
831	.931	.245	1.543	1.343	1.027	.032	.027	4.025
039	.881	.265	1.672	1.325	.970	.027	.036	4.155
099	.977	.245	1.644	1.501	1.042	.028	.016	3.090
184	.857	.230	1.667	1.277	1.041	.041	.014	3.258
332	.870	.280	1.650	1.262	1.068		.030	3.772
102	.865	.227	1.630	1.249	1.222		.019	3.030
838	.808	.307	1.721	1.287	1.301		.013	2.633
782	.832	.318	1.745	1.236	1.252		.014	3.625
972	.806	.297	1.746	1.172	1.071		.013	4.074
323	.650	.267	2.012	.889	.801		.012	5.501
609	1.029	.388	1.724	1.228	.665		.001	13.397
813	1.234	.390	1.515	1.378	.655		.001	16.865
488	1.251	.269	1.471	1.356	.779		.001	9.389
497	.996	.254	1.395	1.199	1.005		.001	5.129
532	.789	.250	1.387	1.053	1.399		.009	3.637
198	.677	.275	1.383	1.012	1.524		.029	2.198
423	.572	.316	1.388	1.002	1.603		.031	1.202
393	.507	.333	1.457	1.021	1.897		.016	.141





GRAPH CHART
AND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHT
PERCENTAGES,(1880-1927)
PREPARED BY ALEXANDER B ANDREWS, P.G.C.





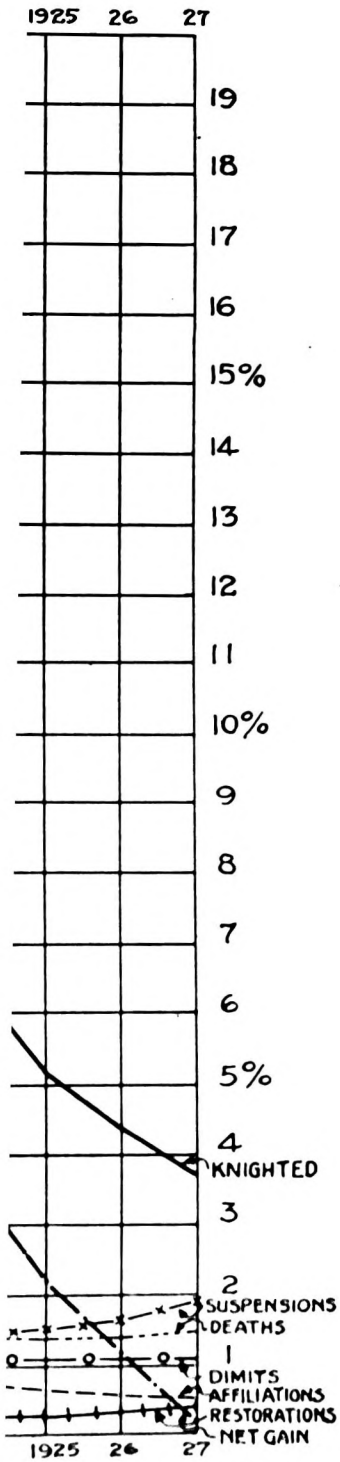


Table 33.

Year	Forward	Initiated
1901	25,201	3,176
1902	27,376	3,191
1903	29,862	3,967
1904	33,025	4,510
1905	36,887	4,323
1906	40,070	4,053
1907	43,246	5,042
1908	47,386	5,009
1909	51,238	4,765
1910	54,928	5,582
1911	59,301	6,327
1912	64,299	5,778
1913	68,607	6,375
1914	73,346	7,168
1915	79,007	6,454
1916	83,773	7,327
1917	89,178	12,252
1918	99,317	17,864
1919	115,199	24,355
1920	137,203	33,474
1921	168,586	35,387
1922	201,992	19,572
1923	218,291	16,152
1924	230,205	15,947
1925	242,671	14,893
1926	252,893	15,144
1927	263,218	14,134
1928	272,248	

SUPREME

Table 33.

Year

1901-1905	---
1906-1910	---
1911-1915	---
1916-1920	---
1921-1925	---

Yea

1901-1910	--
1911-1920	--

PER

Yea

1901-1925	--
-----------	----

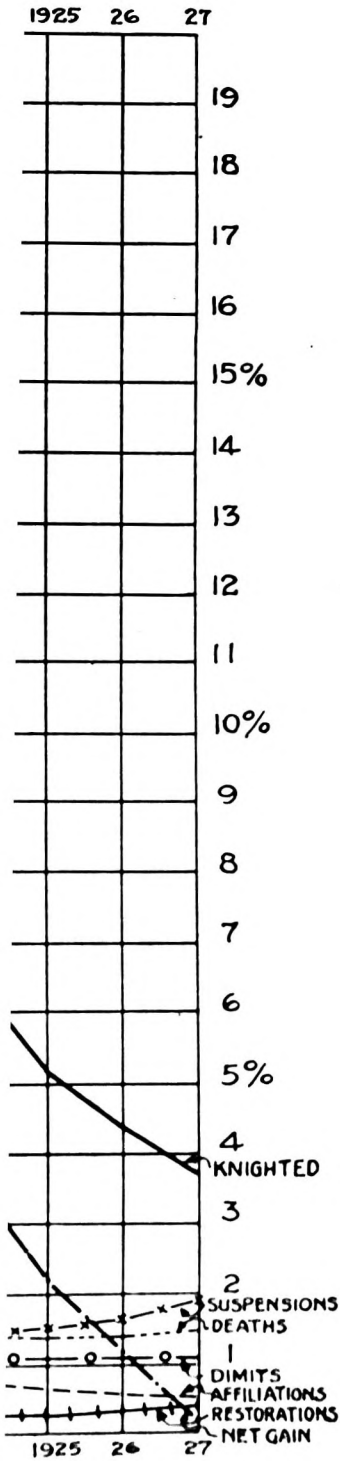


Table 33.

SUPREME COUNCIL, NORTHERN MA

Statistics and Percentages by years f

Compiled by Alexander B. Andre

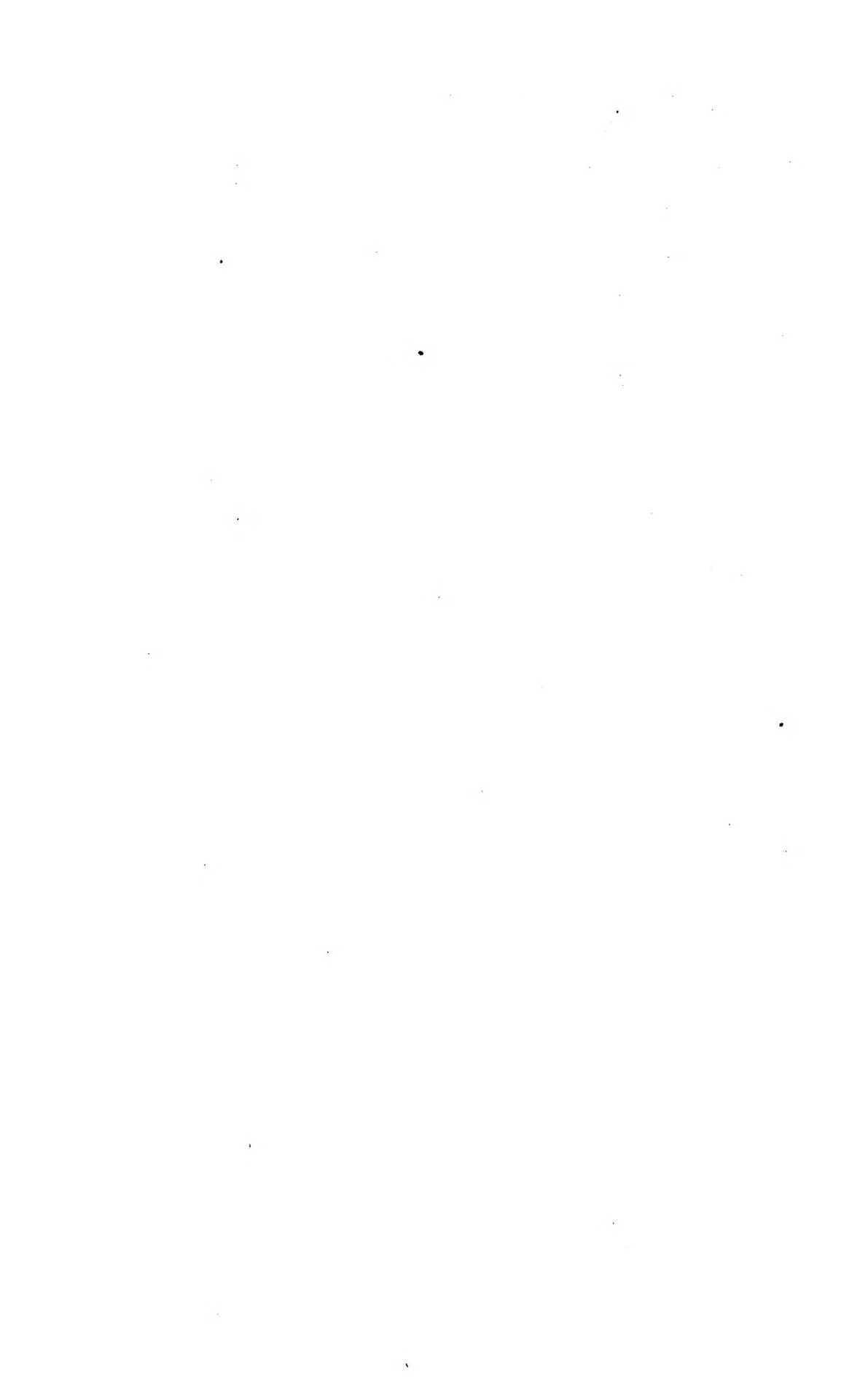
Statistics—1901-1927									
Year	Forward	Initiated	Admitted Restored	Died	Suspended Expelled	Resigned Withdrawn	Membership	Net Gain	Consistories
1901	25,201	3,176	128	422	11	696	27,376	2,175	35
1902	27,376	3,191	94	438	1	360	29,862	1,486	35
1903	29,862	3,967	89	500	310	86	33,025	3,163	35
1904	33,025	4,510	181	508	144	118	36,887	3,812	35
1905	36,887	4,323	129	593	357	146	40,070	3,233	36
1906	40,070	4,053	597	571	351	555	43,246	3,176	37
1907	43,246	5,042	806	629	360	719	47,386	4,140	43
1908	47,386	5,009	962	750	457	911	51,238	3,852	39
1909	51,238	4,765	140	702	272	148	54,928	3,690	39
1910	54,928	5,582	257	797	452	603	59,301	4,373	40
1911	59,301	6,327	213	939	428	181	64,299	4,998	40
1912	64,299	5,778	241	901	640	290	68,607	4,308	44
1913	68,607	6,375	727	1,117	701	616	73,346	4,739	46
1914	73,346	7,168	572	1,082	507	484	79,007	5,651	46
1915	79,007	6,454	294	1,057	580	293	83,773	4,766	46
1916	83,773	7,327	320	1,253	714	264	89,178	5,405	46
1917	89,178	12,252	403	1,302	870	348	99,317	10,139	49
1918	99,317	17,864	352	1,388	611	323	115,999	15,882	50
1919	115,999	24,355	1,770	1,966	513	1,674	137,203	20,004	50
1920	137,203	33,474	1,247	1,687	629	1,013	168,586	31,383	52
1921	168,586	35,387	818	1,737	425	631	201,992	33,406	52
1922	201,992	19,572	837	2,103	788	1,218	218,291	16,299	52
1923	218,291	16,152	567	2,362	1,710	733	230,205	11,914	52
1924	230,205	15,947	716	2,435	1,110	653	242,671	12,466	54
1925	242,671	14,893	1,104	2,734	1,334	1,333	252,893	10,222	55
1926	252,893	15,144	3,542	2,832	1,934	3,624	263,218	10,325	56
1927	263,218	14,134	803	3,028	1,874	1,017	272,248	9,030	58
1928	272,248								27

JURISDICTION

1927

Percentages—1901-1927

Admitted Restored	Died	Suspended Expelled	Resigned Withdrawn	Net Gain
.507	1.674	.043	2.761	8.630
.343	1.600	.003	1.315	5.428
.298	1.676	1.038	.288	10.592
.548	1.235	.436	.357	11.542
.350	1.609	.969	.401	8.776
1.489	1.425	.875	1.385	7.926
1.863	1.454	.834	1.662	9.574
2.030	1.582	.964	1.922	8.128
.273	1.370	.530	.288	7.201
.467	1.451	.822	1.097	7.961
.359	1.583	.721	.305	8.423
.374	1.401	.995	.451	6.699
1.059	1.482	1.021	.897	6.907
.779	1.475	.691	.659	7.704
.372	1.337	.734	.370	6.032
.381	1.471	.852	.315	6.451
.451	1.460	.975	.390	11.346
.354	1.498	.615	.325	15.991
1.536	1.706	.441	1.450	17.366
.908	1.229	.458	.738	22.873
.485	1.030	.252	.374	19.815
.414	1.041	.390	.601	8.069
.259	1.080	.783	.335	5.457
.311	1.057	.482	.283	5.410
.454	1.126	.549	.549	4.212
1.400	1.119	.764	1.436	4.082
.305	1.150	.711	.386	3.430

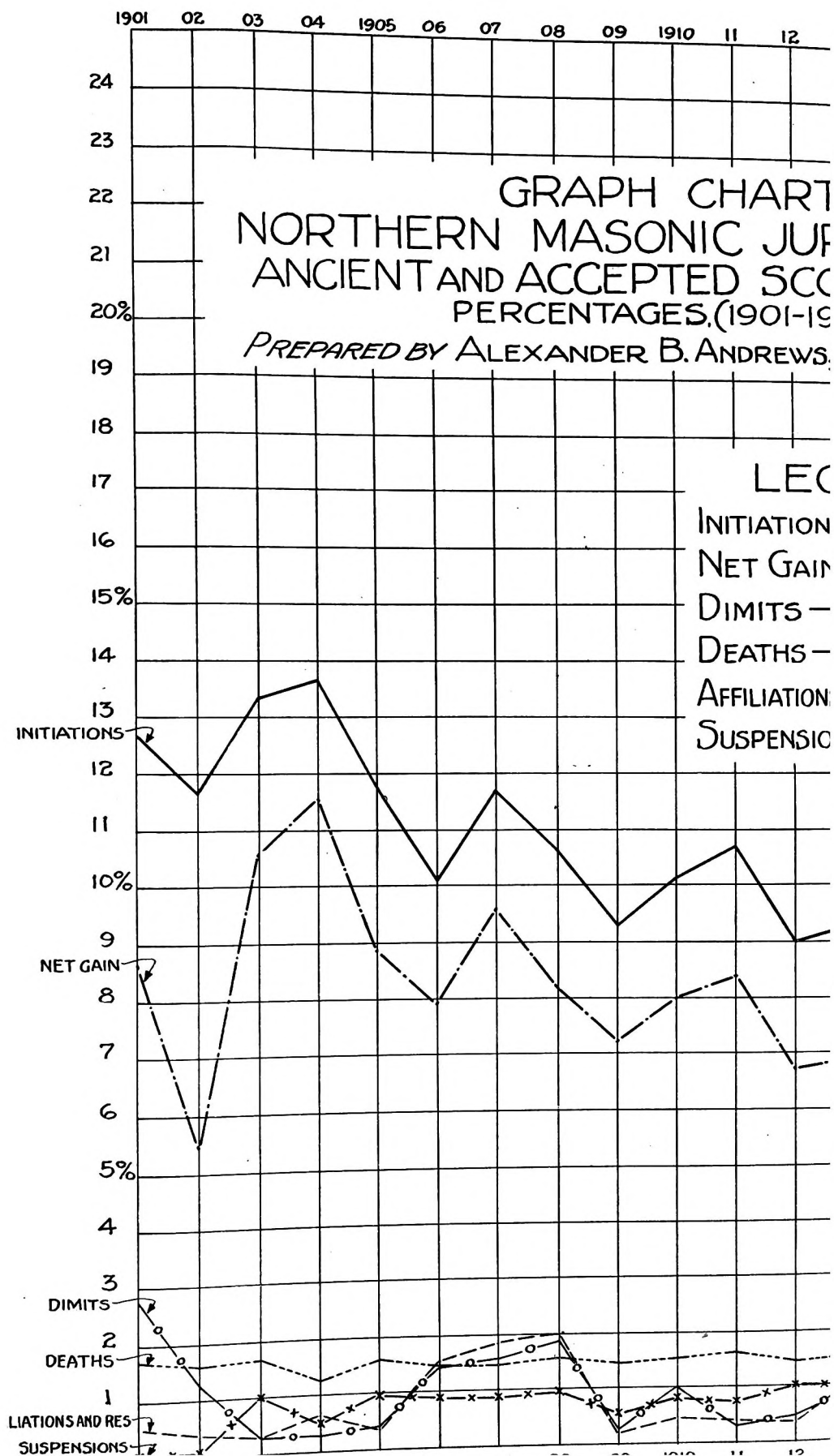


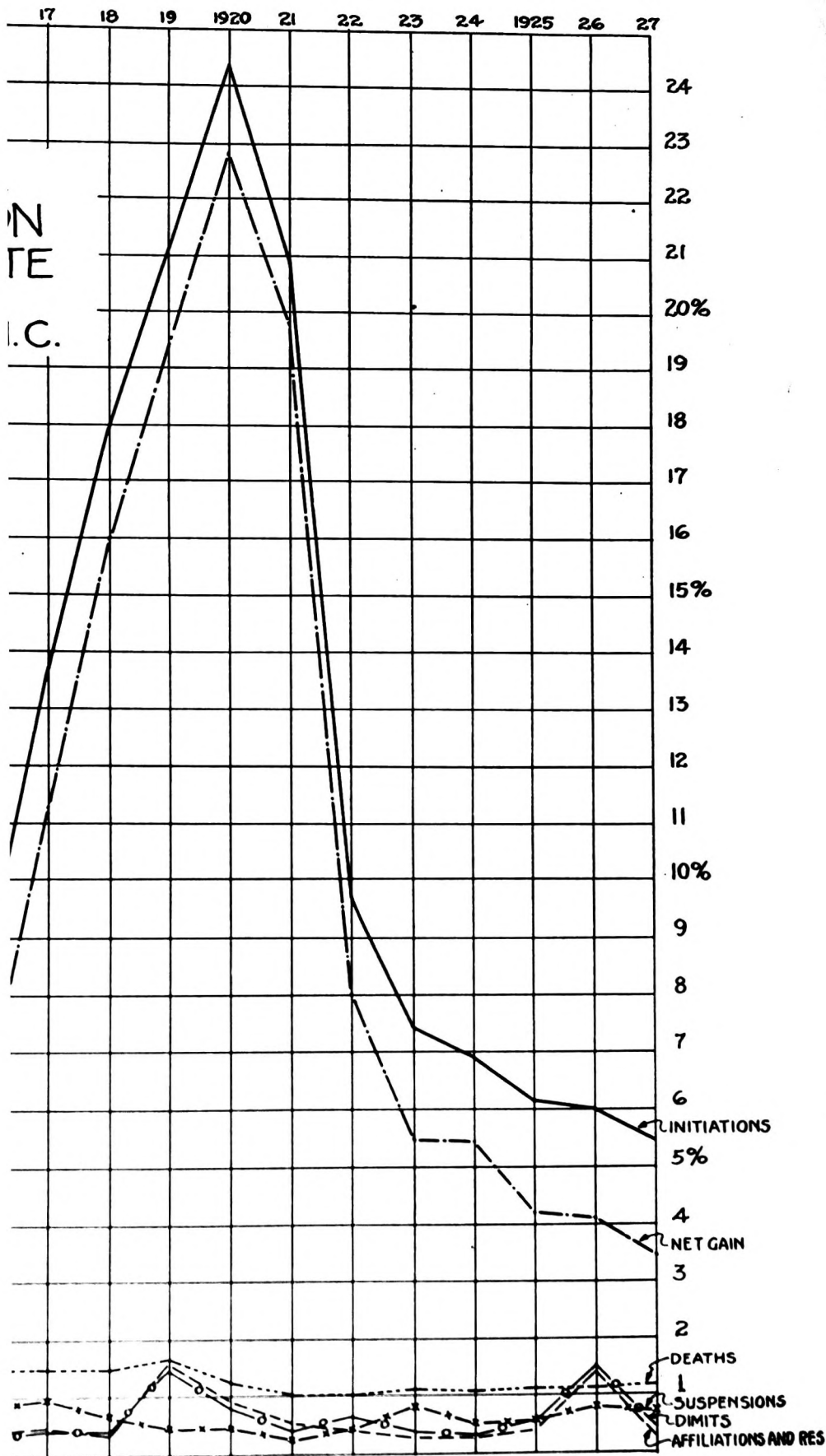
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entages—1901-1927

Restored	Died	Suspended Expelled	Resigned Withdrawn	Net Gain
.507	1.674	.043	2.761	8.630
.343	1.600	.003	1.315	5.428
.298	1.676	1.038	.288	10.592
.548	1.235	.436	.357	11.542
.350	1.609	.969	.401	8.776
.489	1.425	.875	1.385	7.926
.863	1.454	.834	1.662	9.574
.030	1.582	.964	1.922	8.128
.273	1.370	.530	.288	7.201
.467	1.451	.822	1.097	7.961
.359	1.583	.721	.305	8.428
.374	1.401	.995	.451	6.699
.059	1.482	1.021	.897	6.907
.779	1.475	.691	.659	7.704
.372	1.337	.734	.370	6.032
.381	1.471	.852	.315	6.451
.451	1.460	.975	.390	11.346
.354	1.498	.615	.325	15.991
.536	1.706	.441	1.450	17.366
.908	1.229	.458	.738	22.873
.485	1.030	.252	.374	19.815
.414	1.041	.390	.601	8.069
.259	1.080	.783	.335	5.457
.311	1.057	.482	.283	5.410
.454	1.126	.549	.549	4.212
.400	1.119	.764	1.436	4.082
.305	1.150	.711	.386	3.430





SUPREME COUNCIL,

PERCENTAGE

Table No. 34.

Year	Charter Members	Initiated	Affiliated
1901-1905	.661	20.567	1.11
1906-1910	.893	17.038	1.11
1911-1915	.036	13.082	.70
1916-1920	.270	21.658	.68
1921-1925	.208	11.536	.70

PERCENTAGE

Year	Charter Members	Initiated	Affiliated
1901-1910	.777	18.801	1.11
1911-1920	.153	17.370	.70

PERCENTAGES B

Year	Charter Members	Initiated	Affiliated
1901-1925	.416	16.778	.80

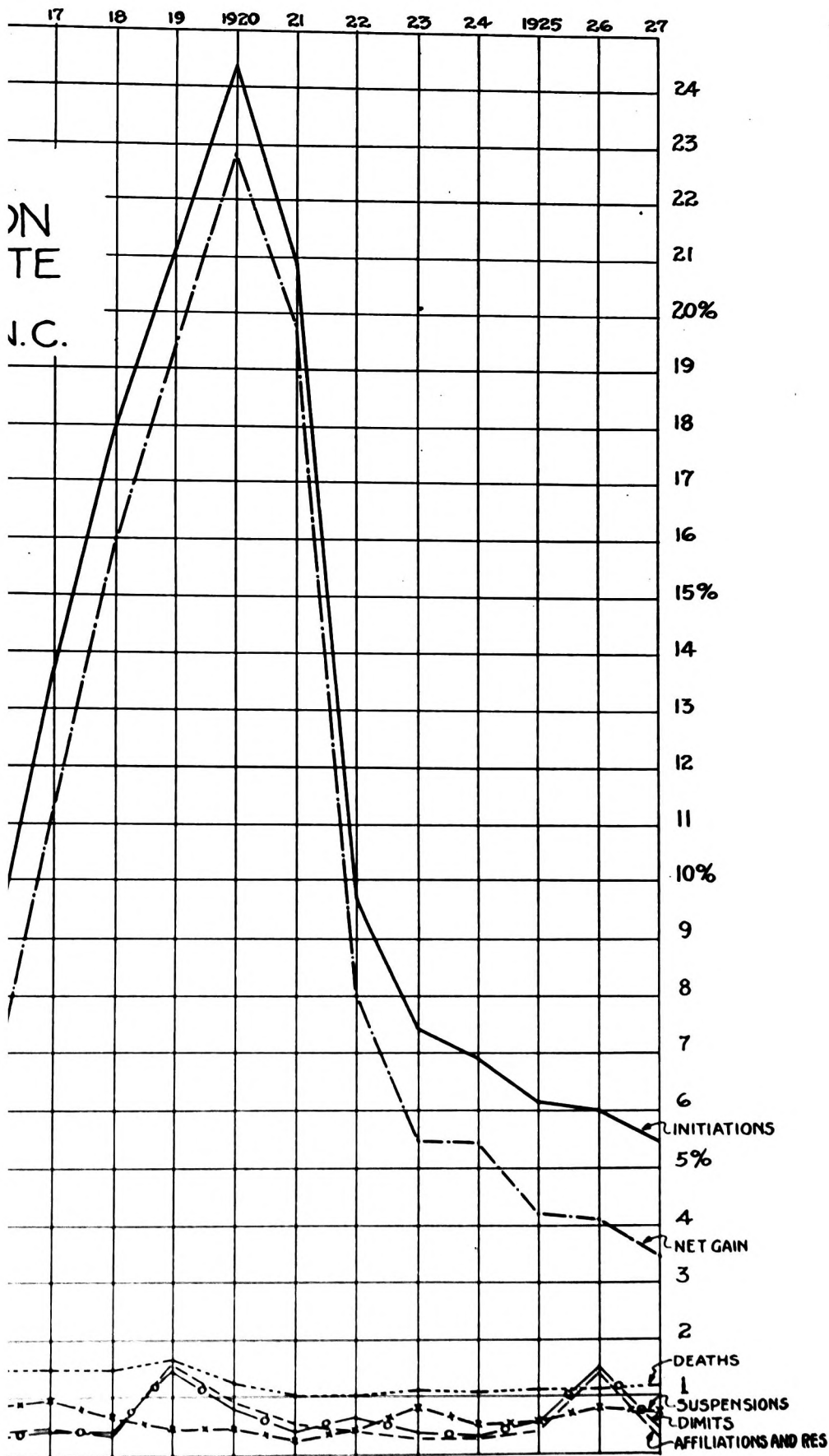


Table No. 34.

SUPREME COUNCIL, SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

Statistics and Percentages
Compiled by Alexander

STATISTICS—1901-1926

Year	Membership	Charter Members	Initiated	Affiliated	Reinstated	Died	Withdrawn	Suspensions	N. P. D.	Expelled	Membership
1901	7,821	97	1,899	108	47	102	104	5	167	1	9,919
1902	9,909	43	1,920	120	48	150	101	2	90	2	11,683
1903	11,689	70	2,558	98	50	140	119	--	108	1	14,097
1904	13,931	108	2,869	192	59	193	207	5	177	1	16,782
1905	16,718	43	3,025	164	70	222	212	3	139	8	19,456
1906	19,551	187	3,749	205	52	222	313	4	160	4	23,043
1907	23,043	187	4,358	255	56	257	324	2	203	8	27,105
1908	27,110	138	4,457	317	72	319	522	7	273	10	31,072
1909	31,412	629	4,602	238	107	325	327	12	313	16	35,002
1910	35,002	67	5,603	534	108	379	541	20	448	15	39,931
1911	39,911	22	6,084	387	127	462	376	17	507	10	45,169
1912	45,170	---	6,014	418	153	490	508	9	416	13	50,321
1913	49,723	19	6,886	451	155	608	515	15	498	14	55,572
1914	56,152	51	7,013	288	153	526	393	23	635	10	61,971
1915	61,977	-	6,517	314	171	741	420	19	936	19	66,844
1916	66,780	715	7,357	293	238	757	1,175	15	1,051	9	72,366
1917	72,327	47	10,468	307	303	812	452	17	857	17	81,297
1918	81,482	--	19,812	389	323	965	547	18	1,086	13	99,377
1919	99,362	70	24,840	696	383	1,628	943	28	867	7	121,878
1920	122,426	181	41,001	1,487	553	1,325	2,202	20	915	8	161,178
1921	161,153	591	33,338	1,091	530	1,466	1,572	37	1,371	26	192,231
1922	192,338	1,295	28,835	1,930	605	2,701	3,878	152	2,512	63	215,697
1923	215,687	---	18,798	1,724	630	2,012	1,901	79	3,577	67	229,203
1924	229,306	---	16,153	1,467	751	2,269	1,852	175	3,534	68	239,779
1925	239,798	---	14,969	1,549	991	2,357	2,096	255	4,677	41	247,881
1926	247,860	---	13,643	1,482	1,001	2,629	1,817	284	5,246	43	253,967

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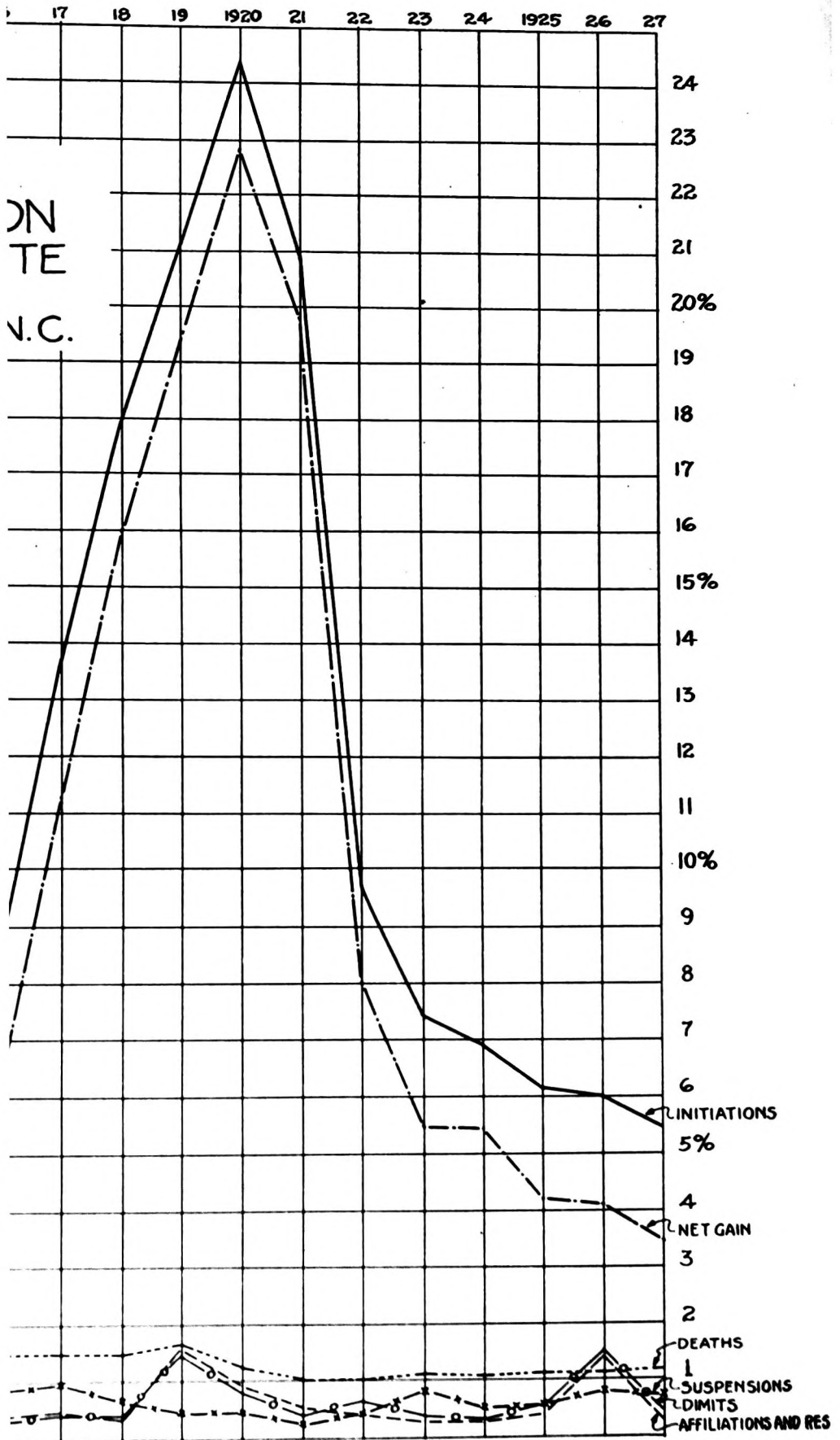
1901 to 1926

30

PERCENTAGES—1901-1926

Charter Members	Initiated	Affiliated	Reinstated	Died	Withdrawn	Suspensions	N. P. D.	Expelled	Net Gain
.240	22.887	1.380	.600	1.304	1.329	.063	2.135	.012	22.656
.434	19.376	1.211	.484	1.513	1.019	.020	.908	.020	17.933
.598	21.883	.838	.428	1.197	1.018	---	.923	.008	20.600
.775	20.594	1.378	.434	1.392	1.485	.035	1.270	.007	18.957
.257	18.094	.981	.418	1.327	1.268	.017	.837	.047	16.257
.961	19.170	1.047	.265	1.135	1.600	.020	.818	.020	17.349
.811	18.912	1.106	.243	1.115	1.406	.008	.880	.034	17.627
.500	16.440	1.169	.265	1.176	1.925	.025	1.007	.037	14.614
.002	14.650	.757	.340	1.034	1.041	.038	.996	.050	12.597
.191	16.007	1.525	.308	1.082	1.545	.057	1.279	.042	14.024
.050	15.243	.967	.318	1.157	.939	.042	1.270	.025	13.149
---	13.314	.925	.338	1.084	1.124	.019	.920	.028	11.403
.038	13.848	.909	.311	1.222	1.035	.030	1.001	.028	11.763
.090	12.489	.513	.270	1.113	.699	.040	1.130	.001	10.036
---	10.515	.506	.277	1.211	.677	.030	1.512	.030	7.858
.070	11.016	.438	.356	1.133	1.759	.022	1.573	.013	8.364
.065	14.473	.424	.418	1.137	.624	.023	1.183	.023	12.402
---	24.314	.477	.396	1.184	.671	.022	1.332	.016	21.961
.070	24.999	.700	.385	1.637	.949	.028	.872	.007	22.659
.147	33.490	1.214	.051	1.082	1.798	.016	.747	.006	31.653
.366	20.687	.677	.328	.909	.976	.022	.850	.016	19.284
.673	14.991	1.003	.314	1.404	2.011	.066	1.306	.032	12.200
---	8.715	.799	.280	1.252	.881	.036	1.658	.030	6.261
---	7.044	.639	.327	.989	.807	.076	1.541	.029	4.567
---	6.242	.604	.413	.996	.874	.106	1.529	.017	3.370
---	5.504	.598	.403	1.060	.733	.114	2.116	.017	2.463





SUPREME COUNCIL

PERCENTAGE

Table No. 34.

Year	Charter Members	Initiated
1901-1905	.661	20.567
1906-1910	.893	17.038
1911-1915	.036	13.082
1916-1920	.270	21.658
1921-1925	.208	11.536

PERCENTAGE

Year	Charter Members	Initiated
1901-1910	.777	18.801
1911-1920	.153	17.370

PERCENTAGES

Year	Charter Members	Initiated
1901-1925	.416	16.778

MASONIC JURISTITION

YEARS—1901-1926

Dimitted	Suspensions	N. P. D.	Expelled	Net Gain
.224	.027	1.215	.019	19.281
.503	.030	.996	.037	15.242
.895	.032	1.167	.022	10.841
.160	.022	1.141	.013	19.408
.110	.061	1.377	.025	9.136

YEARS—1901-1925

Dimitted	Suspensions	N. P. D.	Expelled	Net Gain
.364	.028	1.105	.028	17.261
.028	.027	1.154	.018	15.124

YEARS—1901-1925

Dimitted	Suspensions	N. P. D.	Expelled	Net Gain
.178	.025	1.179	.023	14.782





Table 35.

A. A. O. N. M. S. OF I
Statistics and Percentages by

Compiled by Past Potent

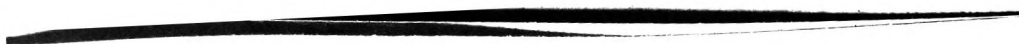
YEAR	GAINS IN NUMBERS				LOSSES IN NUMBERS				Net Gain
	Number Shriners Forward	Created	Affiliated And Restored	Chr. Mem. Temple U. D.	Died	Dimitted	Suspended	Expelled	
1891	16,980	4,563	185	13	186	345	81	3	4,147
1892	21,127	6,554	134	221	231	413	220	11	6,034
1893	27,161	4,875	129	81	294	266	252	5	4,268
1894	31,441	7,214	267	194	407	654	697	10	5,907
1895	37,352	5,399	185	106	397	445	658	8	4,163
1896	41,502	4,338	287	401	405	855	966	11	2,789
1897	44,680	5,039	406	223	468	764	1,287	13	3,136
1898	47,225	4,774	360		552	528	1,197	13	2,644
1899	50,069	6,572	502	139	629	718	660	7	5,384
1900	55,455	6,762	1,029	17	673	1,099	1,066	3	4,967
1901	60,422	8,590	646	15	773	549	989	8	6,932
1902	67,331	12,137	825	244	778	845	723	9	10,851
1903	78,182	11,164	821	586	963	1,410	646	7	9,545
1904	87,727	10,992	678	770	1,088	1,287	984	12	9,069
1905	96,798	7,759	407	265	764	873	775	6	5,993
1906	102,787	12,588	711	577	1,210	1,066	1,138	16	10,487
1907	113,276	16,184	793	1,002	1,414	1,846	657	8	14,056
1908	126,457	13,473	804	754	1,643	1,728	1,053	18	10,619
1909	138,125	14,092	1,100	1,233	1,625	2,279	1,482	18	11,021
1910	149,159	14,000	1,202	671	1,831	1,285	1,210	22	10,625
1911	159,535	16,724	1,439	1,680	2,091	3,048	1,563	15	13,126
1912	172,656	16,353	1,476	1,045	2,095	2,689	1,276	24	12,790
1913	185,493	19,080	1,701	485	2,368	2,555	1,671	17	14,655
1914	200,148	17,893	1,613	1,049	2,514	2,268	2,243	20	13,487
1915	213,611	17,702	1,525	1,376	2,841	4,154	3,200	20	10,388
1916	224,092	20,644	2,217	1,272	2,988	3,913	2,313	18	14,901
1917	238,993	25,743	1,779	479	3,129	2,746	2,622	25	20,241
1918	258,828	36,644	1,807	334	3,891	2,004	2,684	15	30,024
1919	288,967	79,994	3,361	1,065	3,830	3,675	2,109	19	74,787
1920	363,744	100,172	4,903	972	4,329	6,005	2,926	25	92,762
1921	456,502	60,152	5,244	3,169	4,628	6,763	2,735	39	54,359
1922	510,861	40,390	4,290	976	5,209	5,176	6,036	71	29,187
1923	540,048	36,685	4,278		5,572	3,365	7,629	70	24,807
1924	565,156	36,527	4,920		6,593	6,698	10,016	121	18,019
1925	583,148	28,849	5,847		6,305	9,330	16,327	53	2,681
1926	585,829	25,325	6,132		6,913	6,286	16,908	37	1,314
1927	587,133	21,866	5,500		6,952	6,288	19,830	44	-5,748

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391 to 1927

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ES OF GAINS			PERCENTAGES OF LOSSES				Net Gain
Affiliated And Restored	Chr. Mem. Temple U. D.		Died	Dimitted	Suspended	Expelled	
2	1.089	.765	1.095	2.032	.477	.017	24.411
1	.634	1.046	1.093	1.954	1.041	.052	28.560
3	.474	.298	1.083	.979	.927	.018	15.714
4	.849	.617	1.294	2.080	2.216	.031	18.787
2	.495	.283	1.062	1.191	1.761	.021	11.145
4	.691	.959	.976	2.060	2.327	.026	7.556
5	.908	.490	1.047	1.709	2.880	.026	5.090
9	.762		1.168	1.118	2.534	.027	5.598
5	1.002	.277	1.256	1.434	1.318	.015	10.753
3	1.855	.030	1.213	1.981	1.922	.005	8.893
6	1.069	.024	1.279	.908	1.636	.013	11.957
4	1.255	.362	1.155	1.255	1.073	.013	16.116
9	1.050	.749	1.231	1.803	.826	.008	12.211
9	.772	.877	1.240	1.467	1.121	.013	10.337
7	.420	.273	.789	.902	.800	.006	6.191
6	.690	.561	1.177	1.037	1.107	.015	10.202
7	.610	.884	1.248	1.629	.570	.007	12.408
4	.635	.596	1.299	1.445	.832	.014	8.397
2	.796	.892	1.176	1.649	1.073	.013	7.979
5	.805	.449	1.227	.861	.811	.014	7.123
3	.902	1.053	1.310	1.910	.979	.009	8.288
1	.855	.605	1.213	1.557	.739	.001	7.407
6	.916	.261	1.276	1.377	.900	.001	7.900
9	.806	.514	1.256	1.133	1.121	.009	6.738
7	.714	.644	1.330	1.942	1.498	.009	4.863
2	.989	.567	1.329	1.746	1.032	.008	6.649
1	.774	.200	1.309	1.149	1.097	.001	8.050
7	.697	.129	1.503	.731	1.036	.000	11.603
2	1.166	.368	1.325	1.271	.729	.001	25.880
4	1.348	.267	1.190	1.651	.804	.001	25.502
6	1.148	.672	1.011	1.481	.555	.001	11.907
7	.839	.191	1.019	1.013	1.181	.001	5.713
2	.792		1.031	.623	1.412	.001	4.593
3	.870		1.025	1.185	1.772	.002	3.188
7	1.002		1.081	1.599	2.799	.002	.459
5	1.046		1.180	1.072	2.886	.006	.224
4	.936		1.187	1.071	3.377	.007	— .979





A. A. O. N.

Percentage

Table 35.

YEAR	PERCENTAGE	
	Created	Affiliated
1891-1895	22.648	1
1896-1900	11.427	
1901-1905	13.409	
1906-1910	11.355	
1911-1915	9.850	
1916-1920	17.873	
1921-1925	7.849	

Percentage

1891-1900	17.036
1901-1910	12.382
1911-1920	13.861

Percentages

1891-1905	15.855
1906-1920	13.026

ORTH AMERICA

Periods, 1891-1925

PERCENTAGES OF LOSSES

	Dimited	Suspended	Expelled	Net Gain
5	1.647	1.284	.028	19.085
2	1.660	2.196	.020	7.578
9	1.267	1.091	.010	12.566
1	1.324	.879	.012	9.222
7	1.584	1.047	.009	7.027
1	1.309	.937	.003	15.537
2	1.180	1.544	.007	5.172

Periods, 1891-1920

9	1.654	1.740	.024	13.331
2	1.296	.985	.012	10.894
4	1.446	.993	.006	13.282

r Periods, 1891-1920

2	1.525	1.524	.020	13.076
8	1.406	.955	.008	11.928



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